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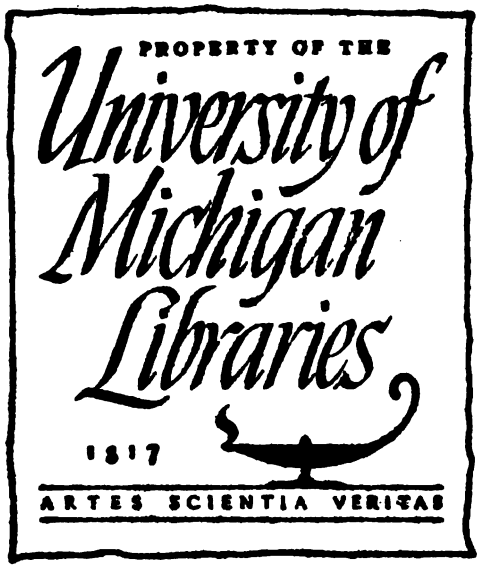
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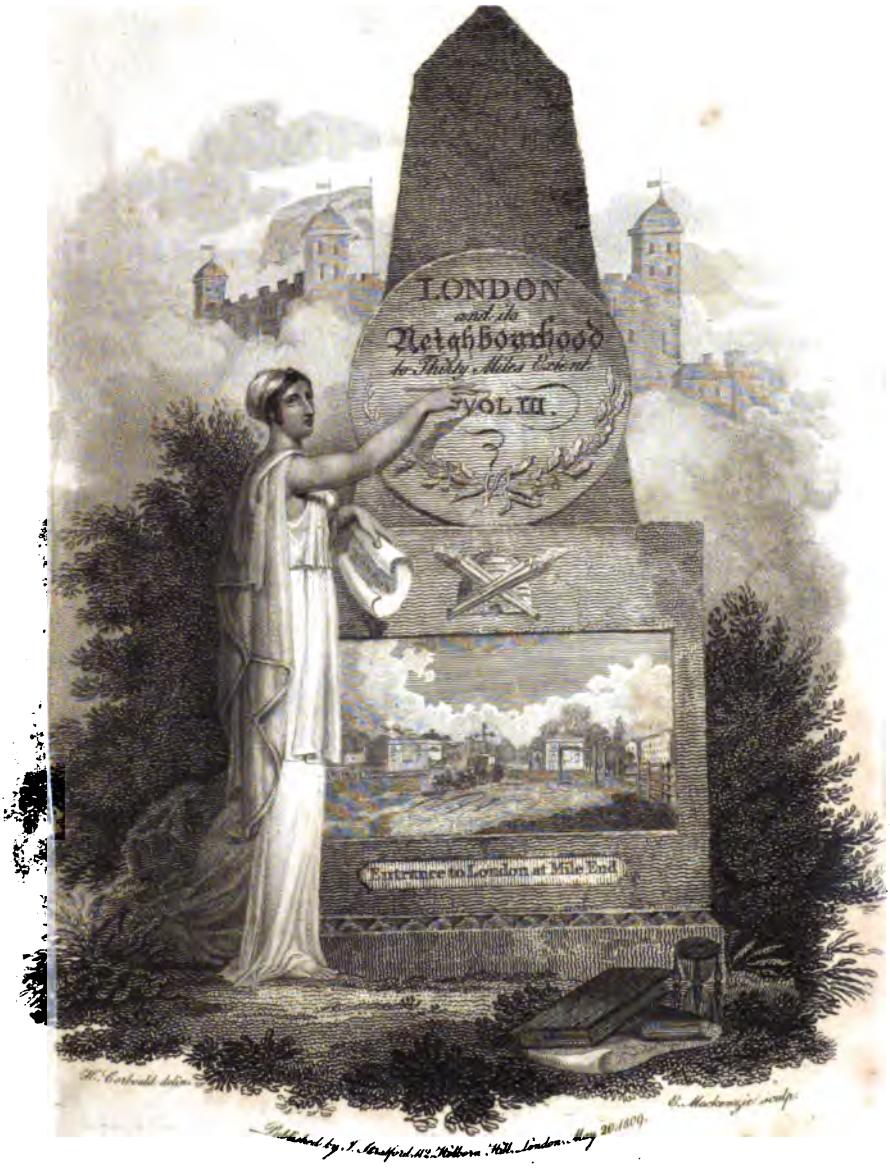

Truth recording the History of the Metropolis.

2.1323

LONDON;

BEING AN ACCURATE

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BRITISH METROPOLIS

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD,

TO

THIRTY MILES EXTENT,

From an actual Perambulation,

By DAVID HUGHSON, *LL.D.* pseud. Pugh, Edward.

VOL. III.

——— From his oozy Bed
Old Father THAMES advanc'd his reverend Head;
His Tresses dress'd with Dews, and o'er the Stream
His shining Horns diffus'd a golden Gleam.
Grav'd on his Urn appear'd the Moon, that guides
His swelling Waters and alternate Tides;
The figur'd Streams in Waves of Silver roll'd,
And on their Banks AUGUSTA rose in Gold.
Behold! AUGUSTA's glittering Spires increase,
And Temples rise, the beauteous Works of Peace!
The Time shall come, when, free as Seas or Wind,
Unbounded THAMES shall flow for all Mankind!
Earth's distant Ends our Glory shall behold,
And the new World launch forth to seek the old.

POPE.

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1806.

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LONDON.

EVERY citizen being interested in the welfare of the metropolis, the limits of his sincerity with respect to the community of which he is a member, are ascertained by the concern he takes in the collective state of its prosperity or improvement.

We have hitherto, we trust with success, traced out four Routes in the eastern quarters of the city of London, properly so called; and described, with some degree of precision, various sources of riches in constant accumulation throughout the routes we have taken, whether attached to the circulation at the Royal Exchange, the East India House, Custom House, or other marts of commerce.

The portions westward of the Royal Exchange will next engage our attention; and we doubt not, by dint of perseverance, to accomplish an undertaking commenced with resolution, and forwarded by assiduity. It is not just for compilers to analyze their own digested materials; therefore, forbearing to say too much in reference to the merits of this work, we proceed without further interruption in the Fifth Route.

FIFTH ROUTE

From the Royal Exchange, through Bartholomew Lane, Throgmorton Street, Austin Friars, Winchester Street, to London Wall, and Fore Street; hence to Coleman Street, Old Jewry, and the Poultry, to the Bank of England.

OPPOSITE the north door of the Royal Exchange is Bartholomew Lane; so called from the parish church of

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LITTLE.

THE earliest account of this church is, that in the reign of Edward III. Richard De Plessis, archdeacon of Colchester, and dean of the Arches, founded a chantry here for the benefit of his soul. He died in 1361.

Thomas Pyke, alderman, with the assistance of Nicholas Yoo, one of the sheriffs, new built this church about the year 1438. Margery, the wife of Sir John Lepington, and daughter of Sir John Fray, founded a chantry here, 21 Edw. IV. Sir William Capell, mayor, added a chapel on the south side, in the year 1509. And James Wilford, citizen and taylor, one of the sheriffs, anno 1499, appointed a doctor in divinity to preach a sermon on the subject of Christ's passion every Good Friday.

This church was consumed by fire in 1666, and rebuilt in 1679.

As

As to the nature of the building, order, and ornament: the building is supported by columns, and has large arches of the Tuscan order; the key-pieces of which have each a seraphim. The roof is flat, divided into quadrangles or pannels, with fret-work; and that part over the chancel is adorned with cherubims.

The body of the chureh is handsomely wainscoted; and there are three fine door cases on the north, south, and west sides, the pilasters, entablature, and pediments of which are of the Corinthian order, adorned with cherubims, shields, festoons, &c. that toward the south being particularly spacious and elegant.

The pews are also regular and convenient; and in the gallery at the west end is a large fine toned organ.

The altar-piece consists of four columns of the Corinthian order; between the two middle columns are the Commandments in gold upon black, over which is exhibited a spacious radiance painted on the figure of a sacrificed lamb-skin *. The radiance is placed between two gilt cherubims, above which is an open pediment, and the arms of England finely carved. Between the Commandments are painted the portraits of Moses and Aaron, with the Lord's Prayer and Creed. This altar-piece is adorned with doves, palm branches, lamps, cartouches, shields, festoons, &c. &c. finely carved in Norway oak, and inclosed with a double rail.

The pulpit is also of the same wood carved and veneered, with enrichments of cherubims, vases, and an imperial crown

The outer door fronting Bartholomew Lane is adorned with a cherub, and a large festoon of fresco work.

This church has a tower, the top of which, instead of pinnacles, a spire, or turrets, is crowned with arches, supported by Corinthian columns.

* Expressing, that as by the Levitical law the priest was to have the skin of the lamb offered; so that here placed, is to demonstrate, that our high priest Christ Jesus, the lamb of God, hath offered himself a sacrifice, of which that under the law was only a type.

The

The length of the building is seventy-eight feet, breadth sixty, and altitude forty-one, and that of the tower is about ninety feet: it is of stone, and the roof of the church covered with lead.

Among the MONUMENTS mentioned by Stow were the following:

J. Wilford, Merchant Taylor, alderman, 1544; Sir James Wilford, anno 1550; and Sir Geo. Barne, mayor, 1552.

On a fair plated stone on the ground in the chancel, that which follows:

In Obitum Reverendissimi Patris
MILANIS COVERDALE. Ogdoasticon.*
Hic tandem requiemque ferens fineuq; laborum,
Ossa COVERDALI mortua Tumbus habet,
Oxoniæ qui Præsul erat dignissimus olim,
Insignia vitæ Vir probitate suæ.
Octoginta annos grandevus vixit, & nullum
Indigni passus sæpius exilium.
Sic dimitti variis jactabam casibus, ista
Excepitur gremio terra benigna sua.

On a plated stone in the chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of John Dent, Citizen and Merchant of London, born at Holloughton in Leicestershire, and free of the Salters, Spanish, and Muscovy Companies; he was chosen Sheriff of London, and Alderman, and fined for the same; his last Fine was 1000 Marks toward the Repair of Christ's Hospital in London. He died Dec. 10, 1595. Aged 63.

Here lyeth Richard Croshaw, some time master of the company of Goldsmiths, and deputy of this ward. He was very liberal to the poor, and in the time of the great Plague, 1625, neglecting his own safety, he abode constantly in this city, to pro-

* Dr. Miles Coverdale, was a native of Yorkshire, and an Augustine friar, but conforming to the Reformation, was appointed bishop of Exeter by Edward VI. August 30, 1551. Upon the accession of Queen Mary I. he was deprived of his bishopric, and imprisoned; whence he was delivered at the importunate request of the king of Denmark: he was afterwards a fugitive in Germany, and returned to England at the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he did not, however, resume his episcopal functions, but lived retired in London, to a great age, and was buried in this church.

vide

vide for their relief. He did many charitable acts in his time; and by his will he left above 4000*l.* to the maintaining of Lectures, relief of the Poor, and other pious uses. He dwelt in this parish 31 years, and being 70 years old, he dyed the 2d of June, *anno* 162.

MODERN MONUMENTS. On a small plain white marble tablet in the chancel:

To the memory of the Rev. EDWARD DICEY, M. A. twelve years rector of this parish; whose conduct, influenced by piety, was the fruit of sentiments uniformly upright and just. He departed this life March 31, 1790, aged 69, to receive, through Divine Mercy, the reward of a well-spent time.

On a pillar, another tablet, with a bas-relief of Time mowing down a flower:

Near this place lie interred the dear remains of ANTHONY RICHARD BACON, the only child of ANTHONY BACON, Esq. who departed this life May 26, 1770, aged 12 years; whom neither the fervour of parental piety, nor a profusion of friendly tears, nor all the powers of well-adapted medicine, nor every effort of the tenderest affection, could rescue from the hand of death.

Reader! contemplate and adore! nor dare to cavil at the rays of Providence: This happy object of his Saviour's love, thus young, was ripe for glory.

On the south wall, a small neat tablet to the memory of

JOHN ELLIS, many years deputy of this ward; senior member of the common council, and of the antient living company of *Scriveners*; was respected by the literati of his time as a scholar and poet, and esteemed by all who knew him as an honest man. He died at the advanced age of ninety-four years, on the 31st of December 1791.

We shall have occasion to mention this gentleman more fully when we come to the parish of St. Clement Danes, of which he was a native.

Among the rectors of eminence belonging to St. Bartholomew, we notice the following:

ROBERT HILL, D. D. 1613, a learned man and an excellent preacher. JOHN GRANT, D. D. sequestered during the civil wars. PHILIP NYE, A. M. He was in orders, and officiated at St. Michael's, Cornhill, in 1630. In 1633, he

retired to Holland to avoid various ecclesiastical impositions with which he was dissatisfied, and returned to England at the commencement of the Long Parliament, and by the interest of the earl of Manchester was minister of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. In 1643, he was one of the assembly of divines, and succeeded Dr. Featly in the rectory of Acton; at this time he was a great champion of the Presbyterian party, in defence of which he wrote several treatises. He afterwards joined the Independents, and was one of the commissioners sent to negociate with Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, for which service he received 500*l.* He made himself particularly obnoxious to the royalists; and it was debated after the Restoration, whether he should not be excepted out of the general pardon. It was at length determined, that if in future he accepted any office, either civil or ecclesiastical, he should then be precluded from the benefits of the pardon. He was remarkable for the singularity of his beard, and rode to Acton every Lord's day in a coach drawn by four horses, *to exercise there.* Butler has celebrated his beard in the following couplet:

> "With greater art and cunning rear'd
> Than Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard."

Ralph Bridoak, D. D. was born at Chitham-hill, near Manchester, and admitted a student in Brazen-nose college, Oxon, where, July 15, 1630, he took one degree in arts, though but sixteen years of age. Six years afterwards he was created A. M. and having been appointed chaplain to the earl of Derby, was at Latham House, during the whole siege. Though the royal cause declined, he continued faithful to the earl, and was a powerful solicitor for his life to speaker Lenthall; but was unsuccessful. The speaker was so struck with his fidelity, that he not only appointed Mr. Bridoak his chaplain, but obtained for him to be preacher at the Rolls; by the same influence he became vicar of Witney, in Oxfordshire, to which, by the speaker's means, the rectory was annexed. He was also promoted to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, to which he was regularly admitted at the Restoration, at which time he was appointed chaplain to Charles

Charles II. installed canon of Windsor, and created D. D. July 11, 1660. Having been inducted into the living of Standish, in the county of Lancaster, by a former gift of the earl of Derby, he was in September, 1667, installed dean of Salisbury, and consecrated bishop of Chester, in 1675. The latter dignity he only enjoyed three years; he died suddenly whilst on a visitation through his diocese, October 5, 1678, and was buried at Windsor. JOHN SHARP, D. D. 1675; afterwards archbishop of York. BENJAMIN WOODROFFE, D. D. dean of Christchurch, Oxon, 1688. JOHN ADAMS, D. D. vice-chancellor of Cambridge, provost of King's College, &c. 1720. ZACHARY PEARCE, D. D. late bishop of Rochester. FRANCIS BARNARD, D. D. prebendary of Norwich. SAMUEL SALTER, D. D. late master of the Charter-house.

By the vestry books of this parish it appears that "In the year 1578 it was agreed, that *every householder* in the parish should, in rotation watch their day, from eight in the morning till the same hour in the evening, for the purpose of expelling rogues and beggars from the streets of the parish."

In Stow's London by Strype, is an account of many incroachments upon this church and church-yard, which are stated to be "timbers of the Cock ale-house laid in the chapel wall. A coal-hole made in the east end of the south aisle. A cistern of the said ale-house set in the church-yard. A chimney built from another house into the church steeple, and some closets built over the church-yard.

"Shops in Threadneedle Street in front of the church are built upon part of the church-yard and part of the city ground. For which the parish paid the city 100*l.* fine, and yearly rent for above twenty years before the fire, and had a lease thereof from the city; which shops were built for the use of the poor of the parish. And the said 100*l.* was given by the parishioners for that only use and purpose; but since the fire, the shops being demolished thereby, our minister hath seized upon all, and kept the same to himself,

and the poor of the parish have no benefit at all by or out of the same ever since." *

There were only three houses in the parish left standing after the dreadful conflagration of 1666.

Within a few doors of the church is CAPEL COURT, so called from Sir William Capel, lord mayor, a great sufferer through the iniquitous proceedings of Empson and Dudley, in the reign of Henry VII. and ancestor to the earl of Essex.

In this court is a spacious and neat building, erected for

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The first stone of this fabric was laid by William Hammond, Esq. chairman of the committee of managers, in the presence of the proprietors. Mr. Hammond, having explained the advantages attendant on the undertaking, stated, that the following inscription, engraved on copper, had been deposited under the stone:

"On the 18th of May, in the year 1801, and the 41st of the reign of George III. the first stone of this building, erected by private subscription, for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid in the presence of the proprietors, and under the direction of William Hammond, William Stur, Thomas Roberts, Griffith Jones, William Grey, Isaac Hensley, Robert Sutton, Jo. Bruckshaw, John Capel, and John Barnes, managers; James Peacock, architect. At this æra, being the first year of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, the public funded debt had accumulated, in five successive reigns, to 552,730,924*l.* The inviolate faith of the British Nation, and the principles of the Constitution, sanction and secure the property embarked in this undertaking. May the blessings of that Constitution be transmitted to the latest posterity!"

The national debt is divided into various portions, under the denominations of Bank stock—5 per Cent. Navy Annuities—3 per Cent. Consols—3 per Cent. 1726—5 per Cent. 1797—4 per Cent. Consols—3 per Cent. Reduced—Long Annuities—Short Annuities—3 per Cent. Imperial Annuities —Imperial Annuities for twenty-five years—5 per Cent Irish

* This censure applies to Dr. Bridoak, who went to law with the parishioners in 1669.

Annuities

Annuities—Irish Annuities for fifteen years—Deferred Stock —South Sea Stock—3 per Cent. New South Sea Annuities— 3 per Cent. 1751—3 per Cent. Old South Sea Annuities— India Stock. These form what are called THE STOCKS; their variety has arisen from the exigencies which gave them birth and the terms on which the several government loans were made, either on annuities, or the funded property of incorporated and other companies. The security of government, as well as of the public companies, having been engaged for the payment of the principal money, sanctioned by parliament, and the interest always having been punctually paid when due, the STOCKS, by such means are become the most convenient security on which sums of money can be best put out, particularly for temporary purposes; since any sum, large or small, may be bought in, or sold out, at pleasure. But in buying, or selling in any of the different stocks, it must be remembered, that the interest due on them from the time of the last payment by government is always taken into the current price, and the seller never receives any separate consideration for it, except in the case of India bonds and Exchequer bills, where the interest due is calculated to the day of sale, and paid by the purchaser, over and above the premium agreed for. But, as the interest on the different stocks is paid at different times, this, if not rightly understood, would lead a person not well acquainted with them, into considerable mistakes in his computation of their value; some always having a quarter's interest due on them more than others, which makes an appearance of a considerable difference in the price, when, in reality there is none at all; thus, for instance, Old South Sea Annuities sell for 85½*l.* or 85*l.* 10*s.* while New South Sea Annuities fetch only 84¾*l.* or 84*l.* 15*s.* though each of them produce the same annual sum of three per cent. but the old annuities have a quarter's interest more due on them than the new annuities, which amounts to 15*s.* the exact difference. Every capital stock or fund of a company being raised for a particular purpose, and limited by government to a certain sum, it necessarily follows that, when that fund is completed, no more stock of that de-

nomination can be bought of the company; though the shares already purchased may be, and are, continually transferred from one person to another. This being the case, there is frequently a great disproportion between the original value of the shares and what is given for them when transferred; for, if there are more buyers than sellers, a person who is indifferent about selling will not part with his share without a considerable profit to himself; and, on the contrary, if many are disposed to sell, and few inclined to buy, the value of such shares will naturally fall, in proportion to the impatience of those who want to turn their stock into specie.

The real value of one stock above another, on account of its being more profitable to the proprietors, or any thing that will really, or only in imagination, affect the credit of a company, or endanger the government by which that credit is secured, must naturally have a considerable effect on the stocks. Thus, with respect to the interest of the proprietors, a share in the stock of a trading company which produces 5*l.* or 6*l.* per cent. per annum, must be more valuable than an annuity with government security, that produces no more than 3*l.* or 4*l.* per cent. per annum; and consequently such stock must sell at a higher price than such an annuity.—Though it must be observed, that a share in the stock of a trading company producing 5*l.* or 6*l.* per cent. per annum, will not fetch so much money at market as a government annuity producing the same sum, because the security of the company is not reckoned equal to that of government; and the continuance of their paying so much per annum, is more precarious, as their dividend is, or ought to be, always in proportion to the profits of their trade.

As the prices of the different stocks are continually fluctuating above and below *par*, so when a person, who is not acquainted with transactions of that nature, reads in the newspapers the prices of stocks, where Bank stock is marked perhaps 127, India ditto 134 a 134¼, South Sea ditto 97½, &c. he is to understand, that 100*l.* in those respective stocks sell at such a time for those several sums.

At

At the bottom of Bartholomew Lane is THROGMORTON STREET; which originally consisted of old and small tenements, till in the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Cromwell, master of the Jewel House, and ultimately earl of Essex, erected a large and spacious mansion for his city residence.—Stow mentions an act of agression by that great courtier, which does not redound in the least to his credit "This house," says he, "being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he caused the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part thereof on a sudden to be taken down, twenty-two feet to be measured directly into the north of every man's ground, a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and an high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there, and a house standing close to his south pale; this house they *loosed from the ground, and carried on rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, before my father heard thereof;* no warning was given, nor any other answer, when he heard thereof and spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them to do so. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land; and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6*s.* and 8*d.* a year, for that half which was left. And so much of my own knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves."

The manner in which Stow's house was removed, exhibits very strikingly the mode of habitation belonging to the lesser classes of citizens, which could not be very substantial, since they could be removed at pleasure, like the huts of the Russian peasantry. The extent of the liberty of the subject, in those days of arbitrary domination is also evidently ascertained.

After the attainder and execution of the earl of Essex, this house having been forfeited to the crown, was purchased by the Draper's Company, by whom it is now occupied.

DRAPERS' HALL.

This is a spacious and noble edifice, composing the four sides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and

and adorned with arches, formed in a piazza round a square court; and between each arch is a shield, mantling, and other fret-work. On the east side is the common hall, the ascent to which is by a grand staircase, and it is adorned with a stately skreen and fine wainscot. On the skreen, between the two doors, hangs the picture, a three-quarter's length, of Henry Fitz-Alwine, a draper, and the first lord mayor of London; no doubt a fictitious likeness. At the north end of this room are the full length pictures of William III. in his stadtholder's under his royal robes, and of George I. and George II. in their royal robes. At the north-west angle of this room a door opens into another spacious room, called the Court Room, richly wainscoted and furnished: at the east end of this room hangs a picture of Mary queen of Scots, at full length, with her infant son, king James I. in her hand. This could not be drawn from the life, for Mary never saw her son after he was a year old. The picture has been engraved. From this court room another door, at the west end, opens into a long gallery, at the north end of which a folding sash door opens into a grand square room, called the Ladies Chamber, in which the time was that the company treated their wives and friends with a ball. In the centre of this room hangs a large and beautiful chandelier, the gift of Sir Joseph Eyles, Knight. Here are besides portraits of Sir Joseph Sheldon, lord mayor, 1677, and of Sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor, 1680. The latter of these chief magistrates was an excellent character; he was a considerable benefactor to Christ's Hospital, and to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark.* He is painted with a benevolent countenance, sitting in a chair.

The apartments allotted for the residence of the clerk are commodious and elegant, and underneath are offices for transacting business. These apartments fill up the front of this noble hall next the street. The front has been within few years newly coated, with a large arched gateway into the quadrangle, over which the armorial bearings of the company are very tastefully cut in stone; on each side are large

* See his character, Vol. II. page 30.

globe

globe lamps, the tops of which are ornamented with tiaras, allusive to the heraldic cognizance of the DRAPERS.

At the north-west angle of the quadrangle is a paved passage to the gardens, over this passage, upon an arch built of brick and stone, and covered with a large back or cistern of water, is the Record Room, where the company keep their writings, books, and papers, and their plate, which, for quantity and workmanship, is said to exceed all the services of plate in other companies.

The gardens are pleasant and commodious, being open every day, except Sundays and rainy days, for the recreation of genteel citizens. The ground which they occupy is near a square; the middle is inclosed by iron rails, and laid out in grass beds, gravel walks, and borders of flowers, with a statue of Flora in the center. Without the rails are spacious walks, kept in good order, and agreeably shaded with rows of lime trees. At the south-west corner is a very handsome pavilion for the accommodation of company in hot weather. Near the north-east angle is a very neat commodious house for the use of the upper beadle of the company. The north side lies open to Carpenters' Hall; and at the south-east angle is a privy garden, inclosed with walls, on the south side of which, under the ladies chamber, is a private room, elegantly furnished, where the managers, or ruling part of the company, hold their secret committees, or previous meetings, before matters are brought before a general court of livery or assistants.

This hall received very considerable injury by a fire that happened in Throgmorton Street, on the 8th of May, 1772; and though the company had the good fortune to save most of their valuables, yet they lost a grand lanthorn at the bottom of the hall stairs that cost upwards of 200*l*. The damage, however, received by this accident has been since repaired, and the building restored to its former grandeur.

THE DRAPERS' COMPANY

is the third of the twelve principal companies, and was incorporated by letters patent granted by Henry VI. in the year

year 1439, by the title of "The Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London." The corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery. There have been upwards of one hundred and twenty lord mayors members of this respectable company. They support FREE SCHOOLS at Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire; Stratford le Bow, Middlesex; Worsborough, Yorkshire; Kirkham and Goosnargh, Lancashire; and at Greenwich. ALMSHOUSES at Sir John Milbourne's, near Tower Hill; Beech Lane; Mr. Lambard's, at Greenwich (he was a member of the company); Stratford le Bow; Shoreditch; St. George's Fields; St. Mary Newington; Mile End; and Bancroft's, near Stratford le Bow. HOSPITAL at Workingham, Berkshire. LECTURES at St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Margaret, Lothbury; and an ARABIC LECTURE at Cambridge. EXHIBITIONS for a scholar at Cambridge, and at Oxford. This company expends in charitable donations above 4000*l.* annually.

Eastward of Drapers' Hall is

AUSTIN FRIARS.

This site, now covered by streets and houses, was formerly an eminent religious house, founded by Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year 1252, during the reign of Henry III.; and afterwards re-edified in the year 1351 by his descendant, Humfrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, lord of Brecknock, and constable of England, who was buried in the choir of the church in 1361, during the reign of Edward III. This was the chief residence of the Augustine friars in England. These friars came from Italy in 1252. The order was originally formed of several eremite congregations, which were dispersed under various names, and united by pope Alexander IV. They conformed themselves to the monastic rule of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, under one principal or general governor of the fraternity, who established various regulations, and ordered that one habit should dis-

tinguish the whole classes under his superintendance; this habit consisted of a long gown, with broad sleeves, a fine cloth hood, all of black, under which were white garments; these were girt about the waist by a leathern girdle, with an ivory or bone fastening. This order of Begging Friars was confirmed by several Popes, and so increased, that in a short space of time it had under its control no less than two thousand convents of men and three hundred of women; and they were of such consequence in England, on account of being good disputants upon controversial points, that they are even still recollected at Oxford; one of the acts for obtaining a mastership being called *keeping the Augustines.*

Their prosperity was their destruction; for one of their provincials and others of the fraternity having laboured by sermons and libels to destroy the eligibility of the progeny of Edward IV. to ascend the throne, and to establish the traiterous claims of Richard III. about the year 1485, they lost the confidence and veneration of the public, which was in a very few years followed by the dissolution of this and all other monastic orders by Henry VIII. to whom it was surrendered, and valued at the small sum of 57*l.*

In the successful cruises made by the English in 1545, about three hundred French ships were taken; Henry converted the conventual churches into warehouses for the several cargoes. The Augustine Friars and Black Friars he filled with herrings and other fish, and the Grey Friars church was filled with wine.*

The site and precincts were afterwards severally disposed of. Part of the spoil was granted to Sir Thomas Wrottesley, 32 Henry VIII. a second portion was given to William Lord St. John, in the next year; another portion was given in 38 Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Rich; and a fourth, by way of exchange, during the same year to Lawrence Hereward and others. The east end of the church, containing the choir, cross aisles, and the remaining parts of this religious house, was granted in the fourth year of the reign of Ed-

* Holinshed.

ward VI. to the above lord St. John, who had been created earl of Wiltshire, and to his heirs, in soccage.

This earl, afterwards lord treasurer and marquis of Winchester, was descended from a younger branch of the house of Pawlet, of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset; and having been improvident in his youth, came to court unprovided with any other property than his wit, "which," says Lloyd, "he trafficked so wisely, and prospered so well, that he got, spent, and left more than any subject since the Conquest. Indeed, he lived in the time of the Dissolution of Abbies, which was the harvest of estates; and it argued idleness if any courtier had his barns empty. He was servant to Henry VII. and for thirty years together treasurer to king Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary and queen Elizabeth: the latter in some sort owed their crowns to his counsel, his policy being the principal defeater of duke Dudley's design to disinherit them." * By being "the ozier and not the oak," he served four sovereigns of England in mutable times, and lived in the greatest splendor; having arrived at the vast age of ninety-seven, and been a patriarch to one hundred and three persons, he died in 1572, and by his lady, daughter of Sir William Capel lord mayor of London, was the founder of the noble house of Pawlet.

The above marquis erected on the site of the monastery, a noble mansion which he denominated WINCHESTER PLACE. The west end of the conventual church was in 1551 granted to John a Lasco,† for the use of the Germans and other fu-

* State Worthies.

† JOHN A LASCO was uncle to the king of Poland, and some time a bishop of the church of Rome; having been driven from his country for his change of religious opinions, he settled at Embden in East Friesland. He was there chosen preacher to a congregation of Protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled with their pastor into England, where they were incorporated by charter of Edward VI. and had also a grant of the church of Austin Friars. These Protestants differed in some modes of worship from the established church. John a Lasco was ordered to quit the kingdom, upon the accession of Mary I. He purchased Erasmus's valuable library of him, when he lay on his deathbed. This divine died in Poland, in 1560. *Fox*, vol. III. p. 40.

gitive protestants. Part, as we have before noticed,* was converted to a glass-house. The other portion the marquis reserved for the purpose of stowing corn, coals, and various kinds of lumber.

His son and successor, John, marquis of Winchester, sold the noble monuments of the dead, the pavement, and other rich materials which had cost immense sums, for 100*l.* and converted the building into stables for his horses. The steeple was standing in the year 1609, and it was so beautiful that the lord mayor and several respectable citizens petitioned the marquis that it might not be pulled down; but their petition was rejected, and this fine ornament of the city demolished.

The following copy of their application expresses the interest which the city took in the preservation of such a respectable relict of antiquity:

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

THERE hath been offered of late, unto this court, a most just and earnest petition, by divers of the chiefest of the parish of St. Peter the Poor, in London, to move us to be humble suitors unto your lordship in a cause, which is sufficient to speak for itself, without the mediation of any other, viz. for the repair of the ruinous steeple of the church, some time called 'The Augustine Friars,' now belonging to the Dutch nation, situate in the same parish of St. Peter the Poor; The fall whereof, which, without speedy prevention, is near at hand, must needs bring with it not only a great deformitie to the whole city, it being for architecture, one of the beautifullest and rarest spectacles thereof, but also a fearful eminent danger to all the inhabitants next adjoining. Your lordship being moved herein, as we understand, a year since, was pleased then to give honourable promises, with hope of present help, but the effects not following according to your honourable intention, we are bould to renew the said suit agayne; eftsoons craving at your lordship's hands a due consideration of so worthy a work, as to help up the house of God; one of the chiefest fountains, from whence hath spring so great glory to your lordship's most noble descendency of the Pawlets; whose steps your lordship must needs follow, to continue to all posterity, the fame of so bountiful benefactors both to church and common wealth.

* Vol. II. 436.

"So that I trust, we shall have the less need to importune your lordship in so reasonable a suite; first, Bycause it doth principally concern your lordship, being the owner of the greatest part of the said speare, or steeple; but especially by disbursing of a small sum of money, to the value of 50 or 60*l.* your lordship shall do an excellent work, very helpful to many, and most grateful to all, as well English as strangers; who, by this means, shall have cause to magnify to the world this so honourable and charitable an action. And I and my brethren shall much rejoice to be relieved herein by your lordship's most noble disposition, rather than to fly to the last remedy of the law of the land, which in this case hath provided a writ, *De Reparatione facienda.*

"Thus, hoping as assuredly on your lordship's favour as we pray incessantlie for your continual felicitie, we humbly take leaves of your lordship."*

Nycholas Mosly, *Mayor*

From London, the 4th of August, 1600.

Richard Martyn	John Hart
Henry Billingsly	Stephen Soame
William Ryder	John Gerrard
Thomas Bennet	Thomas Lowe
Leonard Holiday	Robert Hampson
Ry. Godard	John Wattes
Tho. Smythe	William Craven

AND

Humfrey Weld.

AUSTIN

* Mr. Malcolm, in the third volume of his *Londinium Redivivus*, has the following observations on the above letter: "In perusing the silly letter written to the marquis of Winchester, proprietor of the demesnes of the monastery in 1600, by the then mayor and aldermen of London, we are at a loss which to wonder at most, the extreme meanness of his lordship, or the want of spirit in the corporation, and the inhabitants of the *rich* parish of St. Peter le *Poor*, said by Stow to have been 'some time (peradventure) a poor parish, but at this present there be many fair houses, possessed by *rich merchants and others.*' Those opulent persons, admiring the beautiful spire of St. Augustine, and observing the decays undermining it, and at the same time dreading the destruction of themselves and their houses by its fall, applied to the marquis to repair it; but a year having elapsed without any thing being done, they solicited the corporation of London, who wrote to the *frugal* nobleman the letter alluded to, which begins with a warm eulogium on the beauty of the spire, then reminds him of a promise to restore it, proceeds to say that 50*l.* or 60*l.* would be sufficient for the purpose, and concludes with a threat to compel

AUSTIN FRIARS.

THE church is now called the Dutch church in Austin Friars, and is served by two ministers, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They administer the sacrament on the last Sunday of every month, and exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation, for their administration of the Eucharist, their own church in Threadneedle Street being too small for them. The ministers have good salaries, and the church provides a sufficient subsistence for their widows.

compel him. Avarice had prompted the marquis to resist at first; but pride taking alarm, he resolved at once to let the steeple fall if it would; and although the Dutch, who possessed the church, might have contributed at least 20*l.* the city the same sum, and the rich inhabitants of St Peter's, the remainder, penurious misers as they were, they suffered the "beautifulest and rarest spectacle" in London to stand threatening ruin, till that and the whole east end of the church were taken down, to make room for houses "for one man's commodity;" whereby London hath lost so goodly an ornament, *and times hereafter may talk more of it.*" Though we can offer no apology for the *avaritious* marquis, it will be but just to say, on behalf of the city, &c. that had they attempted to *resist* the authority of the marquis, when aristocracy was at its height, and opposed his *commodity*, there is no doubt but he would have exerted all his interest at court to make the city and his neighbourhood uncomfortable; they, therefore, urged more by prudence than inclination, suffered the destruction of the edifice which they could not prevent without litigation and loss.

It

It is a large and spacious Gothic edifice, supported by two rows of stone pillars. At the east end are several steps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table with seats against the wall, and forms round, for the use of the holy communion, and the windows on the side have painted on them in several places the word *Jesus Temple*. On the west end over the screen is a library thus inscribed, *Ecclesiæ Londino Belgicæ, Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariæ Dubois* 1659. It contains several valuable manuscripts, among which are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers.

Many persons of rank were interred in the church, from the opinion that the ground was more sanctified on account of the peculiarly religious lives of the possessors. A few only can be named here: Edmund Guy de Meric, earl of St. Paul. This nobleman was sent over by Charles VI. of France on a complimentary visit to Richard II. and his queen. He insinuated himself so greatly into the king's favour as to become a chief confidant; and it was by his advice that Richard was guilty of the murder of his uncle the duke of Glouces-ter. Lucie, wife of Edmund Holland, lord admiral, and one of the heirs and daughter of Barnabas lord of Milan.—She left very considerable legacies to the church, and in particular to the canons of our Lady de la Scala, at Milan. Richard Fitzalan, the great earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397 on Tower Hill. John Vere earl of Oxford, a firm adherent to the house of Lancaster, beheaded by Edward IV. in 1463, at the same place, with his son and several others. Numbers of the barons who fell in the battle of Barnet, were also buried here. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, the victim to the pride of cardinal Wolsey,* chose this as his place

* Dod in his Church History of England, vol. I. p. 165, informs us, that Wolsey, who longed to supplant his rival favourite, either from vanity or insolence, dipped his fingers in the bason which the duke had just before held to the king, while he washed his hands; upon which he poured the water into the cardinal's shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that he threatened to sit upon his skirts; which menace occasioned his having no skirts to his coat, when he next appeared in

place of rest. When the emperor Charles V. heard of the duke's execution, he exclaimed "that a butcher's dog (meaning the cardinal, who was a butcher's son) had devoured the fattest buck (alluding to the name of Buckingham) in all England." A number of other noble and eminent persons were buried here, a list of whom is given in Stow's Survey.

In the south-west corner of Winchester Street are the remains of

WINCHESTER HOUSE.

The upper part of this fabric is more modern than the lower, yet appears in a decayed state; the old walls still retain their mullioned windows,* surrounded with quoins.—Strong bars of iron are inserted in the bricks, which prevent the several parts of the building from separating. The whole is enclosed by a wall, and a large gateway. It was lately occupied by Mr. Le Souef, a merchant, and afterwards by a packer; many of similar professions have been the occupiers.

In London-Wall Street, opposite Little Winchester Street, stands the parish church of

in the royal presence. The king asking him the reason of his singular appearance, he, with an air of pleasantry, told him, that it was only to disappoint the cardinal, by putting it out of his power to do as he had threatened. The poor duke was, however, some time after accused of treasonable practices, with a view of succeeding to the crown; in consequence of a prophecy of one Hopkins, a monk, who foretold that Henry should die without issue male. He was, of course, declared guilty, and executed on Tower Hill, May 17, 1521, So that Wolsey succeeded too fatally in *sitting upon his skirt.*

* *Mullions* are the short upright posts that divide the several lights in window frames.

ALHALLOWS,

ALHALLOWS, LONDON WALL.

THE space appropriated for the church-yard to this structure is very contracted, and in the exact shape of a wedge, the north side of which is formed by buildings standing on the city wall, and the south by a raised wall and iron railing. The east end is the broadest part, on the side of which is a very handsome house for the rector; the west point is within a few paces of the wall at the back of Bethlehem Hospital. The centre of this space is occupied by the church, built against the wall, and a narrow passage on the south side, which serves as a foot pavement for that side of the street.

The history of this church is enveloped in obscurity. The building is represented in Toms's print, 1736, to consist of two aisles, with pointed windows of two bays *, ornamented with trefoils at the east end. On the south side the windows were of the same description, but square. The tower was low, and boarded with timber along the south wall; and a projecting porch over the street, and exhibited a very poor exterior.

* Bay windows are such as, being composed of an arch of a circle, of consequence will stand without the stress of the building.

The

The church was probably built about the reign of Henry IV. In the year 1478, it was repaired, towards which "my lady Stockton" bestowed the sum of *twenty shillings*; it received another repair in the year 1627, which amounted to the sum of 220*l.* and it was again beautified in 1699.—The height of that fabric was only twenty-one feet, and the tower fifty feet.

However, in spite of all these repairs, the church became so decayed, that in 1764, it seemed past all hope of further assistance, and Messrs. Holden and Ware, eminent surveyors, were employed to state their opinion; who declared that the walls were in a state of decay, and out of the perpendicular, owing to the moisture of the soil; the foundation of a new church was therefore fixed upon; an act of parliament was procured, and the present structure erected by Mr. Joseph Taylor, from plans by Mr. Dance, at the expence of 2941*l.*

The exterior of the church is constructed with brick, and has all the appearance of a riding house; having high walls and semi-circular windows on the sides of the building; the east end is a circular blank wall. At the west end is the only entrance for the congregation, under a handsome stone tower, surmounted by a light cupola supported by arches and pillars.

The inside is extremely simple; a plain wall, without either pillars or divisions. The object of attention, however, which decidedly arrests the beholder's notice, is the extreme richness of the east end, consisting of an arch adorned with a beautiful arrangement of stucco, directing the eye to the recess for the altar, which contains a picture of Ananias restoring St. Paul to sight. This painting is a copy from an antient master, by Nathaniel Dance, Esq. president of the Royal Academy, and by him presented to the church. We do not take upon us to criticise minutely the excellence of paintings; nor ought it particularly to be done respecting this painting; therefore the appearance of a Benedictine father, holding a burning taper in the most conspicuous part of the picture, is not mentioned in derogation to the judgment of the copyist; but certainly does no credit to the consistency of the original. The frame is elegantly carved and

gilt, and a handsome curtain of green silk preserves the whole from injury. At the west end is a gallery in which is placed a small organ, erected by subscription.

Rector of eminence. WILLIAM BELOE, an elegant poet, translator of the works of Herodotus, and Aulus Gellius; and one of the librarians of the British Museum.

In this precinct was formerly the residence of an anchorite; for in the parochial annals is recorded that the "ankers" were benefactors to the church. How changed, since the days of Henry VIII. in the year 1521, is this now populous parish! Mr. Malcolme, to whose work we are obliged for the notice of the anchorite, imagines that his dwelling might be formed under the city wall, between this church and St. Mary Axe; for from several circumstances it may be inferred that gardens and open spaces, rather than houses, faced the inner surface of the wall.

It may not be irrelevant to our subject, if we give a few hints for the information of our readers, concerning the origin and principles of this state of seclusion.

The word Anchorite is derived from the Greek Ἀναχωρητὴς (anachoretes), which implies living in seclusion and solitude. This was originally an act of necessity, when the first christians were compelled to resort to mountains and forests to avoid the persecutions which followed them and their doctrines. Seclusion from human intercourse, however, in process of time, was resorted to from inclination; and devotees, taking for their warrant the promise in Isaiah, "that the desart where nothing grew but thorns and thistles, should be converted into a most pleasant and delightful garden," and the text in the epistle to the Hebrews, ch. xi. v. 38, "Whom the world was not worthy of; they travelled in wildernesses and mountains, and dens, and caves of the earth;" despised intercourse with their fellow creatures, and lived to themselves alone.

The most famous of these were St. Anthony and Paul the Hermit, the extravagant history of whom is very fully recorded by father Ribadeneira, in his "Lives of the Saints." Novelty, aided by superstition, increased this class of devotees

devotees so amazingly, that there were few remote corners but exhibited its cell and its anchorite. In England are noticed the Hermit of Warkworth, the Hermit of Dale Abbey, and the Anker of Alhallows, London Wall, besides many others in this and the neighbouring counties. This, we conceive to be the most condemnable of all superstitious illusions; for the monks, &c. who were associated into communities, certainly were benefactors to their several neighbours; and they were esteemed, as they certainly deserved, the most learned and polished of ecclesiastical institutions; they clothed the naked, they instructed the ignorant, they afforded assistance to the sick, and abounded in other works of charity and benevolence, agreeably to the dispositions of those early and ignorant times; but the lives of anchorites, eremites, &c. were as fallacious, as uninteresting, as idle, and as selfish as the former were liberal and praise-worthy. The dissolution of the monastic orders was a circumstance, in some instances, regretted, though necessary; but the dispersion of anchorites and hermits was as useful to mankind, as the profession was obnoxious to society and the rational enjoyment of the blessings which Divine Providence constantly and freely dispersed.

To the west of this church, on the opposite side of the way, stands

CARPENTERS' HALL.

The entrance to this building is under a large and handsome arch, adorned by four Corinthian pillars, a bust, and the arms of the company. Within this is an area, divided by iron railing, and intersected by gravelled walks, which are overhung by trees, and completed by grass plots.

The antient hall is rented as a carpet and rug warehouse; the front of this building consists of a neat Doric basement with arches, windows, and porticos at the east and west ends. On the basement is a rustic story, ornamented with cornices, pediments, &c. and the armorial bearings of the city and company.

The roof of this hall, originally of oak, has been disfigured by a stuccoed ceiling. Nine divisions of the old

eastern window, with pointed tops, exhibit the arms of the company, and the names of the masters and wardens during the reigns of Charles I. and II. in coloured glass.

The present hall, is fronted in the Ionic stile, with a pediment and Venetian window; within this hall are the portraits of WILLIAM PORTINGTON, Esq. "master carpenter in the office of his majesty's buildings; who served that place forty years, and departed this life the 28th of March, 1628, aged eighty-four years; who was a well-wisher of this society. This being the gift of Matthew Banks, who served him fourteen years, and is, at this present, master of the said company, August 13, 1637." Mr. Portington is described as an aged person, in a ruff, with one hand putting a compass upon a rule held by the other. Under the other picture is inscribed; "This picture of JOHN SCOT, Esq. carpenter and carriage maker to the office of ordnance, in the reign of king Charles II. was placed here by his apprentice, Matthew Banks, Esq. master carpenter to his majesty, and master of this company, this present year, 1698." —A table also is inscribed to the memory of "RICHARD WIAT, Esq. thrice master of this company of carpenters, *Annis Dom.* 1604, 1605, 1616, and a good benefactor thereunto. Among other gifts he gave 500*l.* to build an almshouse near Godalmin, in Surrey, for ten poor men, and 70*l.* a year to maintain them; and his wife added something for the company to go down and visit it."

The Company of CARPENTERS were incorporated by letters patent, bearing date July 7, 1478, granted by Edward IV. by the name of "Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of London."

Sir William Staines, lord mayor of London in 1801, is a member of this company. This excellent magistrate will be further mentioned in our account of St. George's parish, Southwark.

The side of the street on which the hall stands, was formerly called *Currier's Row*, on account of the residence of many persons of that profession.

The

The entrance to the Broker Row, Moorfields, is nearly facing Winchester Street. This forms the east, and part of the north side of a plat, formerly called *The Quarters.* These were part of a marsh in the time of Fitz Stephen, an historian of London in the reign of Henry II. His description of it is; "when that vast lake, which waters the walls of the city towards the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go and divert themselves on the ice; some taking a small run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at a proper distance, and are carried sliding sideways a great way. Others will make a large cake of ice, and seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one's hands and draw him along, when it happens, that moving swiftly on so slippery a plain, they all fall headlong. Others there are who are still more expert in these amusements on the ice; they place certain bones, the leg bones of animals, under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands, they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried on with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross bow *."

In the year 1415, Thomas Falconer, mayor, caused the city wall to be broken near Coleman Street, and built a postern, afterwards called Moorgate, upon the Moor-side. This gate was erected for the ease of the citizens, to pass upon causeways into the fields for recreation. In the year 1511, Roger Achely, mayor, caused dykes and bridges to be made, and the ground to be levelled and made more commodious for passage. The ground was afterwards raised, so that the dykes and bridges were covered; "and it seemeth to me," says Stow, "that if it be made level with the battlements of the city wall, yet will it be little the drier, such is the moorish nature of that ground." In 1605, during the mayoralty of Sir Leonard Halliday, this unhealthy spot was converted into pleasant walks, and planted with trees, encompassed with brick walls, and

* Fitz-Stephen, translated by the Rev. Mr. Pegge.

made

made convenient by means of subterraneous channels for the conveyance of water to the city. The expence of this undertaking to the city was 5000*l*. Some of the trees are still standing; but the quarters have been thrown into open ground, in the front of Bethlem Hospital, which has lately been appropriated for the exercise of volunteer corps belonging to the City.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

In the preceding volume, mention has been made concerning the conversion of Old Bethlem Hospital into a receptacle for lunatics. It appears, according to Stow, that another hospital for lunatics subsisted in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields; but that a certain monarch disliking that persons under such unhappy circumstances should be so near the palace, caused them to be removed to Bethlem without Bishopsgate.

There is no doubt but that the city of London having felt great inconvenience from the want of a proper receptacle for those unhappy objects, who were afflicted by the most deplorable malady incident to the human frame, considered that the retired situation of the hospital of Bethlem, and its contiguity to the city pointed it out as a fit place for the desired purpose; in the year 1523, Stephen Gennings, Merchant Taylor, gave forty pounds by will towards the purchase of this hospital, the mayor and commonalty taking steps to procure the purchase, a very short time before they derived their right to it from royal munificence.—The revenues, however, were inadequate to the necessities which they were intended to remedy; for, within five years after the royal grant had passed, letters patent were issued to John Whitehead, proctor to the hospital of Bethlem, "to solicit donations within the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London, and the isle of Ely."

In the infant state of this charity, no other provision was made for the unfortunate patient, besides confinement and medical relief. His friends, or the parish, were obliged to contribute to his support; and it remained for the judicious benevolence

Engraved by C. Warren. For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

FIGURES *in front of* BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Published by J. Stockdale, 42 Holborn Hill, Dec. 10th 1808.

benevolence of succeeding times to supply that comfortable subsistence, and tender care, which have restored so many distracted objects to their families, and to society.

About the year 1644, it was under consideration to enlarge the old hospital; but the situation was too close and confined to allow of its being rendered a commodious asylum for the numerous distracted persons of both sexes that claimed its protection: after the Restoration, it became a matter of serious deliberation to build a new hospital.

In April 1675, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, allotted to the governors a large piece of ground near London Wall, on the south side of the lower quarter of Moorfields, where the hospital of Bethlem now stands. The expedition, with which this stately fabric was completed, challenges our admiration. For, from an inscription over the arch facing the entrance into the hospital, it appears that it was finished in July, in the following year. So active was the zeal that quickened the growth of this noble structure! The generosity of the contributors must have been equal to their attention, for the charge of the building amounted to no less a sum than 17,000*l.* The hospital of Bethlem stands an illustrious monument of British charity; and, whether we consider the becoming magnificence of the building, the commodious arrangement of the interior apartments, or the effectual relief which it reaches out to the poor objects whom it shelters, we may safely pronounce, that it is not to be paralleled in the whole world.

The design of the building was taken from the Thuilleries in Paris. Louis XIV. it is said, was so much offended that his palace should be made a model for an hospital, that, in revenge, he ordered a plan of St. James's to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature. The figures of the two lunatics over the gates of the hospital, were the work of Cibber, the father of the comedian. "My father Caius Gabriel Cibber was a native of Holstein, who came into England, some time before the restoration of king Charles II. to follow his profession, which was that of a statuary.

tuary. The basso relievo on the pedestal of the great column in the city, and the two figures of the lunatics, the Raving, and the Melancholy, over the gates of Bethlem Hospital, are no ill monuments of his fame as an artist *."

There is a tradition that the person represented by the figure of the melancholy lunatic, was porter to Oliver Cromwell.

In the close limits within which the old hospital was confined, was impracticable to reserve room for those forlorn beings, of whose return to the comforts of a sound mind there were no hopes. The increasing multitude of curable objects justly demanded admittance; nor did it seem reasonable that they should be excluded from the prospect of enjoying a blessing which the former could not attain. When the new house was erected, it was hoped that some provision might be made for such as were deemed incurable, and at the same time dangerous to the public. But the great influx of insane persons, from all parts of the kingdom, into the hospital, frustrated these expectations, and gave reason to suppose, that few, if any, of its numerous apartments, would, at any time, be vacant. It was therefore found necessary to enlarge the building; a particular subscription was set on foot for the purpose, and, in the year 1734, two wings were added to the hospital. This addition of room enabled the governors, in some degree, to answer the wishes of the public; and there are now maintained one hundred incurable patients, fifty of each sex, who enjoy every advantage which their deplorable state can admit. The number of patients in the house, who are supposed capable of being relieved, commonly amounts to about one hundred and seventy, and of these, it has been found upon an average, that nearly two out of three are restored to their understanding. To such a degree of perfection have the liberal benefactions of the well-disposed (for it is by benefactions that the deficient revenues of this hospital have been, and must be supplied) advanced this

* Cibber's Apology for his own Life.

noble

noble institution! And such is the solid and substantial good, which it derives to individuals and to the community!*

It may not be improper here to rectify a mistaken notion that has gone forth into the world. It has been presumed by

* The mode of admission and treatment of patients are more particularly expressed in the following GENERAL ORDERS of the Committee:

"When a patient, after sufficient trial, is judged incurable, he is dismissed from the hospital; and if he is pronounced dangerous, either to himself or others, his name is entered into a book, that he may be received in turn among the incurables maintained in the house, whenever a vacancy shall happen.

"All poor lunatics are to be admitted, except such as are afflicted with the palsy, or subject to convulsive or epileptic fits, or such as are become weak through age or long illness, such as are mopes or idiots, such as are infected with the venereal disease, and women with child. All admissible patients (except those from parishes and public offices), upon giving security to be taken away when required, and finding their own clothes, are to be admitted without any fee or expence. Parishes and public offices are to pay 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for each, and enter into the same engagements; and incurables are to pay 3*l.* 10*s.* deposit, and 5*s.* a week, besides their clothing. Those incurables who are sent by poor friends, are to pay the same deposit, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, besides their clothing.

"Patients who have not been disordered more than one year before admission, are to be admitted at all seasons, and remain till cured, provided the same be effected within twelve months; and all such as have been disordered longer than that time may be admitted (at the discretion of the sub-committee) from Lady Day to Michaelmas only, when they are to be discharged, unless there be then a prospect of cure.

"No governor is to be a security for any patient.

"A list is to be kept of all patients discharged as incurable who may be deemed, by the physician and the sub-committee, fit objects for the incurable list; and as there may be room, notice thereof is to be sent to their friends; and they are to be admitted in rotation without favour or preference.

"No patient who has been once discharged as incurable is to be again admitted into the hospital as a curable patient, without good proof that such person has been well for twelve months previous to the application.

"All patients, on admission, are to be stripped and examined in the presence of their friends, and, if necessary, of the surgeon: they are

by many, that the hospitals of Bethlem, and St. Luke, are connected: the latter, it has been thought, is appointed for the reception of incurables discharged by the former; and so prevalent has been this opinion, that the steward of Bethlem

not to be allowed any box with a lock and key, or any razors, knives, scissars, or dangerous instruments of any kind.

" No patient is to be allowed tea, sugar, wine, strong beer, or any other provision, unless by the particular direction of the physician, surgeon, or apothecary, first given in writing.

" No patient is to be confined in chains without the previous knowledge and approbation of the apothecary, nor released from such confinement without his consent.

" The feet of every patient in chains or straw are to be carefully examined, well rubbed, and covered with flannel, every night and morning during the winter months: and the surgeon is to be immediately informed if there be any complaints which require his attendance.

" All the patients are to be washed and combed every morning, the men patients shaved every Monday, and the feet of all patients washed at least one day in every week.

" If a patient escape through the negligence of any servant, the whole expence of retaking such patient is to be first paid by the steward, and by him deducted from the salary of the servant in fault.

" No person whatsoever, except governors, or those in company with a governor or the physician, is to be permitted to view the hospital and patients.

" The securities for any patient, upon the admission of such patient, are to have a ticket delivered to them, which will entitle two persons, friends of the patients, to admission on Monday, from the hour of ten to twelve.

" If any man, related to a woman patient, or employed by her relations, is desirous of seeing such patient, she is to be brought down to the committee room, attended by one of the nurses, any time from ten to twelve, on Mondays, unless such visits are forbidden by the physician or apothecary.

" One of the keepers or gallery maids is to attend all persons who may come to view the hospital; they are not to ask, demand, or receive any benefaction or gratuity, on behalf of the hospital or themselves, on pain of dismission; but whatever any persons may be inclined to give, they are to be desired to put into the poor's box with their own hands.

" If any persons have a complaint to make which respects the management, or the servants of the hospital, they are to be desired to enter the

Bethlem hospital has often received letters from persons of education and credit, who were interested for patients discharged incurable, desiring to know, when they would be sent to St. Luke's. How such an idea could have obtained, except

the same in a book provided for that purpose, or to address themselves to the steward before they leave the hospital.

" Incurable patients, who become mopes or consumptive, are to be discharged if they belong to parishes.

" Upon application by the friends to the steward, one of the keepers is to be directed to carry away any dangerous patient who may have been discharged as incurable; but this is not to be done on any account without such application and direction.

" When patients from the country are discharged sick and weak, their securities are to take them away within six days after notice thereof; and when patients within the bills of mortality are discharged in like condition, their securities are to take them away within three days after notice thereof; and in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be strictly enforced: all patients are to be stripped and examined, and sent away clean and decent; and a regular return of the patients discharged, and of those discharged but not removed, is to be laid before the Bethlem sub-committee.

" The Bethlem sub-committee has a discretionary power to relieve patients on their discharge, when cured, with any sum of money, not exceeding 20*s*.

" The Bethlem sub-committee is to view the house and patients at least once a month, and to minute down any thing of moment in a book.

" The poor's box is to be opened once a year, in the presence of the Bethlem sub-committee.

" All the gates belonging to the hospital, and to both galleries, are to be kept shut.

" The keys of the gates are to be numbered, and delivered to the respective officers and servants, who are not to give them out of their possession, to any patient or other person, officer or servant, on pain of suspension or dismission.

" All the men servants (the porter excepted) are to watch in rotation; and the first assistant keeper is always to be the cook, and the second the cutter.

" The servant who watches, is to go round the house and men's gallery, the court and back yard, and the infirmary yard, and audibly to proclaim every hour, from eleven o'clock at night till six o'clock in the morning, in summer, and from ten o'clock at night till seven o'clock in the morning, in winter, on pain of suspension or dismission; and then

except from the nearness of their situation to each other, it is not easy to say; certain it is, it has not the least foundation in truth. Both hospitals are engaged in the same good work, have the same object in view, the restoration of reason to the distracted; and both admit a limited number of incurables; but the governors, officers, and funds of each charity, are totally separate and distinct.

The conduct and management of this hospital is more immediately intrusted to a committee of forty-two governors, seven of whom, together with the treasurer, physician, and other officers, attend every Saturday, in monthly rotation, for the admission of patients, and for the regulation of such other matters, as may concern the ease, welfare, and convenience, of so large a family. And, as the committee is open to every governor, it receives all the benefit which it can derive from the prudence and information of persons of different habits of life, respectable citizens who are engaged in, or have retired from business, gentlemen of the medical profession, and others of independent fortune, whose leisure or benevolence may lead them to attend.

As soon as the lunatic is judged a fit object for this charity, he is delivered to the steward, who, under the direction of the physician, assigns him such a degree of care and confinement as his case may require. The wards are spacious and airy, the length of each being three hundred and

deliver the keys to the porter; and the person who officiates as watchman the preceding night, is to take charge of the gate every evening, from five till ten o'clock in winter, and from seven till eleven in summer.

"No servant is to be absent on pretence of illness, or otherwise, without the consent of the sub-committee, medical officers, or steward.

"No person is to be admitted as a servant into the hospital until after a trial of two months.

"No work or repairs to be done at the hospital (except by a carpenter, who is to be kept there constantly at jobbing work) without an order in writing from the sub-committee and surveyor, to be communicated by the clerk and steward.

"Patients without certificates are to be admitted, on giving double security, at the discretion of the Bethlem sub-committee."

twenty-

twenty-one feet, the width sixteen feet two inches, and the heighth thirteen feet. There are two hundred and seventy-five cells, each of which measures twelve feet six inches by eight feet; and the convenience of the apartments alloted to each unhappy individual, together with the order, decency, and cleanliness that are conspicuous through the whole house, cannot but strike the charitable visitant: and, though the various spectacles of wretchedness, which there present themselves, must agitate the mind that feels for the woes of humanity, the pain, which they occasion, will rarely fail of being mitigated by the view of that relief which is administered to the wretched.

The unhappy patients enjoy the ablest medical assistance administered with the greatest humanity. The provisions of the hospital, the vegetables, milk, beer, &c. are all excellent in their kind*: they are carefully inspected by the steward, who is resident, and frequently viewed by gentlemen of the committee.

But perhaps an explanation of the regular plan of diet, established in this numerous houshold, may not prove unacceptable to those who deem no particulars trivial or uninteresting, that tend to alleviate human distress. The constant breakfast alloted the patients throughout the year, is water-gruel, with bread, butter, and salt. They have meat for dinner three days in a week. Beef is the Sunday's fare; mutton is their Tuesday's dinner, and they have veal on Thursdays, but the last only from Lady Day to Michaelmas; during the winter months, mutton or pork is substituted in its place. They have also a sufficient quantity of broth; and that every indulgence, which œconomy permits, may be given to the poor patients, on the meat days one gallery † is always gratified with roast meat. The quantity of solid meat, besides vegetables and a pint of

* The committee have lately allowed vegetables and a better sort of small beer. This liberality has produced the most salutary effects upon the general health of the patients, as the medical officers have observed, that the patients have not been since so much afflicted with scurvy, or fluxes as formerly.

† The house is divided into five.

small

small beer, allowed each individual, is eight ounces. On the days in which they have no meat, and which are called banyan days, they have milk pottage or rice-milk, with bread and cheese. Their constant supper is bread and cheese, with a pint of small beer; and twelve out of each gallery, in their turn, have butter if they prefer it.

The cells are visited early every morning by the servants of the house: these make their report to the apothecary, who goes round about eight o'clock to inspect them himself, and to give such orders and directions as may be necessary.

The physician visits the hospital three days in a week.

There are certain days fixed for the proper medical operations; and the cold or hot bath is used in those cases where it is judged to be salutary. Every patient is indulged with that degree of liberty which is found consistent with his own, and the general safety. In the winter there are certain rooms with comfortable fires, defended by large guard-irons, to prevent mischief; where those, who are in a convalescent state, meet and associate; and in the summer, they walk in the large adjoining court-yards, and sometimes amuse themselves with such diversions as are deemed not improper to quiet their spirits, and compose the agitation of their minds.

The hospital used formerly to derive a revenue, of at least four hundred pounds a year, from the indiscriminate admission of visitants, whom, very often, an idle and wanton curiosity drew to these regions of distress. But this liberty, though beneficial to the funds of the charity, was thought to counteract its grand design, as it tended to disturb the tranquillity of the patients. It was therefore judged proper, in the year 1770, no longer to expose the house to public view; and now, it is scarcely ever open to strangers, unless they are introduced by a particular order.

The friends of the poor objects have a limited access to them.

It may not be amiss to contradict a most injurious notion, that has been adopted, chiefly indeed by that class of people, who are most prone to form prejudices against eleemosynary institutions, which is, that the patients in Bethlem hospital are beaten, and in other respects ill treated, in order to compel them to submit to the necessary operations. This idea is absolutely erroneous. No servant is allowed so wanton an abuse of the authority that is given him; and it is strictly enjoined, that, a patient shall never be struck, except in cases of self-defence. Indeed it is notorious, that, the members of this family are regarded with that lenity which their situation claims. If the known humanity and attention of the officers of the house were not itself a sufficient security for their being well treated, the frequent inspection which the hospital undergoes from a large proportion of the governors, who, at different times, serve upon the Bethlem committee, would at once invalidate the suspicion that has been mentioned. In short, such is the comfortable subsistence, kind treatment, and able medical aid, which the patients here meet with, that many, who are intimately acquainted with the conduct of the house, have declared, that if ever God should be pleased to visit them with insanity, Bethlem Hospital is the place, into which they would wish to be admitted; and it is worthy of remark, that the patients themselves are often known to prefer Bethlem to private mad-houses.

The admission of patients into Bethlem hospital is attended with very little difficulty. It is first necessary to consider, whether the case of the supposed lunatic includes any of those circumstances which the prudence of the hospital regards as objections to admission. These are few in number; and the wisdom and propriety of them will be easily allowed. Mopes, persons afflicted with the palsy, or subject to convulsive or epileptic fits, and such as are become weak through age, or long illness, are excluded. Objects of this description, it is presumed, may be sufficiently protected and secured by their friends, or in a parish workhouse. It is peculiarly deserving notice, that no person is considered as disqualified

qualified for admission here, who may have been discharged uncured from any other lunatic hospital. When the friends of a lunatic are satisfied that he is a proper object of the charity, and the petition and certificates of the patient's legal parish settlement are prepared, the forms of which are readily obtained by an application at Bethlem, or at the clerk's office in Bridewell hospital; and a governor's recommendation is *never refused* to the friends of any proper object; it then becomes necessary to procure a governor's recommendation. The hospital also requires, that, upon admission, two housekeepers residing in or near London, shall enter into a bond to take the patient away when discharged by the committee, and pay the expence of clothes, and of burial in case of death. If the lunatic is sent by a parish, or any other public body, the sum of 3*l.* 4*s.* is paid for bedding; but if he is placed there by friends, the hospital, anxious to lighten their burthen, reduces the sum to 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and when an incurable patient is finally settled in the house, the sum of half a crown per week is paid to the hospital by his friends, or the parish to which he belongs.

It is expected that the patient should be supplied with clothing; in failure of such supply, the hospital provides proper garments at the lowest rate, and the bondsmen repay the expence.*

*BETHLEM HOSPITAL. Ordered, That the apparel wanting for the patients, may be provided by their friends; but if not done, the steward shall furnish what the weekly committee shall order, at the following prices:

FOR MEN.	£.			FOR WOMEN.	£.		
A coat	0	16	6	A blanket gown	0	10	6
A waistcoat	0	6	4	A gown and petticoat	0	19	0
A pair of breeches	0	9	4	An under petticoat	0	3	3
A shirt	0	3	11	A shift	0	3	4
A pair of shoes	0	4	6	A pair of shoes	0	3	1
A pair of stockings	0	2	3	A pair of stockings	0	1	10
A cap	0	1	0	A cap	0	1	0
A blanket gown	0	10	6	A handkerchief	0	1	3
A strait waistcoat	0	13	6	An apron	0	2	2
Buckles	0	0	8	Buckles	0	0	8

There

There is no particular time limited for the continuance of a patient in the hospital, who is under cure. It is generally seen in a twelvemonth, whether the case will admit relief; and sometimes in a few months health and reason are restored. Nor does the care of the governors cease when the recovered lunatic is dismissed from the hospital. At the time of discharge, he is interrogated as to the treatment which he has received, and, if he has had cause of complaint, required to declare it. He is encouraged to apply occasionally to the medical officer, who gives him such advice and medicines as are proper to prevent a relapse, and, if it should appear that his circumstances are particularly distressing, the treasurer and physician possess a discretionary power to relieve him with a small sum of money at his departure.

The government of the royal hospitals, as lately established by parliament, affords ample security to the charitable benefactor, that his good intentions will receive their accomplishment.* The wealthy and munificent city of London, associated with the guardians of each charity, cherishes in her bosom, and fosters with her care those endowments, which the liberality of Henry, and the piety of Edward committed to her administration. That this happy union will operate to the relief of the distressed poor, there can be little doubt.—The friends of the hospital of Bethlem form the most sanguine expectations, that their ability to alleviate the greatest of all human calamities will be enlarged and extended; they hope to effect the purposes they have in view, and entertain full confidence, that the generous assistance of the opulent and the good, will enable them, in an eminent degree, to lessen the evils of humanity.†

* A contest had long subsisted between the common-council of the city of London and the acting governors of all the royal hospitals; the former claiming a right to be admitted governors in virtue of the several royal charters. This dispute has been happily settled by a compromise, which allows the admission of twelve of the common-council to each hospital. Application was made to parliament in 1782, and a bill passed, which fully establishes this agreement, and the friends of these noble charities have now the satisfaction to be assured that the government of them is settled in a mode best calculated to promote their prosperity.

† *Bowen's* Hist. of Bethlem.

Distracted men and women remaining in this hospital on the 31st of December, 1804 - - - -		186
Admitted during the year 1805 - - - -		44
		230
Cured and discharged - - - -	97	
Buried, after much charge during their lunacy	6	
Patients in the hospital 31st December, 1805	127	
	230	
Viz. Men under cure - - 28 } Ditto incurables - - 48 }	76	
Women under cure. - 2 } Ditto incurables - - 49 }	51	
	127	

At the committee, which meet every Saturday, it has been always customary to admit and discharge distracted men and women from any part of Great Britain or Ireland, without expence to their relations or friends. By the report, however, of eminent surveyors, the building of the present hospital has been proved to be in so decayed and dangerous a state, as to render it necessary to pull down a considerable part of it, and to discontinue the reception of patients, till a more commodious place could be fixed upon; and the comforts of relief extended in a more ample manner.

For the furtherance of so benevolent a purpose, on the 14th of May, 1806, in a committee of supply in the House of Commons, Sir John W. Anderson, an alderman and one of the members for the city, observed, "that the petitioners who applied for a grant for the erecting new buildings for the accommodation of the unfortunate patients of Bethlem hospital had proved their allegations before the committee, and it would appear from the report, that there were only accommodations for one hundred and twenty lunatics, though there were applications to the amount of three hundred, and these applications were likely to increase. They were better taken care of, he observed, in the hospital, and at one third of the expence attending other receptacles. He therefore

fore moved, that the report of the committee should be referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Vansittart, one of the secretaries of state, concurred with the honourable member, and the house resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Alexander in the chair.

Mr. Vansittart moved, That it was the opinion of the committee that a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* be granted for the erection of new buildings for the use of the lunatics of Bethlem hospital, without any deduction; which was agreed to.

In consequence of the grant of parliament, and the contributions already obtained, it is intended immediately to erect a new hospital for lunatics, which will have the advantages of an airy situation, and may be rendered far more suitable to the purposes of its erection than the old hospital, even in its best state, which was constructed in haste, and the plan of which is very capable of improvement. To effect this desirable purpose, however, it must be obvious, that nothing short of a liberal subscription on the part of the public at large can suffice, and, no doubt, will be obtained in a country whose greatest characteristic is its noble and generous solicitude to alleviate the miseries, administer to the necessities, and heal the diseases of its people.

The west end of Bethlem Hospital faces FORE STREET, in which, at the entrance of Coleman Street, stood

MOORGATE.

THIS postern, having been built by Thomas Falconer, mayor, 1415, was re-edified by William Hampton, mayor, 1472. In 1511, during the mayoralty of Roger Achely, that munificent magistrate caused dikes and bridges to be constructed over the moor or marsh, and the ground to be levelled, which was afterwards so much heightened as to cover the bridges, &c. but, says Stow, "it seemeth to me that, if it be made level with the battlements of the city wall, yet will it be little the drier, such is the moorish nature of that ground." Modern improvements have sufficiently shewn that ingenuity and perseverance can accomplish what was formerly deemed highly improbable.

Moorgate being very much decayed in 1672, was rebuilt with stone, having a lofty arch and two posterns, the city having had it in contemplation to convert Moorfields into a hay-market; but that circumstance not taking place, the gate was converted into a dwelling for one of the city officers, who rented it out as a coffee-house. It shared the fate of the other entrances into the city, at the commencement of the present reign; but the coffee-house still exists. Opposite is

THE SCOTS CHURCH.

THIS is a handsome though plain building, for the meeting of the Scots Presbyterians in the city of London. The pastors of this congregation have been eminent men. Of these Mr. LAWSON was for many years much resorted to, on account of his elocution. Dr. HENRY HUNTER, an eminent literary character was also pastor of this church.

On the left hand entrance of Coleman Street, stands

ARMOURERS AND BRAZIERS HALL.

THIS structure is more distinguishable for neatness than elegance; but in consequence of late repairs, has every convenience adapted to the business of the respectable corporation to which it belongs. The principal ornament of the building, however, is the fine picture by Northcote, of *The Entrance of Richard II. and Henry Bolingbroke into London.* This picture was purchased by the Company at the sale of the Shakespere Gallery, May 20, 1805, for 113*l.* 8*s.*

This company was incorporated by king Henry VI. about the year 1423, by the style of "The Master and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters, of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, of the men of the mystery of the Armourers of the city of London." Their particular business was to make coats of mail. King Henry VI. accepted their freedom, and became one of their members. To this company is united that of the Braziers, and they are jointly governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Mrs. Joan Doxie gave for the relief of poor widows of this company 5*l.* per year, and desired it to be denominated *the widow's mite.*

On

On the west end, and within one hundred feet of the south end of this street, is the parochial church of

SAINT STEPHEN.

THIS is a church of a very early foundation, and its patronage was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's between the years 1171 and 1181; who granted this chapel,* as then called, as an appendage to St. Olave Jewry, to the prior and convent of Butley, in whose gift it continued till the suppression of that convent, when it fell to the crown; and the rectory and parish church, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted by queen Elizabeth to one Thomas Paskins and others; and again in 1590, to William Daniel, serjeant at law, (afterwards Sir William Daniel, one of the justices of the common-pleas) and other parishioners of Coleman Street parish, to hold this impropriate rectory in fee-farm of the crown; the parishioners have continued patrons of this vicarage ever since.

* Stow writes, but does not produce sufficient authority for the fact, that this church was some time a synagogue of the Jews, then a parish church, and afterwards a chapel to St. Olave in the Jewry; and was again made a parish church in the 7 Edward IV. But he certainly was mistaken, for it appears, that this church, or chapel, was made parochial and a vicarage ordained and endowed by Thomas Kemp, bishop of London, with 11*l.* *per annum*, in 35 Henry VI. which was ten years sooner. *Newc. Reper.* page 537.

This church sharing the common fate in the dreadful fire of London in 1666, the present structure was erected in its stead about four years after. It is a plain, neat, and solid building, strengthened with rustic at the corners, and enlightened by one series of large windows, with a handsome cornice, and one of the broadest ceilings and roofs that can be seen without a pillar to support it. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces, and incloses the sacring-bell, to call the parishioners to prayers, read twice here every day, for which the parish pays the vicar 20*l*. In this steeple are eight bells.

The front of the church is adorned with a cornice.—Within, it is well wainscotted and pewed, has a handsome pulpit neatly carved, and an altar-piece adorned with the king's arms, carved, gilt, and depicted, a black and white marble foot-piece to the communion-table, inclosed with a neat rail and banister, and at the west end is a commodious wainscot gallery, containing a good organ.

In this church lies the body of ANTHONY MUNDAY, who continued and improved Stow's Survey of London; on whose monument is the following inscription:

"To the memory of that antient servant to the city with his pen in divers employments, especially the Survey of London, master Anthony Munday, citizen and draper of London.

He that hath many an antient tomb-stone read,
(I'th' labour seeming more among the dead
To live, than with the living) that survaid
Obstruse antiquities, and ore them laid
Such vive and beautious colours with his pen,
That (spite of time) those old are new agen,
Under this marble lies interr'd; his tomb
Claiming (as worthely it may) this roome,
Among those many monuments his quill
Has so revived, helping now to fill
A place (with those) in his Survey; in which
He has a monument, more fair, more rich
Than polisht stones could make him, where he lies,
Though dead, still, living, and in that ne'er dies.

On

On the north side is the green church-yard; on the south is a large pavement, that covers a burial vault the whole length of the church; to which pavement is an ascent by several steps, through a gate, over which is cut in stone a capital representation of the *General Resurrection*.

The advowson is in the parishioners that pay to church and poor.

Among the eminent vicars of this church, occurs JOHN DAVENPORT, born in Coventry; having been sent in 1613 to Oxford, he pursued his studies in divinity with all the rigidity of Puritanism; having left the university without a degree, he retired to London, became a famous Puritan preacher, and was appointed by this parish to be their vicar. In 1625 he returned to Oxford, and performed his exercise to obtain his degree of batchelor of divinity, and soon after returned again to London, where he was highly esteemed as a popular preacher. In 1633 he resigned this living, under pretence of opposition from the prelates, because he scrupled at some of their ceremonies; and then retired to Amsterdam. In that city he endeavoured to be appointed to the English congregation; but was opposed, on the ground that he did not agree relating to baptism. He returned to England at the commencement of the Great Rebellion; but finding that the humour of the times was inconsistent with his principles, he accepted an invitation from Mr. John Cotton, of New England, and became pastor of Newhaven, in that colony. Here he continued in great esteem till he died, at Boston, 1669, leaving behind him an extraordinary character for a virtuous and pious life. His successor, JOHN GOODWIN, after having been ejected by the parliament, had a private meeting house in this parish at the time of the restoration; and being dissatisfied with the terms of the Uniformity Act, lived and died a non-conformist. "He was," says Dr. Calamy, "a man by himself; was against every man, and had every man almost against him. He was very warm and eager in whatsoever he engaged. He had a clear head, a fluent tongue, a penetrating spirit, and a marvellous faculty in descanting on Scripture; and with all his faults, must

must be owned to have been a considerable man by those who will take the pains to peruse his writings." *

Coleman Street, though respectable in itself, is surrounded by narrow and inconvenient alleys; the only place of consideration is King's Arms Yard, which having been previously an inn and stables, before the fire, was, after that calamity, converted into spacious and elegant tenements, and continues to be at present the residence of considerable merchants.

LOTHBURY, Lothbery, Lathbery, Loadbury, or Lobing-ber, it seems was so called from a court of antient time kept in this place. LODE in Junius's Etymologicon, in the old English implied *to lead*. LODEBURY might therefore with great propriety be so called as being the first considerable mansion from Moorgate.

In Stow's time it was inhabited by founders that cast candlesticks, chafing-dishes, spice-mortars, and such like copper or latten works.

Near the farthest northern extremity of this street is TOKENHOUSE YARD, so named from an old house which was an office for the delivery of tradesmen's farthings or tokens.

It is worthy of observation, that while copper money was in Greece of very antient date, and in Rome two centuries older than silver, yet in almost all the nations of modern Europe it arose a thousand years later than silver. The Saxons were the first who gave the first form of the penny, for which they were palpably indebted to the Roman *Denarius*. The penny was divided by a cross, and being commonly cut through the limbs of the cross, each quarter supplied the small change of the farthing; the farthing of those early times was, however, of nearly the intrinsic value of a modern penny.

The copper coinage was unauthorized, with very few exceptions, till the year 1672. The known aversion of queen Elizabeth, and of the nation to a copper coinage, arose from the circulation of counterfeit money, called *Black Money*,† which

* Account of ejected or silenced Ministers, II. p. 53.

† There were two kinds of Black Money, the counterfeit, intended by forgers to pass for silver, and the authorized money of Billon. Black-money,

which being always of copper, was mixed or washed with about a fifth part silver. When it is considered, therefore, that the base money was always of copper, it is no wonder that the idea of a copper coinage should be confounded with that of an imposition of authorized bad money.

Her brother Edward VI. had been the last prince under whom farthings could possibly be coined of silver, the metal having increased in its value; and though it is known from records that he did coin farthings, not one of them is to be found. The diminutive size even of the silver halfpenny, though continued down to the time of the Common-wealth, was of extreme inconvenience. Hence, in the reign of Elizabeth, there being no state-farthings, several cities struck tokens, which were confined to the use of their respective inhabitants, till they were called in by order of government.

In the city of London this traffic of coinage was very considerable; and it appears that no less than three thousand tradesmen and others coined *tokens*, upon returning which to the issuer, he gave current coin or value, as desired.

This practice had gotten to such an extent in 1594, that government were compelled to entertain serious thoughts of a copper coinage. A small copper coin was struck, about the size of a silver twopence, with the queen's monogram on one side, and a rose on the other: the running legend on both sides being "The pledge of—a halfpenny;" but the queen not being able to resign her fixed aversion to copper coinage, the scheme fell to the ground.

During the year 1609, Sir Robert Cotton wrote a tract intituled "How the Kings of England have supported and repaired their Estates;" in which this passage occurs:

"The benefit to the king will easily fall out, if he restrain retailers of victual and small wares from using their own tokens, for, in and about London, there are above three thou-

money, or Billon, was struck in the mints of the English dominions in France, by command of the kings of England, for the use of their French subjects; but *black money* and copper money were very different. The name arose, no doubt, from contradiction to *white money*, a name given to pure silver, which it was made to imitate.

sand, that one with another cast yearly 5*l.* a-piece of leaden tokens, whereof the tenth remaineth not to them at the year's end, and when they renew their store, which amounteth to 15,000*l.* And all the realm cannot be inferior to the city in proportion.

"For the prejudice, since London, which is not the twenty-fourth part of the people of the kingdom, had in it found above eight hundred thousand, by a late enquiry by order of the late queen, and so falleth out to be 2*d.* a person, in the active state it may be nothing, either of loss by the first uttering being so easy, nor burthen any with too great a mass at a time, since continual use will disperse so small a quantity into so many hands. But on the other side will be to the meaner sort (except the retailers that made as much advantage formerly of their own tokens as the king shall now) of necessary use and benefit. For the buyers hereafter shall not be tyed to one seller and his bad commodities, as they are still, when his tokens, hereafter made current by authority, shall have the choice of any other chapman; and to the poor in this time of small charity, it will be of much relief; since men are like to give a farthing alms, that will not part with a greater sum." *

In consequence of the above representation, on the 19th of May, 1613, king James's royal farthing tokens commenced by proclamation. They have on one side two sceptres in saltier, surmounted with a crown, and the harp upon the other, as would seem with intention, that if the English refused them currency, as was justly suspected, they might be ordered to pass in Ireland. For they were not forced upon the people in the light of farthings, or established coin, but merely as pledges or tokens, for which the government were obliged to give other coin, if required. Their legend is the king's common titles running upon each side.

These pieces were by no means favourably received, but continued in a kind of reluctant circulation all this reign and the beginning of the succeeding. In 1635, Charles I. struck those with the *rose* instead of the *harp*. The vast number of counterfeits, and the king's death in 1648, put an utter

* Posthumous Works, p. 199.

stop

stop to their currency; and the tokens of towns and tradesmen again took their run, increasing prodigiously till 1672, when farthings, properly so called, were first published by government.

These were of pure Swedish copper, and the dies were cast by Roettier. They continued till 1684, when some disputes arising about the copper, latterly had from English mines, tin farthings were coined with a stud of copper in the centre in 1685. Tin continued to be coined till 1692, to the value of 65,000*l.* In 1693, the tin was all called in, and the copper coinage again commenced.

The farthings of the reign of Anne are trial pieces, except those of her last year, 1714. The legitimate coinage of farthings has continued to the present period, and constitutes a very convenient portion of English money.*

Returning towards Coleman Street, the next object of attention is the parish church of

SAINT MARGARET, LOTHBURY.

THIS church stands upon the watercourse of Walbrook. The original fabric was of antient foundation; for the abbess and convent of Barking in Essex presented John de Hasling-

* Pinkerton's Essay on Medals, II. p. 80, *et seq*

field to the rectory, in the year 1303, and in that community the presentation continued till the suppression of the convent, when it was seized by the crown, and still remains in the gift of the lord chancellor.

The church was rebuilt in the year 1440, at which time Robert Lange, lord mayor, contributed to the vaulting over the water-course of Walbrook, running close to the said church.

That fabric was burnt down in 1666: and the present church built, neat and plain, of fine stone, sixty feet long, sixty-four broad, thirty-six high to the roof, and one hundred and forty feet to the top of the steeple. The body is well enlightened with a row of lofty windows; over which the wall is terminated by a balustrade; and the principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, which support an angular pediment. The tower has large windows in the uppermost stage, and is terminated a little above by a plain cornice, upon which is raised a small dome, that supports a slender spire.

It is worth remarking, that the improvements in London, began at this place, by pulling down some despicable sheds, or shops, built on the pavement of broad stone, now the whole length before the church. These nuisances are exhibited in the old prints of this building.

The interior is handsomely wainscotted, the floor paved, the pulpit veneered, and the altar-piece ornamented; the font is beautifully designed, the bason being carved, representing the garden of Eden, and the fall of man; the salvation of Noah and his family in the ark; the baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist, and Philip baptising the eunuch. The cover is adorned with the figures of St. Margaret, accompanied by Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Of the rectors who have been eminent, we notice SAMUEL BROOKES, D. D. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and arch-deacon of Coventry. This divine wrote a treatise on predestination, which he communicated to Laud, bishop of London, and died in 1631. HUMFREY TABOR, who for his loyalty was plundered and sequestered during the grand rebellion.

FOUNDERS'

FOUNDERS' HALL

is situated at the north end of a court of the same name.—Besides being appropriated to the business of the company, it is rented by a respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters.

The Founders Company is reckoned the thirty-third among the corporate societies of London, but was not incorporated by letters patent till the 14th of September, A. D. 1614. By this act the company were stiled, "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Founders of the City of London:" with power to view and search all brass weights, and brass and copper wares, within the city of London, and three miles thereof; and all makers of brass weights within that circuit are obliged to have their several weights sized by the company's standard, and marked with their common mark: and such of these weights as are of *Avoirdupois*, to be sealed at the Guildhall of this city; and those of *Troy* weight at Goldsmith's Hall. The government of this company is in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. It enjoys the privilege of the livery.

Till the year 1765, the junction of Lothbury, Coleman Street, and the Old Jewry was so inconvenient, that many accidents happened to passengers; the corporation of London, however, by their spirited endeavours removed the nuisance at their own expense, and rendered the passage as commodious and pleasant as circumstances can admit.

The angle formed by *Lothbury* and the *Old Jewry*, was covered by a Jewish synagogue in the reign of Henry III.

In a former part of this work,* an history of the Jews in England, and particularly in London, has been already given; we shall in this place, therefore, be brief in saying any further of them, than merely to illustrate some facts peculiar to the places described.

After the cruel massacre of seven hundred of these unfortunate people in London, and the robbery of many others, the synagogue which they had lately erected in this place was burnt by the rabble in 1262, upon the pretence that a Jew

* Vol. II. page 365.

had wounded a Christian in Colechurch Street,* who refused to pay the extortion of the former. Having recovered from this calamity and rebuilt what had been destroyed; another misfortune overtook them in 1271. It seems that they had been grievously oppressed by the assessment of six thousand marks for the expence of prince Edward's journey to the Holy Land; and as they could not raise the whole sum so soon as wanted, the whole community were *mortgaged* to Richard earl of Cornwall, who taxed them very heavily the following year; but their greatest grievance was the loss of this synagogue, which was taken from them upon complaint of the *Friars Penitents*, "THAT THEY WERE NOT ABLE TO MAKE THE BODY OF CHRIST IN QUIET," as they blasphemously expressed themselves, "on account of the great howlings the Jews made there during their worship."

But the case really was, 'that those pharisaical locusts the friars, having but a small dark chapel belonging to their monastery, and imagining that the stately synagogue would be more convenient, took the advantage of the odium under which the Jews laboured at that time, and therefore begged it of the unprincipled Henry, who was easily prevailed upon to confirm the grant, grounded as it was upon so futile a reason!

The *Fratres Sacci*, or *de Pœnitentia*, constituted part of an order of *begging friars*, called Franciscans, and was instituted for such married people as were desirous of repentance. The members of this order were not called *religious*, but they pursued a kind of religious life; and on account of not retaining the strict discipline of monachism, were not esteemed a regular order, though confirmed by pope Nicholas IV.—The men took the name *Fratres de Pœnitentia Jesu Christi*; and were known by another name *Sacci*, on account of the sackcloth which they wore; they were also called *Continentes*, not because they professed continency, as they were married; or, that they weekly observed abstinence certain days.

Upon their first coming into England, they had a house assigned for them without Aldersgate, and had licence to re-

* The antient name of the Old Jewry.

move

move to any other more eligible situation, and obtained the synagogue as above related. Queen Eleanor consort of Edward I. took them into her protection and warranted to the prior and the convent, "the land and building in Colechurch Street, in the parish of St. Olave in the Jewry, and St. Margaret in Lothbury, by her granted, with consent of Stephen de Fulborn, under-warden of the Bridge-house, and other brethren of that house, for sixty marks of silver, which they had received of the said prior and brethren of *Repentance*, towards the building of the said bridge."

This order, in process of time, produced many good scholars, and increased considerably, till, the council of Lyons in the next century decreed, "that from that time forth, there should be no more orders of *begging friars*, except the Dominicans, the Minorites, the Carmelites, and the Augustines. So that the Brethren and Sisters of the Sack decreased and vanished.

But previously, in 1305, Robert Fitzwalter requested and obtained of king Edward, that these friars might assign to him their chapel or church, which joined his mansion house. Thus what was gained by fraud was torn away by oppression.

This Robert Fitzwalter was knighted by king Edward, on account of his activity in the wars with the French and Scots, and was summoned to parliament as a baron, from the twenty-third year of the reign of the above monarch to the nineteenth year of his son Edward II. both inclusive. Such a man might easily obtain what the king had in his power to give.

The family of Fitzwalter having devolved to a female heir in the reign of Henry VI. the premises were disposed of by Robert lord Fitwalter; and Sir Robert Large, mercer, kept his mayoralty there in 1439, and made it his residence till his death.

It was afterwards the mansion of Sir Hugh Clopton, mercer, who also kept his mayoralty there in 1492. In Stow's time it was reduced to be a wine tavern, bearing the sign of the *Windmill*, and ultimately demolished by the great fire.

MEETING-

MEETING HOUSE COURT, OLD JEWRY, contains a respectable place of worship for the English Presbyterians, and is celebrated for the eminence of its pastors. Mr. JOHN HERRIES, and Mr. FOSSETT, were famous for their elocution; Dr. RICHARD PRICE, for his writings on Finance; and Dr. ABRAHAM REES, for his edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, as well as a publication of the same kind under his own name.

The east side of the OLD JEWRY is graced with stately buildings, erected by Sir Christopher Wren; the principal were inhabited by Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Nathaniel Herne, sheriff in 1674; and Sir Joseph Herne; and one of these was lately rented by the benignant family of Sharp, two brethren of which are in high estimation, William Sharp, Esq. for his excellent skill in surgery, and Granville Sharp, Esq. Chairman of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and author of several learned and useful works. This house is at present occupied by

THE LONDON INSTITUTION

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

"The design of this institution is to promote the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts.

"Its views at present are confined to three objects.

"The acquisition of a valuable and extensive library.

"The diffusion of useful knowledge by the means of lectures and experiments.

"The establishment of a reading room, where the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works, and the best pamphlets and new publications, to be provided for the use of the proprietors and subscribers.

"All the affairs and concerns of the institution are to be directed and administered by a committee of managers, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents, twenty managers, and the secretary, chosen by and from among the proprietors, of which four vice-presidents and twenty managers,

nagers, one fourth part shall annually vacate their office, but not thereby become ineligible to the same or any other office of the institution.

" The managers engage suitable persons as professors and lecturers, and cause courses of lectures in experimental philosophy, in chemistry, and in different departments of literature and the arts, to be given annually, or oftener, at the institution.

" They also take care that no subjects be treated of at the lectures, but such as are connected with the objects of the institution.

" They elect and appoint either annually or otherwise the professors, lecturers, librarians, assistant secretaries, and other officers, and remove them when they see cause; and engage and dismiss the domestic servants of the house.

" They have the direction of the house of the institution, and make such regulations for the preservation of order and decorum therein as they think proper.

" And besides other duties and privileges they have power to admit to the lectures, to the library, and the other rooms of the institution, foreigners of high rank, or of distinguished scientific acquirements, during their temporary residence in the metropolis.

" The visitors elect from their own members a secretary, who is to take minutes of their proceedings, &c.; this office is honorary and without salary or emolument.

" The number of proprietors is limited to one thousand.

" The whole property of the institution is vested solely in the proprietors, who have complete authority to control and dispose of the same; and no sale, mortgage, incumbrance, nor other disposition of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the institution, whether freehold or leasehold, or of any stock of money belonging to the institution, which shall be intended to be permanently invested, shall be made except with the approbation and concurrence of a general meeting of the proprietors convened for that express purpose.

" They, together with the subscribers and honorary members, have a right of admission to the library, lectures, reading rooms, and all other public parts of the house of the institution at all hours, from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven at night (Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, and fast and thanksgivings days by proclamation, excepted); but on Saturday, the doors of the institution shall close at three o'clock.

" They have also, one transferable ticket, admitting the bearer to the library, reading rooms, and lectures.

" In case of the decease of any proprietor, the executors or administrators, may nominate such person as is appointed in the will of the said deceased proprietor, or in default of such appointment, or in case of the decease of the person so appointed, such other person as they may think proper, to be balloted for by the managers, at their first meeting after such nomination is delivered to them: (excepting the legitimate son of such deceased proprietor, who shall be entitled to admission without any ballot of the managers;) and such nominaton shall be referred by the managers to the solicitor of the institution, to examine into the legal propriety of the same, who shall make a written report thereon to the managers; which report shall be entered in a register book to be kept for that purpose, and the document referred to therein filed and preserved (the solicitor's fee for his report shall be one guinea and no more, to be paid by the proprietor on his admission); and in case such person reported by the solicitor to be properly and legally nominated, shall not be elected thereupon, the executors or administrators of such deceased proprietor shall, at their option, be entitled to propose some other person for admission, or to claim from the funds of the institution whatever sum may be then fixed in the bye-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

" Persons of distinguished rank or qualifications, whether natives or foreigners, may be elected honorary members of the institution.

" Every person proposed for election as an honorary member must be recommended by three at least of the managers, and be proposed and balloted for, with the interval of one month at least, between such proposal and ballot, when two negatives shall exclude.

" Subscribers for life, and annual subscribers, shall have free admission into all the public parts of the institution at all hours, from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, Sundays, &c. excepted.

" Ladies are admissible as subscribers to the lectures only, upon such terms, and under such regulations, as may be fixed by the managers.

" The treasurer enters into a bond with two sureties to be approved of by the managers, in the sum of 5000*l.* on condition that he duly account for, pay, and apply all such sums of money, or other property and effects belonging to the institution, as shall come into his possession as treasurer.

" The managers have power to appoint as many committees as they shall think useful for the purpose of scientific and experimental investigations, and to admit into such committees any persons whether proprietors, subscribers, or not, and to allow such committees to hold their meetings at the house of the institution.

" The sum of 40,000*l.* or thereabout, is to be invested in the public funds, as a provision for the permanency and stability of the institution.

" The rents, revenues, and annual income of the institution, is to be applied by the managers in discharging current and incidental expences, and in the purchase of foreign and domestic journals, periodical, and other new publications, for the use of the reading room.

" The surplus to be applied at the discretion of the managers, to the improvement and augmentation of the library and apparatus for philosophical experiments.

" The books belonging to the library shall be under the care and custody of the librarian.

" No person must take down any of the books in the library; but a note or card containing the name of the person applying, and the title of the book, must be given to the librarian, or attendant, who shall supply him with the book required. No person to take away any book from the library.

" No librarian, or attendant, or any other officer or servant of the institution shall receive any fee, perquisite or gratuity on account of, or during the execution of their office, under penalty of immediate dismission from the service of the institution."

In the beginning of the month of April 1806, Sir Francis Baring, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. and others of the managing proprietors, presented a petition to the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, soliciting a grant of the site of Blackwell Hall, on which to erect an edifice appropriate to the purposes of the institution. The petition was referred to the Committee for letting the City Lands; and, no doubt, will be complied with.

Thus has commenced the accumulation of a most valuable treasure for occasional reference, upon a plan of useful and amusing information and instruction, no where else to be obtained.

A narrow passage in the Old Jewry leads to Coney-hope Lane, from a rabbit market, at the corner of which was a chapel called St. Mary de Coney-hope; it is now denominated Grocer's Alley.

GROCER's HALL.

This fabric stands on the spot of ground formerly occupied by the mansion house of the noble family of Fitzwalter. Robert lord Fitzwalter sold it to the company in the year 1411, for the sum of three hundred and forty marks.

The building has been lately new fronted, and is well designed and executed, being stately, ornamental, and so capacious, that for many years it served for the uses of the Bank of England, which was kept here till the present fabric for the Bank was erected. The antient stone and brick building at the north-west corner of the garden, inhabited by

by the beadle of the company, was very probably part of the city mansion of the noble family of Fitzwalters, and consequently the oldest building within the city walls.

In the hall are the portraits of Sir John Cutler, Sir John Moor, and Sir John Fleet, at full length.

Mr. Pennant has some entertaining remarks on the first of these characters: "Here," says he, "to my great surprize, I met again with Sir John Cutler, Grocer, in marble and on canvas. In the first he is represented standing, in a flowing wig waved rather than curled, a laced cravat, and a furred gown, with the folds not ungraceful: in all, except where the dress is inimical to the sculptor's art, it may be called a good performance. By his portrait we may learn that this worthy wore a black wig, and was a good-looking man. He was created a baronet November 12, 1660; so that he certainly had some claim of gratitude with the restored monarch. He died in 1693. His kinsman and executor, Edmund Boulter, Esq. expended 7,666*l.* on his funeral expences. He is spoken of as a benefactor, and that he rebuilt the great parlour, and over it the court room, which were consumed in the fire of 1666. He served as master of the company in 1652, and 1653, in 1688, and again a fourth time. The anecdote of his bounty to the College of Physicians, might have led one to suppose that the Grocers had not met with more liberal treatment. But by the honours of the statue, and the portrait, he seems to have gained here a degree of popularity. How far the character given of him by Mr. Pope may rest unimpeached, may remain a subject of further enquiry:

> Thy life more wretched, *Cutler*, was confess'd,
> Arise and tell me was thy death more bless'd?
> *Cutler* saw tenants break, and houses fall;
> For very want he could not build a wall.
> His only daughter in a stranger's power *;
> For very want he could not pay her dower.

* He had two daughters; one married to Sir William Portman, Bart. the other to John Robartes, earl of Radnor; both without his consent. The first died before him.

A few

A few grey hairs his rev'rend temples crown'd,
'Twas very want that sold them for ten pound.
What e'en denied a cordial at his end,
Banish'd the doctor, and expell'd the friend?
What but a want, which you perhaps think mad,
Yet numbers feel, the want of what he had.

It was in Grocer's Hall that the Committee of Parliament sat in 1641 to settle the reform of the nation, and conduct the inflammatory business of the times. Such as pretended fears for the safety of the friends of liberty; and the real and reasonable dread of the moderate men, who had been pointed out to the mob as enemies to their country, are the motives assigned by the earl of Clarendon for fixing on this place. "The one gave security to the popular leaders, and the other lessened the minority, by affrighting from attendance those who might have been of use to the declining royal cause."

GROCER's COMPANY.

The primitive name of this corporation was PEPPERERS, till they were re-incorporated in 1345 by Edward III. and named GROCERS.

The following account of this company, published by Mr. William Ravenhill, their clerk, in the year 1689, is the most authentic that can be obtained:

"The word Grocers was a term at first, distinguishing merchants of this society, in opposition to inferior retailers; for that they usually sold in gross quantities by great weights. And in some of our old books, the word signifies Merchants, that in their merchandizing dealt for the whole of any kind. But in after times the word Grocery became so extensive, that it can now hardly be restrained to the certain kinds of merchandizes they have formerly dealt in: for they have been the most universal merchants that traded abroad, and what they brought home, many artists of this society found out ways afterwards to change and alter the species, by mixture, confections, and compositions of simple ingredients; by which means many and various ways of dealing and trading passed under the denomination

of

of Groceries: and indeed this city and nation do in a great measure owe the improvement of navigation to merchants, originally exercising this mystery, as trading into all foreign parts, from whence we have received either spices, drugs, fruits, gums, or other rich aromatic commodities. It is well known, this company hath bred the most eminent merchants in this city, and this society hath been so prolific, that many other societies have been branched out from hence, as will be owned by the most worthy of them. The merchants trading to the Levant seas, and other societies, have originally been the offspring of this society, as appears by ancient records of indentures of apprentices to members of this company. And it is not inconsistent, and may easily be drawn within compass of belief, that there was amongst the Romans a society agreeable to this of the Grocers, who were also merchants trading into those seas, as may be collected from Persius, a poet who wrote in Rome in the time of Augustus, describing the various inclinations of men in their course of life. He instances them in these words, viz.

> " *Mercibus hic Italis mutat sub sole recenti*
> *Rugosum piper, & pallentis grana cymini—*
>
> SAT. 5.
>
> " With merchandizing this with care doth run
> Unto the east, under the rising sun,
> To fetch rough pepper, and pale cummin seeds
> For Roman wares, &c."

" Where pepper, being the most royal preservative spice, is only mentioned by way of eminency for all the rest: and so we may well conclude, that this was the reason why the society of the Grocers (whose original first here exercised, may modestly be supposed to spring from the Romans) were, long before they were incorporated, distinguished by the name of Pepperers, although they traded before in all other the former merchandizes, as well as that. It is impossible to give any other account of the original of this society here in this city, so long at first exercised under the denomination of Pepperers. Some time after the

city

city obtained their chief magistrate to be under the denomination of mayor, which was about the first year of king Richard I.; the first man we find advanced to that dignity was Henry Fitz-Alwin, who continued therein twenty-four years successively: and soon after (to wit) in the seventeenth year of king Henry III. it appears Andrew Bockerell, a Pepperer, was chosen mayor; and so eminent were the Pepperers in this infancy of the mayoralty, that before the thirty-sixth year of that king's reign, a Pepperer had the chair nine several years; and very frequently afterwards we find the Pepperers advanced to that dignity. And it appears by ancient books, (now extant) that in the time of king Henry IV. there were at one time no less than twelve of their members aldermen, of which number were two brothers, William Chicheley, afterwards sheriff, and Sir Robert Chicheley, afterwards also sheriff, and twice lord mayor. Which society of the Pepperers increasing, and spreading so universal in merchandizing, that it appears afterwards they were distinguished by the name of Grocers, (as being a more comprehensive name than pepperers); insomuch that before they were incorporated by the name of Grocers, in the third year of king Edward III. anno 1329, John Grantham was chosen and held mayor by the title of Grocer. And the first charter I find of the corporation of the Grocers, was granted by king Edward III. in the twentieth year of his reign, anno dom. 1345.

" Afterwards the charter of this company was several times renewed; as also it was in the seventh year of king Henry VI. and they then made a body politic, by the name of *Custodes & communitas mysterii Groceriæ Londini.* And in the beginning of that king's reign, they purchased the ground where the Grocers Hall now stands, with the ground belonging to it, of Walter lord Fitzwalter, a noble peer of this realm, bounding the same between the Old Jewry and Walbrook. And so considerable in the city were the Grocers long before that time, that they may well be presumed (time out of mind) to have had the management of the king's beam, as an office peculiar to them; not only

as

as principally using the same, but as being originally vested therein; they having had all along the naming of the weigh-master, and the naming, placing, removing, and governing of the four porters, attending that office, all to be elected out of their own company, and to be sworn at their own hall; a privilege allowed them, as their undoubted and inseparable right, as antient as that office itself used in the city.

"Also amongst other privileges and antient usages of this company, I find recorded, even as high as Edward IV.'s days, this company had power of inspection and correction of abuses and irregularities of all persons in the city or suburbs, any way using or exercising any kind of grocery, and also to assay the weights they bought or sold by; and to take notice of all defaults, and to return to be fined at the discretion of this fellowship; and to take 4*d*. of every person for their labour herein: which usage was always continued; and, in the charter renewed to the company, the 15th of Charles I. this privilege is confirmed and expressed to extend three miles from the city, as well within liberties as without."

The master of this company was formerly always an alderman, and besides five monarchs, many princes, eight dukes, three earls, and twenty viscounts and barons, many great characters, who have been lord mayors, were also members of this company.

But the fraternity of Grocers have been singularly honoured by enrolling among their members two of the greatest statesmen that ever graced a nation, WILLIAM PITT, earl of CHATHAM, and his son the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, both pre-eminent ministers of this country.

These great men owed their rise to the most considerable posts and power in this kingdom singly to their own abilities; they were both younger sons of a very new family; and were both restricted in their fortunes; the former had not sufficient for a parliamentary qualification; the latter could not procure a seat till it had been solicited for him;

and he was brought in under the patronage of a benefactor to whom he afterwards evinced his gratitude.

The FATHER was original and unaccommodating, and the features of his character had the hardihood of antiquity. No state chicanery, no narrow system of vicious politics, no idle contest for ministerial victories, sunk him to the vulgar level of the great; but overbearing, persuasive, and impracticable, his object was England, his ambition was fame. Without dividing, he destroyed party; without corrupting, he made a venal age unanimous. France sunk beneath him. With one hand he smote the house of Bourbon, and wielded in the other the democracy of England. The sight of his mind was infinite: and his schemes were to affect, not England, not the present age only, but Europe, and posterity. There was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform; an understanding, a spirit, and an eloquence, to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that would establish or overwhelm empire, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through the universe!—

In speaking of the late great statesman we shall refer to the *Literary Journal*, where his character is delineated with reference to party opinion.

The SON. "We have no hesitation in admitting, what indeed could hardly avoid being the case, considering the station he so long filled, that Mr. Pitt has been over-praised, and his talents over-rated. But in the most sober tone of just appreciation, let us ask what proof of ability has been exhibited by any preceding conductor of his majesty's councils, which has not been exhibited by Mr. Pitt? It is not easy, in running over former ministers in your memory, to find one with whom you can compare him. Let us select one who stands highest in the recollection of his country; let us compare him with his own father. Of those who have heard the speeches of both, and who are admirers

mirers of the eloquence of both, there are a greater number who think that of the son superior, than there are who think that of the father. And if we may judge by the printed specimens which we have of both, though there may be more impetuosity, more fire, in particular passages of the speeches of the father than in those of the son, there is not the same coherence of ideas, nor the appearance of a mind equally formed to view an object in that steady and systematic manner which leads with most security to truth, and is the surest indication of intellectual superiority. To compare their measures; let us waive the dispute respecting the wisdom or folly of going to war against the French republic, a complicated question, which violently excites the passions of men; and we may safely point out as many errors in the administration of Lord Chatham, as can be pointed out in that of Mr. Pitt. Undoubtedly too, we may undertake to point out an equal number of difficult and salutary measures carried by Mr. Pitt, as by his father, even regard being had to the times they enjoyed power. The arms of the country, victorious under the one, and baffled under the other, are urged to prove the inferiority of Mr. Pitt's genius. But the conclusion is not supported. It is not proved, that the fortunate actions of Lord Chatham were more arduous than the operations of Mr. Pitt, though disappointed of success. The situation of affairs, in which Lord Chatham acted, was the ordinary one, a situation in which hundreds had acted before him, in which too the arms of his country had before been distinguished by more brilliant success than they were under him, though certainly not supported, at the time to which we allude, by any extraordinary talents in the minister. But the situation in which Mr. Pitt acted was unexampled; and never, in the course of human affairs, did the succession of events set foresight and conjecture so completely at defiance. No administration was ever distinguished by so great an ascendancy of the premier over his colleagues in office, as that of Mr. Pitt. And what account can be given of this, but great superiority of talents? The knowledge which he pos-

sessed of the traffic and operations of his country is said by those who knew him to be unequalled, and did not merely extend to the general outline, but to the detail of every manufacture and employment in the kingdom. His quickness and dexterity in managing the combinations of figures is said by those who transacted business with him to be great *.

" It is difficult to appreciate justly the talents of a man, which we must either very much approve, or very much disapprove."

Both these great men died poor; the father a pensioner; the son, like another Walsingham,† involved in debt; and his memory will be revered as often as the answer which he made to insinuations that he had converted to his private use the public money, is recurred to: " *I defy the House of Commons to prove that I have converted a farthing of the public money to my personal use!*" His opponents were the encomiasts of his integrity. The motives of other ministers, their private conduct and character, have often induced unmerited suspicion on their public measures, even by those inclined to approve. The purity of motive was in all cases so well known and so completely admitted in the earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt, as to give the highest credit and dignity to their measures. The nation increased in revenue, commerce, prosperity, industry and wealth; at the same time that the minister endured honourable indigence. Mr. Pitt was one of the most indefatigable and industrious men in national affairs that ever existed.

The GROCERS COMPANY support FREE-SCHOOLS at Oundle in Northamptonshire, Colwal in Herefordshire, Topcliff, Yorkshire, and Witney in Oxfordshire. ALMSHOUSES, at

* " I like to give my money to that young man," said Mr. Elwes, when he was in parliament, " he tells me how it goes by pounds, shillings and pence."

† Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, was so far from raising a fortune, that he spent his patrimony in the service of the public, and was buried in the night, at the expence of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corpse might be arrested for debt.—*Granger.*

Oundle, and at Lullingstone in Kent. EXHIBITIONS for four scholars in Jesus College, Oxon, and for four scholars in each university. The company hold the advowsons of Northill, Bedfordshire; Alhallows Staining, and St. Stephen, Walbrook, London; and distribute from 700*l.* to 1000*l.* annually in charitable donations.

Returning through Grocers Alley, we enter the POULTRY, a street extending from the end of Cheapside to the Mansion-House, and so called from the poulterers stalls along the street from Stocks Market. In the Poultry stood SCALDING ALLEY, formerly a large house in which fowls were scalded preparatory to being exposed for sale; this alley, since the removal of the market has changed its name and inhabitants, for it is at present covered by the handsome houses composing ST. MILDRED'S COURT.

The late excellent Mr. Howard remarked that, "however sanguinary the wishes of an angry creditor may be when he arrests and imprisons his debtor, there is no doubt but every one who listens, not to his passions, but to reason, must know, and will own, that it is a flagrant crime to take away the life of a man for debt; and as to felony, a gaol is not designed for the final punishment even of that; but for the safe custody of the accused to the time of trial; and of convicts till a legal sentence be executed upon them. The laws of England do not suffer private executions. No condemned malefactor may be secretly put to death, nor murdered in prison, directly or indirectly: much less ought those to be destroyed there whose sentence does not affect their life. Their destruction is not only unjust, it is inconsistent with prudence and sound policy. They might no doubt be useful at home and abroad, if proper care were taken in prison to keep them healthy and fit for labour: but certain it is, that many of those who survive their long confinement, are by it rendered incapable of working. Some of them are grievously affected with scorbutic distempers; others have their toes mortified, or quite rotted from their feet, many instances of which I have seen.

"In

"In order to redress these various evils, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the prison itself. Many county gaols and other prisons are so decayed and ruinous, or for other reasons so totally unfit for the purpose, that new ones must be built in their stead. Others are very incommodious, but may be improved upon the ground about them; and some need only a thorough repair." Mr. Howard, however, does not propose elegant or pleasant structures of this kind, but such plain and secure buildings as may equally conduce to the health and security of their unfortunate inhabitants.

With similar sentiments we are conducted under a low gateway, and through a long gloomy alley, to that dismal abode of wretchedness,

THE POULTRY COMPTER.

THIS consists of fifteen rooms between the inner and outer gates for debtors on the master's side. For common-side debtors there are six wards within the inner gate, of which two on the ground floor are called the King's and the Prince's Wards. Over these are Middle Ward and the Women's Ward. Above are the Upper Ward and the Jews Ward, for debtors of that persuasion. In each of these is a fire place; and the prisoners keep the apartments clean; but the Infirmary or sick room is dark and gloomy. The yard is small, but clean, on account of the constant running of water. The Tap is in the Court Yard, and adjoining is the Day-Room for felons; the Night Rooms for both sexes are up stairs. In this yard is the Chapel. The roof of the prison is surrounded by spacious leads, where the Master's-side prisoners are sometimes allowed to walk in company with the keeper. But the whole prison is in a very irreparable condition; and it is a grievous circumstance that this house of misery should be such a close neighbour to the chief magistracy of the city, the emporium of national treasure, and the centre of commerce!

The Chamber of London allows to the prisoners a penny loaf every day, and there are various legacies; besides which, this, as well as the other city prisons, have a proportion of

all

all civic entertainments, the lord mayor and sheriffs solici benefactions in meat and money from the various markets on the eve of the great festivals of Christmas, &c. and the debtors have a weekly donation from Messrs. Calvert and Co. of the Peacock Brewhouse, of two barrels of small beer.

The keeper of this prison is appointed by the sheriffs, and pays a sort of rent to the city, which they refund in lieu of fees for the discharge of the poorest prisoners.

But with all these donations, allowances, privileges, or by what other name they may be called, we cannot but assent to the expression of the discriminating Earl of Mansfield, that "a month's loss of an Englishman's liberty is sufficient punishment for any debt;" and we dismiss this disagreeable article in the words of Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. formerly Under Secretary of State, and now Knight Marshal:

"Imprisonment for debt, considered as a punishment, is altogether distinct from imprisonment for debt considered as a means of security or vengeance. As such it must distinctly be investigated. That it often has been considered as a punishment is notorious: it is equally so, that at this day, many worthy and humane men think themselves not only justifiable, but even praise-worthy, for committing to prison, and for detaining in confinement such of their debtors as they believe to have acted unjustly towards them. When your lordship's late bill was depending, I happened to converse with a noble lord on the subject, who, as an argument against insolvent acts, told me, that the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote had asserted that no creditor ever arrested his debtor, unless he had defrauded him; as a proof of which the wealthy baronet declared, that, in the whole course of his dealings, which were of the most extensive nature, he had arrested only one man, who had grossly cheated him. I confess, that from this story, I draw a very different conclusion. I have by my own experience found that the premises were faulty; and, as to the deduction, it most pointedly proved, that the greatest and most enlarged mercantile transactions might be conducted without the intervention of imprisonment. If Sir Gilbert

Gilbert Heathcote, who was the Mr. Long or the Mr. Neave of his day, and who carried on a commerce to every part of the globe, never arrested a debtor but once, and then not with a hope of recovering the debt, but with a view of punishing him, the necessity of permitting the practice of imprisonment must merely be very small." * Besides, it is not the (perhaps unfortunate) offender that suffers alone; his innocent wife and a numerous offspring partake of his misery, and are punished for crimes which they never intended, nor had the power to commit. In so great a metropolis as London, the loss of so many members of society must prove a material injury to her commercial interests; as it has been too often proved that the ingenious though successless speculator, rather than the fraudulent marauder has been consigned to imprisonment, when his abilities, duly patronized, might have benefited the commonwealth.

Near the Poultry Compter, is the parish church of

SAINT MILDRED.

THE lady to whom this church is dedicated was daughter to Merowald, a Saxon prince, and Dompneva, a princess of the blood royal of Kent. Having, when very young, been sent to a nunnery in France, she became so devout and ex-

* Letter to the earl of Effingham on his proposed Bill of Insolvency, 1783.

emplary,

emplary, that Egbert king of Kent, when he founded the monastery of Minstrey in the isle of Thanet, appointed St. Mildred the first abbess, and she was consecrated governess over seventy virgins by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury. She superintended this religious establishment many years, and having built the church of St. Peter and Paul, in Thanet, she died at the close of the seventh century. Her body was removed to St. Augustine's in Canterbury in the year 1033, and some parts of her relics carried to Daventer in Flanders. Her name is held in great veneration by those of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

The first foundation of this church is uncertain, but in the year 1456, being in a state of decay, it was taken down and rebuilt by the parishioners. It was then called *Ecclesia S. Mildredæ super Walbrooke, vel in Pulletria; una cum Capella beatæ Mariæ de Conyhop eidem annexa.*

It appears that originally it had not so much space of ground as to make a church yard till 1420, when Thomas Morsted, Esq. surgeon to Henry IV. V. and VI. and in 1436 sheriff and alderman, gave a parcel of ground for that purpose, lying between his dwelling house and the church, in length west of Walbrook, forty-five feet, and in breadth from the north side of the church thirty-five feet. Within a short time after, a religious and charitable person erected upon the sides of this church-yard a parsonage house, for the continual dwelling of the rectors. This structure, however, was built upon posts and pillars, with cloisters underneath, towards the west; and towards the east were four chambers called *the Priest's Chambers;* afterwards converted to secular tenements which were let for rent.—"But," says Stow, "the church-yard was much abridged and foully defaced, and the lights of the said parsonage house hindered by the additions of pieces of buildings to the said antient chambers, which ought not to have been." In 1594, the parishioners were in danger of losing the whole of the church-yard and premises, of which they had been so long possessed, through the iniquitous practices of a tenant of the chambers, and they were sold as concealed lands; by

which the parish were not only deprived of their burial ground, but liable to pay rent for their parsonage house. They however jointly cleared the soil from this incumbrance by a judicial proceeding and trial before the Exchequer Court at Guildhall.

The church was repaired in the year 1626, at the expence of 183*l.* but being destroyed by the great fire, was re-edified at the public cost, and completed by the contributions of the united parishes, A. D. 1676.

The present church is built of stone, with a flat roof quadrangular, that at the south-west and north-west angles being a little lower than the rest; it is covered with lead, and supported with a column and two pilasters, of the Ionic order; the floor is paved with purbeck stone, the chancel with a mixture of the same stone and black marble, being one step higher than the floor of the church, which has three small aisles.

The roof has a circle with a quadrangle formed by fret and crocket-work; the south front, facing the Poultry, is adorned with a cornice, pediment, and acroters, with enrichments of leaves, &c. cut in stone. In the church, at the west end, is a handsome gallery, with an organ, and the pews and pulpit are of oak, with which the church is coated eight feet and a half high. The altar-piece is of the same timber, adorned with two columns, entablature and pediment, of the Corinthian order. The intercolumns are the Decalogue in gold letters on black, under a glory and three cherubims; above which are the arms of England under a triangular pediment adorned with three lamps. Without the columns are the Creed and Pater noster, and enrichments of cherubims, shields, festoons and cartouches; the foot-pace of the communion table is black and white marble, enclosed with rail and banister.

The dimensions are, length fifty-six feet, breadth forty-two, altitude thirty-six, and that of the stone tower about seventy-five feet, wherein are two bells; on the top of the tower is a small cupola, the vane of which is half a ship rigged.

BENEFACTORS:

BENEFACTORS:

	£.	s.	d.
1594.—Mr. Thomas Lane, *per annum* for ever	4	0	0
Mr. William Watson, 100*l.* toward a Lecture, of which the Parish received	65	13	4
1633.—Mr. Tho. Haws, for Bread and Wine in the Sacrament yearly for ever	5	0	0
1657.—Mr. William Tudman, in Coals to the Poor yearly for ever	6	0	0
And toward Repair of the Church *per annum*	3	0	0
Toward the Expence of making up the Parish Accounts yearly	3	0	0
Sacramental Plate 32*oz.* 11*dwts.* to Christ's Hospital, that they should receive a Child out of this Parish once in five Years	130	0	0
For a Stock to be lent to young Freemen at 4 *per. cent.* to be paid for 4 Sermons for ever	100	0	0
And to the Clerk and Sexton each *per annum*	0	10	0
1663.—Mrs. Sarah Tudman, to be improved for poor Widows	60	0	0
1668.—The Lady Elizabeth Arlington, toward rebuilding of the Church	200	0	0
Mr. Robert Brabant for the Font, &c.	40	0	0
Mr. Lewis Newham, the Branch, &c.	40	0	0
Mr. Hen. Dixon gave	42	0	0

And also 52 oun. 14dwt. Sacrament Plate.

Monuments in the old church, mentioned by Stow:

John Saxton, sometime Parson of this Church, and Benefactor, with this Epitaph:

Hanc subter speciem
Corpus jacet ecce Johannis
Saxton, qui fuerat
Vocitatus ejus in annis
Hunc qui plasmavit
De terra, suppeditavit,
Nunc Pater & Flamen
Sibi dent cum prole locamen.

The only monument of modern date worthy of notice is on a grey marble grave-stone, by the rails of the altar-piece, with this inscription:

Under the Communion Table in the Vault, is deposited the Body of John Lorymer, late of London, Esq. with two of his Children. Also the Body of Frances Lorymer, the Relict of the said John Lorymer, who died Septemb. 9, 1674.

Here also is buried the Body of Dr. Croune, one of the Fellows of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians in London, who died the 12th of October, 1684, and left behind him his sorrowful Widow Mary Croune Daughter of the said John and Frances Lorymer.

The chapel situate at the end of Coneyhope Lane, was founded by John Clark,* citizen and poulterer, to which at his death he left in 1397, 26*s.* and 8*d.* In this chapel was a guild or fraternity, who were allowed to spend to the amount of 20*l. per annum*, but on their suppression by Henry VIII. the premises were purchased by Thomas Hobson, a haberdasher, who converted the chapel towards the street, into a shop and warehouses, with lodgings.

The livings of St. Mildred and of St. Mary Colechurch, which formerly stood at the corner of the Old Jewry, were united after the fire, and the presentation is alternately in the crown and the Mercers Company.

Among the RECTORS of eminence occur, JOHN SAXTON, who gave 32*l.* towards rebuilding the antient church. RICHARD MADEN, D. D. sequestered and ejected by the parliament commissioners; he died in exile. Lloyd, in his memoirs observes, "He was never seen to be angry but *once*, when a most horrid oath was sworn in his presence." The present rector, ROBERT ANTHONY BROMLEY, B. D. is the author and editor of several works.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER LE STOCKS.

THIS church stood on the ground now occupied by the south-west corner of the Bank of England.

Saint Christopher, to whom it is dedicated, was a Canaanite, and originally named Reprobus; but having been converted, he became a successful propagator of the Christian doctrines. The Roman calendars state, that by his miracles,

* He is called by Stow *Johnny-runnes*, which we consider a *nick*-name.

he

he drew from Paganism, no less than forty-eight thousand souls; he was beheaded under the emperor Decius, on the 25th of July, in the year two hundred and fifty-four. "He obtained the name of Christopher," says Ribadeneira, "on account of passing through many waters of affliction, pain, and torments, with the strength and virtue which our Lord Jesus gave him." This circumstance has been caricatured in various places, by the representation of a gigantic figure carrying a child on his shoulder over a river.

The church had stood from the year 1462; for it was not totally destroyed by the Great Fire. The fabric was however demolished, to afford room for a beautiful colonade, added by the late Sir Robert Taylor, to the front of the Bank; and, as Mr. Pennant observes, "the demolition occasioned as much injury to the memorials of the dead, and disturbance to their poor ashes, as ever the impiety of the fanatics did in the preceding century." But we cannot pass over some eminent characters belonging to this parish. Of these, Mr. Robert Thorne, Merchant Taylor, gave by will in 1532, four thousand four hundred and forty-five pounds, and upwards, to charitable purposes.

Mr. John Kendrick, of the city of London, Draper, who was also buried here, gave to sixty poor men each a cloth gown, and 1*s.* in money, by will; dated December 29, 1624.

And with mourning for his friends and other funeral charges, 600*l.*

For a dinner for his friends the day of his funeral, 60*l.*

To the mayor and burgesses of Reading, in Berks, 7500*l.* To these uses: *i. e.* the poor of Reading for ever, and for want of due payment thereof to the poor, the same to go to Christ's Hospital, 50*l. per annum.* For a workhouse and garden, a competent sum paid of the 7500*l.* And the rest thereof to make a common stock, to be employed in making cloth, and in working wool, hemp, flax, iron, grinding Brazil wood, and other dying stuff. But if misemployed, then the said 7500*l.* to go to Christ's Hospital, in London.

To the mayor, alderman, and burgesses of the town of Newbury, in Berks, to purchase a workhouse and garden,

and

and for a common stock, for employing of the poor, as is said of Reading foregoing, 4000*l.* And in case of misapplication, the said 4000*l.* to be paid into the mayor, &c. of Reading aforesaid.

To the company of Drapers (of which he was free) the sum of 2400*l.* to purchase 100*l.* *per annum* in land, and apply thereof 24*l.* yearly for ever, for releasing six poor prisoners out of the two Compters, Ludgate, Newgate, and the Fleet, at 4*l.* for each priſoner; and in want of such there, to be applied to other prisons near London, out of the liberties thereof.

To the curate of St. Christopher's, for reading prayers at six o'clock every morning; in like manner, as at the north gate of St. Paul's, London, 20*l.* *per annum.* To the clerk and sexton, each 50*s.* *per annum.* To the churchwardens, for lights, 5*l.* *per annum.* To the poor of St. Christopher's, for ever, 3*l.* *per annum.* To the prisoners in the Compters and Newgate, *per annum* for ever, 10*l.* To Ludgate and the Fleet, each *per annum* for ever, 1*l.* 10*s.* To the poor in Bedlam, yearly, for ever, 1*l.* To the clerks of the Drapers' Company, for ever, 2*l.* *per annum.* To the beadle, 1*l.* 10*s.* *per annum.* To the beadle of the yeomanry, 10*s.* To be distributed by the wardens of the Drapers' Company, among poor religious men and women in the city of London, 25*l.* the poor of the Clothworkers to be first preferred, and then of the Drapers. To the said wardens for their pains, each 1*l.* And in case of neglect or mismanagement, the 2400*l.* to go to the governors of Christ's Hospital, who are to pay it out as the Drapers were to have done, except 20*l.* *per annum* to the officers of the company and poor citizens, which is to go to the poor of the hospital.

To the Drapers' Company for plate, 100*l.* To Christ's Hospital, 500*l.* To St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 50*l.* To St. Thomas's Hospital, 50*l.*

To the repair of St. Christopher's church, 40*l.* Towards repairing St. Paul's church, 1000*l.*

To

200*l.* to poor maids marriages in London, who have served five years in one place, each 40*l.* Ditto at Reading, to them that have served seven years in one place, 100*l.* Ditto of the town of Newbury, 50*l.*

200*l.* for setting forty vagrant boys on work in Bridewell, 5*l.* each.

Towards repair of St. Mary's steeple, in Reading, 50*l.*

To the mayor and burgesses of Reading, to be lent by them *gratis* to clothiers, or for want thereof to other traders, 500*l.* The like to those of Newbury, 500*l.*

The governors and assistants of the Merchant Adventurers of England, to be lent *gratis* to three honest young men free of that company, for three years, 900*l.* for ever. But 1*l.* to his servants.

To his brother a clothier at Reading, and to his children, 2000*l.* besides his ring.

To his sister Newman, 1000 marks, 666⅔*l.* To his sisters children, 2000 marks, 1333⅓*l.* To his brother in law, Thomas Newman, 66⅔*l.* To his sister Vigure, of Exeter, 500*l.* To her children, 1000*l.* To his brother James Winch, and his children, 1000*l.* To thirty of his poorest kindred in Reading, 300*l.* To old Eliz. Kendrick, 50*l.* To his kinsman, Thomas Newman, 1000*l.* To his kinsman, Simon Gandy, 1000*l.* To Arthur Aynscomb, (his partner) 500*l.* To Barney Reymer (his partner) 500*l.* To his master, Mr. John Quarles, 800*l.* To Mr. George Low, 300*l.* To Mr. Billinsley, 400*l.* To the executors of Thomas Jackson, 300*l.* To Lucas Van Peenen, of Zeeland, 50*l.* To Jeremias Poets, 20*l.* To his covenant servant, William Powell, 200*l.* To his apprentice, Andrew Kendrick, 400*l.* To his apprentice, Christopher Pack, 100*l.* To Thomas Male (his horse-keeper) 20*l.* To his maid Dorothy, 20*l.* To his maid Margaret, 20*l.* To his drawer, John Hutwith, 50*l.* To his drawer, Walter Bird, 25*l.* To Hutwith's servants, 25*l.* To his twelve clothworkers, 130*l.* To his two pressers, 25*l.* To his porters at the waterside, 10*l.* To his water-bearer and washer, 8*l.* To William Beadle, of Reading, 50*l.* To the executors of Mark

Slye, 50*l.* To Thomas Newman, of Newbury, 100*l.* To the secretary to the Merchant Adventurers, 100*l.* To widow Harrison, and her daughter, 5*l.* To Mr. Bennet, formerly his partner, 300*l.* To Messieurs Towerson and Smith, 10*l.* To three officers of the Merchant Adventurers, 15*l.*

To the mayor and burgesses of Reading, for maintaining prayers at six o'clock at St. Mary's, 250*l.* The like to Newbury, 250*l.* To his kinsman, William Rye, 100*l.*

To the Drapers' Company, for a dinner at the day of his funeral, 40*l.*

So that the whole sum devised by this will, is 32,889⅓*l.* besides that to his executor.

Among the rectors of eminence, are to be noticed JOHN, bishop of *Ardfert*, 1462. JOHN, bishop of *Kildare*, 1485. HENRY CÆSAR, alias ATHELMARE, S. T. P. who was of Baliol College, Oxon, where the chambers in which he resided are called *Cæsar's Lodgings*; he was afterwards of Edmund Hall, and proceeded D. D. in 1595. This divine was third son of Cæsar Dalmarius, of Trevigno, in Italy, doctor of physic to queens Mary and Elizabeth; his other sons were Sir Julius Cæsar, mentioned under St. Helen's; and Sir Thomas Cæsar, one of the barons of the Exchequer. Henry, after having been appointed rector of this church, was installed a prebendary of Westminster, and dean of Ely, where he died in 1636, at the age of seventy-two. He gave to Jesus College, Cambridge, two fellowships of 12*l. per annum* each, and five scholarships, on condition that the students were elected from the king's free school at Ely. JAMES CRANFORD, A. M. 1642, was also of Baliol College, Oxon; he became rector upon the expulsion of his successor, Mr. Hansley, by the parliament commissioners. He was a rigid Presbyterian, an assiduous preacher, an excellent linguist, and well versed in ecclesiastical history; he died 1657, and was buried in this church. JOHN PEARSON, D. D. was born at Croak, in Norfolk, bred in Eton School, admitted into King's College, Cambridge, in 1631; where he commenced M. A. and became chaplain to Lord Goring, prebendary of Sarum, lecturer of St. Clement,

ment, Eastcheap, and rector of this church in 1660; and in the same year promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey. He was afterwards master of Jesus College, Cambridge, prebendary of Ely, chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1672, he was consecrated bishop of Chester; he died in the year 1686. Bishop Pearson was a very learned and exemplary divine; his Exposition of the Creed will hand down his name to posterity with unabated veneration. THOMAS HACKET, D.D. 1663, being then dean of Cork, in Ireland. He was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, in 1672.

Preparatory to our description of the Bank of England, we have attempted to form a connexion by the

History of the BANK, *and of* BANKING.

To trace the origin of Banking, we find it of very antient date. Joseph gathered all the money, that was found in the land of Egypt, and laid up the money in Pharaoh's house*; and the unthrifty servant is thus condemned by his lord: "Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the Bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with advantage (or usury)†." Christ also is recorded to have found the money-changers, &c. in the Temple, and to have driven them out, and overthrown their tables; declaring that "his father's house was not a house of merchandize‡."

It cannot be doubted but that the beginning of traffic was by exchanging one commodity for another, as could best suit the various occasions of mutual convenience: the necessities of mankind became, however, so various and different, with respect to the quantity and quality of requisites, that money was instituted as the most convenient medium of mercantile intercourse; and by which might be procured in quantities whatsoever exigency required. Money then becoming the principal engine for circulating the bulk of commerce, was divided into the smaller denomina-

* Gen. xlvii. 14. † Luke xix. 23. ‡ John ii. 14. *& seq.*

tions of its species for minuter kinds of dealing; but this not being adequate to quick circulation, the introduction of bills and assignments took place, commonly called *Paper Credit.*

This mode of payment being attended with its various inconveniences, such as the trouble of counting money, hazard in securing it from the attempts of robbers, loss from unfaithful servants, &c. cities, and public bodies of men, for the prevention of such inconveniences, BANKS were naturally introduced, as a common repository where cash might be kept to be always ready at call or direction.

The word *Bank*, equally implies a *bench*, or a *table*, and was taken from the *mensarii* of the Romans. These were *tables* which were set in public places for the exchange of commodities for money; and when a tradesman slipped away to deceive his creditors, he left only some *vestigia*, or signs of his shop or *table* behind him; this in French has been denominated *Banqueroute (bancus ruptus)* a breaking or failing in the world.

The first institution of banks in Europe was in Italy, where the Lombard Jews kept *benches* or *banks* in the market places for the exchange of money and bills. This mode of traffic turning out very profitable, soon spread into various parts of the world.

These money-negociators were introduced into England by William I. and having settled in London, gave to one of its streets the name which it at present bears. The various extortions, punishments, and persecutions of these people, have already been amply detailed in our account of Duke's Place. After their expulsion, the trade of banking was monopolized by the Goldsmiths, many of whom supplied the exigencies of the state to their own ruin; but an equal number enriched themselves by the abolition of the *Cambium Regis*, or Royal Exchange; which had existed from the reign of Henry III. till about the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. It appears however that the profit upon the gold thus monopolized amounted in the reign of James I. to the annual sum of 10,000*l.*

The

The mischiefs arising from these private banks of the goldsmiths had produced so many well-founded discontents during and after the Civil Wars, that several well-meaning persons, published their observations upon the subject; and, among others, it was one of the beneficial projects of Mr. Yarrenton, in "Improvements by Sea and Land," during the seventeenth century.

But in the year 1694, Mr. Paterson, a merchant of great eminence in the city of London, suggested the plan for establishing "THE BANK OF ENGLAND," for the purposes, as he expressed it, "of supplying the exigencies of government, and to save the ministerial people the disgrace of stooping so frequently to solicitations to the London common council, for the borrowing of only one or two hundred thousand pounds upon the credit of the land tax; as the common council did to the private inhabitants of their wards, going from house to house for the loan of the money." The Bank, therefore, was established for the support of public credit, the prevention of extravagant usury, and the utility of trade. Such important considerations coinciding, it was enacted by parliament in the fifth and sixth years of William and Mary, "That their majesties, by commission under the Great Seal, might appoint persons to take subscriptions on or before the 1st day of August 1694, from any persons, natives or foreigners, for raising and paying into the receipt of the Exchequer 1,200,000*l.*; for the security whereof, the yearly sum of 140,000*l.* should be kept apart in the receipt of the Exchequer, payable out of the duties of excise; out of which the yearly sum of 100,000*l.* should be applied to the use of the subscribers. Their majesties were also empowered to incorporate such subscribers under the name and title of

"THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND."

The restrictions upon these persons were, "that they should no borrow more money under their common seal than the above sum of 1,200,000*l.* unless by act of parliament; that they should not with the stock of the company

trade by themselves, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade, in any sort of goods or merchandize whatsoever; but that they might deal in bills of exchange, and also in the buying and selling bullion, gold, or silver; or in selling goods mortgaged to them, and not redeemed within three months after the time of such redemption had expired."

This act induced several persons to subscribe various sums, on the 5th day of June 1696, at Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, where books had been opened for that purpose. The sum which the lords of the treasury subscribed on behalf of his majesty was 5000*l.* Such, however, was the untoward complexion of the times, and the lassitude to encourage so a patriotic an undertaking, that besides the above sum, the other subscriptions amounted only to the trifling amount of 2,100*l.* The reason was, that as every kind of security, both public and private, at that time, produced an interest of 8 *per cent.* the security of the new undertaking was offered at only 5 *per cent.* The necessity of different measures was perceived; they were wisely adopted, the subscription filled, and the charter was granted, appointing the following respectable characters, THE FIRST CORPORATION:

Sir John Houblon, Knight, GOVERNOR.
Michael Godfrey, Esq. DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

DIRECTORS.

Sir John Huband, Bart.	Thomas Goddard, Esq.
Sir James Houblon, Knt.	Abraham Houblon, Esq.
Sir William Gore, Knt.	Gilbert Heathcote, Esq.
Sir William Scawen, Knt.	Theodore Janssen, Esq.
Sir Henry Furnese, Knt.	John Lordell, Esq.
Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.	Samuel Lethieullier, Esq.
Sir William Hodges, Knt.	William Paterson, Esq.
Brook Bridges, Esq.	Robert Raworth, Esq.
James Bateman, Esq.	John Smith, Esq.
George Boddington, Esq.	Obadiah Sedgwick, Esq.
Edward Clerke, Esq.	Nathaniel Tench, Esq.
James Denew, Esq.	John Ward, Esq.

A pro-

A propitious turn having now taken place in the affairs of the company, they received an annuity of 96,000*l.* as the interest of 1,200,000*l.* at 8 *per cent.* granted to government; and an additional 4000*l. per annum* being allowed for the management, these several sums made up the sum of 100,000*l.*

They were empowered by an act of parliament passed in the eighth and ninth year of William III. to enlarge their capital stock to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* It was then enacted also, that Bank stock should be a personal and not a real estate; that no contract, either by word or in writing, for buying or selling Bank stock, should be good in law, unless registered in the books of the Bank within seven, and the stock transferred in fourteen days; and that it should be felony, without benefit of clergy, to counterfeit the common seal of the Bank, or any sealed Bank bill, or any Bank note; or to alter or erase such bills or notes. By another act passed in the seventh year of the reign of queen Anne, the company were empowered to augment their capital to 4,402,343*l.* and they were enabled to advance 400,000*l.* towards the exigencies of government; and, during the year 1714, 1,500,000*l.* for the same purpose.

In the third year of the reign of king George I. the interest of their capital stock was reduced to 5 *per cent.* when the Bank agreed to deliver up as many exchequer bills as amounted to 2,000,000*l.* and to accept an annuity of 100,000*l.* and it was declared lawful for the Bank to call from their members, in proportion to their interests in their capital stock, such sums of money as in a general court should be found necessary. If any member should neglect to pay his share of the monies so called for, at the time appointed, by notice in the London Gazette, and fixed upon the Royal Exchange, it should be lawful for the Bank, not only to stop the dividend of such a member, and apply it toward payment of the money in question; but also to stop the transfers of the share of such defaulter, and to charge him with the interest of 5 *per cent. per annum*, for the money so omitted to be paid: and, if the principal and interest should

should be three months unpaid, the Bank should then have power to sell so much of the stock belonging to the defaulter as would satisfy the same. After this, the Bank reduced the interest of the 2,000,000*l.* lent to the government from five to four *per cent.* and purchased several other annuities, which were afterwards redeemed by the government, and the debt due to the Bank was reduced to 1,600,000*l.* But in 1742, the company engaged to supply the government with 1,600,000*l.* at three *per cent.* which is now called *the three per cent. annuities*; so that the government was now indebted to the company 3,200,000*l.* the one half carrying four, the other three *per cent.*

In the year 1746, the company agreed that the sum of 986,800*l.* due to them in the exchequer bills unsatisfied, on the duties for licences to sell spirituous liquors by retail, should be cancelled, and in lieu thereof to accept of an annuity of 39,442*l.* the interest of that sum at four *per cent.*. The company also agreed to advance the farther sum of 1,000,000*l.* into the Exchequer, upon the credit of the duties arising by the malt and land tax, at four *per cent.* for Exchequer bills to be issued for that purpose; in consideration of which, the company were enabled to augment their capital with 986,800*l.* the interest of which, as well as that of the other annuities, was reduced to three and a half *per cent.* till the 25th of December, 1757, and from that time to carry only three *per cent.* And, in order to enable them to circulate the said Exchequer bills, they established what is now called *Bank circulation*, the nature of which is as follows:—The company of the Bank are obliged to keep cash sufficient to answer not only common, but also any extraordinary demand that may be made upon them; and whatever money they have by them over and above the sum supposed necessary for these purposes, they employ in what may be called *the trade of the company*; that is to say, in discounting bills of exchange, in buying of gold and silver, and in government securities, &c. But, when the Bank entered into the above-mentioned contract, as they did not keep unemployed a larger sum of money than what they deemed necessary to answer their ordinary

dinary and extraordinary demands, they could not conveniently take out of their current cash so large a sum as a million, with which they were obliged to furnish the government, without either lessening that sum they employed in discounting, buying gold and silver, &c. (which would have been very disadvantageous to them,) or inventing some method that should answer all the purposes of keeping the million in cash.

The method which they chose, and which fully answers their end, was as follows:—They opened a subscription, *which they renew annually*, for a million of money; wherein the subscribers advance ten *per cent.* and enter into a contract to pay the remainder, or any part thereof, whenever the bank shall call upon them, under the penalty of forfeiting the ten *per cent.* so advanced; in consideration of which, the Bank pays the subscribers four *per cent.* interest for the money paid in, and one fourth *per cent.* for the whole sum they agree to furnish; and in case a call should be made upon them for the whole, or any part thereof, the Bank farther agrees to pay them at the rate of five *per cent. per annum* for such sum till they repay it, which they are under an obligation to do at the end of the year. By this means the Bank obtains all the purposes of keeping a million of money by them; and though the subscribers, if no run is made upon them, receive six and a half *per cent.* for the money they advance, yet the company gains the sum of 23,500*l.* *per annum* by the contract.

The charter of the company being about to expire in 1764, an act of parliament was passed in 1763, by the tenth clause of which it is enacted, "That the corporation should pay into the receipt of the Exchequer for his Majesty's use, the sum of 110,000*l.* on or before the 23d day of April, 1764; and that they should not be entitled to the repayment of the principal, or be allowed any interest for the same;" the eleventh clause of this act declared them "a body corporate and politic for ever, with all the immunities, privileges, &c. &c. granted before to them by all the acts which had passed in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George II.

In

In 1788, the interest upon the capital stock was declared to be at the rate of seven *per cent. per annum.* This is the rate at which it still continues.

During the administration of the late Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, when the revolutionizing system had thrown the universe into uproar and confusion; the fire-brand of the time, Thomas Paine, after attempting to prove by dogmas equally absurd and impossible, the unconditional equality of mankind, and finding that the opinions he had broached did not accomplish the mischief he had intended against this country in particular, contrived to alarm the vulgar and unthinking with an idea that the finances of Great Britain were at such a low ebb, that their insolvency must consequently follow. With weak minds the bait had its effect, and several individuals withdrew their money from the various banking houses for the purpose of its preservation; but as we have already stated in the instance of the rebellion in 1745, more with a design to involve their country in ruin, than from any patriotic or preservative motive.

At such an alarming crisis, the ministry issued the following order of privy council:

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, Feb. 26th, 1797. By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.—Present:—The Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Portland, Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Spencer, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, that from the result of the information which he has received, and of the enquiries which it has been his duty to make, respecting the effect of the unusual demands for specie that have been made upon the metropolis, in consequence of ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in different parts of the country, it appears, that, unless some measure is immediately taken, there may be reason to apprehend a want of a sufficient supply of cash to answer the exigencies of the public service: it is the unanimous opinion of the board, that it is indispensably necessary for the public service, that the Directors of the Bank of England should

forbear issuing any cash * in payment, until the sense of parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England; and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the case, to conform thereto, until the sense of parliament can be taken as aforesaid.

(Signed) "W. FAWKENER."

In consequence of this order, the Bank delivered papers on Monday, February 27th, containing the said minute of council, and also the following address to their proprietors and the public:

"*Bank of England, Feb. 27th*, 1797.

"The governor, deputy governor, and directors of the Bank of England, think it their duty to inform the proprietors of Bank stock, as well as the public at large, that the general concerns of the Bank are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes. The directors mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the commercial interest, paying the amount in Bank notes; and the dividend warrants will be paid in the same manner.

"FRANCIS MARTIN, *Secretary*."

The circulation of these papers occasioned (as might reasonably be expected) a great alarm, equal, if not superior, to what was felt during the rebellion in the year 1745, *when the enemy was so near London.* Measures were immediately adopted to allay the ferment. A most respectable meeting of the first merchants, bankers, and traders in the metropolis, was held at the Mansion House on the same day, when the following resolution was entered into, and signed by all present:

* CASH is the name of the most common Indian coin; which, from its quick circulation has gained it an universal denomination for payment.

"*Mansion House, London, Feb. 27th, 1797.*

"At a meeting of merchants, bankers, &c. held here this day, to consider of the steps which it may be proper to take to prevent embarrassments to public credit, from the effect of any ill-founded or exaggerated alarms, and to support it with the utmost exertions at the present important conjuncture.

THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

"Resolved unanimously,

"That we the undersigned, being highly sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time, do most readily hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive Bank notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid to us; and we will use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same manner."

This resolution remained for a few days, and received between three and four thousand signatures.

On Tuesday, Feb. 28th, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, a secret committee was appointed to examine the accounts of the Bank, &c. and on the third day of March following they presented the following report to the house:

"The committee appointed to examine and state the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank of England, and likewise of the funds for discharging the same, and to report the result thereof to the house, together with their opinion on the necessity of providing for the confirmation and continuance, for a time to be limited, of measures taken in pursuance of the minute of council on the 26th of February last, and who are empowered to report their proceedings from time to time to the house; have, pursuant to an order of the house, proceeded to examine into the several matters referred to their consideration, and have unanimously agreed upon the following report, viz.

"Your committee have examined the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank of England, and likewise of the funds for discharging the same; and think it their duty, without loss of time, to state those total amounts, and to report the result thereof to the house.

"Your

"Your committee find upon such examination, that the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank, on the 25th day of February last (to which day the accounts could be completely made up) was 13,770,390*l.* and that the total amount of the funds for discharging those demands (not including the permanent debt due from government of 11,686,800*l.* which bears an interest of three *per cent.*) was, on the same 25th day of February last, 17,597,280*l. and that the result is, that there was, on the 25th day of February last, a surplus of effects belonging to the Bank, beyond the amount of their Debts, amounting to the sum of* 3,826,890*l. exclusive of the above-mentioned permanent debt of* 11,686,800*l. due from government.*

"And your committee further represent, that, since the 25th of February last, considerable issues have been made by the Bank, in Bank notes, both upon government securities, and in discounting bills, the particulars of which could not immediately be made up; but as those issues appear to your committee to have been made upon corresponding securities, taken with the usual care and attention, the actual balance in favour of the Bank did not appear to your committee to have been thereby diminished."

On the representation of the bankers, &c. not only to the directors, but also to Mr. Pitt, the corporation came to the determination of issuing small notes of one and two pounds each, in exchange for larger ones; and in a few days appeared the following advertisement:

"*Bank of England March 6th*, 1797.

"In order to accommodate the public with a further supply of coin for small payments, a quantity of dollars which have been supplied by the Bank, and stamped at the mint, are now ready to be issued at the Bank, at the price of 4s. 6d. per dollar; and a further quantity is preparing."

But although this advertisement appeared, the dollars were not put in circulation; it having been suggested that the price put upon them was too small, being nearly 2*d.* under their real value, according to the then price of silver; therefore three days after appeared the following:

"*Bank of England March 9th*, 1797.

"In consequence of its appearing to be the general opinion that the dollars will be more conveniently circulated at the rate of 4*s*. 9*d*. per dollar, than at that of 4*s*. 6*d*. which had been proposed, notice is hereby given, That dollars are now ready to be delivered accordingly, at the rate of four shillings and ninepence per dollar."

The dollars were issued in consequence: and so great was the application while the *mania of alarm* was at its height, that the hall at the Bank was crowded day after day repeatedly, to obtain *some value* for that paper which the enemies of the then ministry, in all places, had endeavoured to depress. However, the first report of the secret committee to the House of Commons had, in a great measure, suppressed the apprehension; and although all means were employed by the gentlemen in opposition to explain away the sense of it as much as possible, yet it had made by much too deep an impression to be easily effaced by all the sophistry made use of upon that occasion: the consequence was, that although at first, persons were obliged to wait hours before it became their turn to be served with the dollars, as the people stood ten or twelve deep at the tellers' counters, yet, when the before-mentioned report of the committee came to be coolly considered, and that, although the demand for them was great, and for the first few days seemingly increasing, yet, as there appeared no want, but every one was supplied as fast as possible, such is the versatility of the human mind, that the alarm sensibly decreased every day; and in less than a month from their first issue, any one might walk in and obtain his five pounds worth with very little trouble.

About this time also, as might be expected, notwithstanding the agreement entered into on the 27th of February at the Mansion House, that part of the public not immediately concerned or connected with commercial affairs were cautious in receiving Bank notes: to convince and re-assure such persons, the following paper was printed and circulated by some friend of the corporation:

"BANK

"BANK NOTES.

"At a time when the public mind is much agitated, and doubts have arisen respecting the solidity and ultimate security of Bank notes, especially with persons not conversant in these matters, among whom may be reckoned many who are proprietors of Bank stock, to such it may be of use to state and describe the foundation and conduct of the Bank, and the relation and connexion that Bank notes stand in.

"The Bank of England is to be considered in all respects similar in its principle and conduct to that of any private banker, but on a scale vastly more extended; it is a company or partnership, called Proprietors, sanctioned by charter from government, who have advanced a capital for the purpose of carrying on the business, similar to what private bankers do. This capital, amounting to about eleven millions, not being wanted (having enough of other people's money for all purposes), has been lent to government as a kind of consideration for the charter, at an interest of three *per cent.* this interest, together with the profits made by discounts, dealing in gold, silver, &c. furnish the sum to pay dividends on Bank stock; from the great increase of which the prosperity of the Bank may be inferred.

"To account for the issue of Bank notes now circulating, it is to be observed, that the credit of the Bank has been such, that it has long been the custom with most people, especially in the metropolis, to place their specie there, and take Bank notes for convenience and safety; and, in most cases, when they discount or lend money, Bank notes are usually accepted. This will account for the existence of Bank notes, and it cannot be supposed that any are issued except for these or similar reasons.

"It may now be proper to state in what predicament do Bank notes stand. The holders of them, together with those who have balances of accounts due to them, are the creditors, and, it may be presumed, are the only creditors, of the Bank company or partnership; or, in other words, the Bank owes nothing to any one beyond their notes and such balances. In the same manner exactly, may the condition of

of any private banker be stated. It is well known that the whole property of all the partners in a private bank is liable to pay their notes and balances; but, in the partnership or company of the Bank of England, no individual is liable to more than his ſhare of the capital, which is about eleven millions.

"From this statement it may fairly be collected, that (before the proprietors of Bank stock are entitled to a shilling) the whole capital of eleven millions, together with another debt due by government, of nearly the same amount, also all the cash and bills discounted, and other securities, as well as the very building and estates of the Bank, are all liable, and applicable only, to the payment of their notes and balances of accounts.

"Under these circumstances, nothing short of a collusion or confederacy (which is inconceivable) between the government and the Bank, can furnish a doubt of the solidity and ultimate security of Bank notes.

"13*th March*, 1797."

On Thursday, March 9th, Mr. Pitt moved in the House of Commons, "That it be an instruction to the chairman of the committee, to move the house for leave to bring in a bill to confirm the restrictions imposed by an order of council of the 26th of February last, on the payment of specie by the Bank for a limited time." The bill was accordingly brought in, and, after going through the regular stages in both houses, received the royal assent on Wednesday, May 3d. This bill authorized the restrictions to continue till the 24th of June. As the restrictions were for such a short time, Mr. Pitt moved on Thursday the 15th of June, for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the restrictions to a future period: leave was given, and the bill brought in, and read a first and second time on Friday 16th June, and committed for the Monday following; and, after passing through the several remaining stages in both houses also, received the royal assent.

This bill continued the restrictions until one month after the commencement of the next session of parliament; with a clause

a clause empowering the Bank to resume their operations during the continuance of the act, on giving five days notice to the speaker of the House of Commons.

On the 17th November, 1797, Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the restrictions, which on the 30th of the same month received the royal assent: by this bill the aforesaid restrictions were continued until "The conclusion of the war by a definitive treaty of peace."

This was an important era in the annals of the BANK OF ENGLAND; but it was an era of proud exultation, when it appeared, that, *after paying every demand upon them*, the corporation possessed, upon the national faith, a clear balance in their favour of FIFTEEN MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY POUNDS STERLING!

Thus was confirmed the following grand datum of Dr. Adam Smith, in his Wealth of Nations:

"The stability of the Bank of England IS EQUAL TO THAT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. All that it has advanced to the public must be lost before its creditors can sustain any loss. No other banking company in England can be established by act of parliament, or can consist of more than six members. It acts not only as an ordinary bank, but as a great engine of state; receiving and paying the greater part of the annuities which are due to the creditors of the public; circulating Exchequer bills; and advancing to government the annual amount of the land and malt taxes, which are frequently not paid up till some years afterwards. It likewise has, upon several different occasions, supported the credit of the principal houses, not only in England, but of Hamburgh and Holland. Upon one occasion it is said to have advanced for this purpose, in one week, 1,600,000*l.* a great part of it in bullion."

We conclude this article with the prophetic words of Mr. Rolt, in his Dictionary of Trade and Commerce:

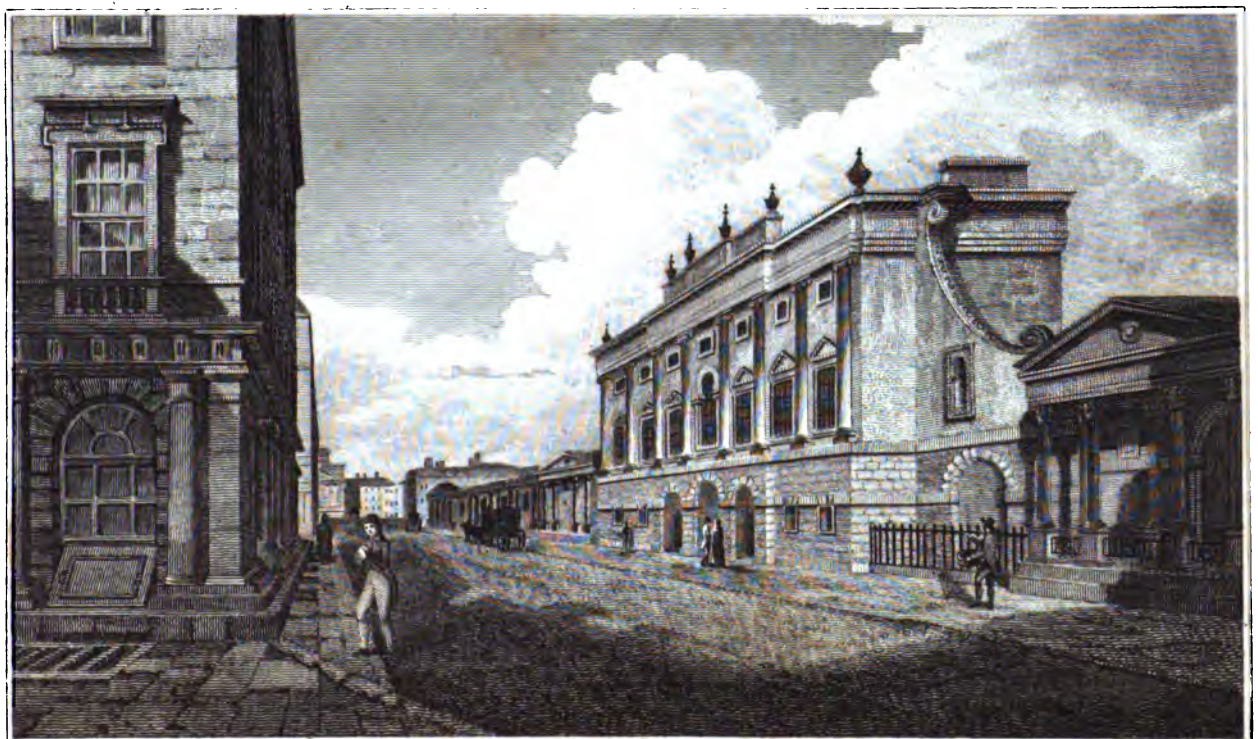
"Thus firmly established is this glorious superstructure of the national credit of Great Britain, having the legislative power of the kingdom for its foundation; a security sufficient

ficient for so noble, so extensive a fund; a security coeval with the liberties of the people, that cannot perish without the extincion of freedom, and which has *so closely rivetted the constitution of the Bank with the common interest of the country, that they should now co-operate for their mutual preservation against the extended arm of ambition, the designing eye of avarice, the envy of surrounding enemies, and the force of future invasions.*"

BANK OF ENGLAND.

THIS fabric may be esteemed one of the most magnificent in the world. It consists of a grand front about eighty feet in length, of the Ionic order, raised on a rustic basement.* Through

* Mr. Gwynn projected some improvements in the Bank, that certainly would have been much to its advantage with respect to prospect. The Bank of England he formed into a regular square, with four entrances, by which means the buildings would have been enlightened and detached, so as to prevent any accident from fire which might happen in the neighbourhood. He propoſed that the narrow end of Threadneedle Street might be widened, that the front building of the Bank and all the buildings thence to Bartholomew Lane taken down; so that a grand front was formed, the centre of which was to come opposite to an opening that he had proposed in Castle Alley. "But," says he, "the above design was entirely defeated by the method pursued opposite the Bank, which by universal consent is allowed to be a piece of deformity. The Bank only wanted one convenient spacious opening into Cornhill, for the purpose of giving room for carriages to pass and repass to and from their public office, and consequently there was no occasion for that pitiful blind alley which is now made between their buildings and the Exchange; had the opening been made as in the plan, the oblique line the Bank makes with the Exchange would hardly have been perceived; but as the affair is now managed, the Exchange is spoiled, the Bank is spoiled, and Cornhill is spoiled; the truth is, that if the spirit of building, which seems to have possessed the directors of the Bank, had been rightly directed, they should have done more, they ought to have purchased the whole pile between them and Cornhill, from the Mansion House to the Exchange, and have pulled them down, and left the whole space open. This would have been a desirable and a noble work, and possibly in time the General Post Office would have been removed to a more convenient building, which might have been erected opposite to and correspondent with the Bank; in that case the Exchange being finished as before mentioned,



Drawn by Shoubbola and Engraved by A. Martin

For J. Higham's Description of London

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Published by [illegible]

Engraved by Warren. For Dr. Hughsons Description of London.

BANK OF ENGLAND,

Taken by Permission from a Drawing in Possession of J. Soane, Esq.r

Published by J. Stratford, 112 Holborn Hill Jan.y 1st 1807

BANK OF ENGLAND.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

TRINITY COMPANY.

Through this front is a grand gateway that opens into the court-yard, and leads to the great hall. This is of the Corinthian order, with a pediment in the middle. The top of the building is adorned with a balustrade and handsome vases, and in the face of the above pediment is engraved in relievo the company's seal; Britannia sitting with her shield and spear, and at her feet a cornucopia. The hall within this building is seventy-nine feet long, and forty feet broad, wainscoted about eight feet high, with a fine fret-work ceiling, and is adorned with the statue of king William III. in a niche at the upper end. On the pedestal of the statue is the following Latin inscription:

Ob
Legibus vim,
Judicies Auctoritatem,
Senatui Dignitatem,
Civibus Universis Jura sua,
Tam Sacra, quam Civilia Restituta,
Et illustrissimæ Domus Hannoverianæ
In Imperium Britannicum Successione
Posteris confirmata,
Optimo Principi,
Gulielmo Tertio
Conditori suo,
Grato Animo posuit, dicavitque
Hujus Ærarii Societas,
A.C. MDCCXXXIV. harumque Ædium I.

Thus Englished.

For restoring Efficacy to the Laws,
Authority to the Courts of Justice,
Dignity to the Parliament,
To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties,
And confirming these to Posterity,
By the succession of the illustrious House of Hanover
To the British Throne,

tioned, a noble and convenient area might have been formed, which would have produced one of the most considerable ornaments of the city. The irregular position of the churches prevents the placing of the Bank at right angles with the Exchange.—*London and Westminster Improved*, p. 104.

To the best of Princes
WILLIAM THE THIRD,
FOUNDER OF THE BANK,
This Corporation, from a Sense of Gratitude,
Has erected this Statue,
And dedicated it to his Memory,
In the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.
And the first Year of this Building.

Behind this is another quadrangle, with an arcade on the east and west sides thereof: and on the north side is the accomptant's office, which is sixty feet long and twenty-eight feet broad. Over this and the other sides of the quadrangle are beautiful apartments, with an elegant stair-case, adorned with fretwork; and under it are large vaults, with strong walls and iron gates, for the preservation of the cash.

The public debt of the country having so amazingly increased within a few years, it has been necessary considerably to increase the buildings, forming the general portions of the Bank, in order to give as much accommodation to the public as possible; with this view an act of parliament has lately been obtained for the purchase of several adjoining houses, which have been pulled down, and the spaces which they occupied thrown into the mass of buildings forming this wonderful structure.

From the circumstance of the Bank having been erected at several periods, and with different degrees of accommodation; the offices which should have been approximate to each other, became separated, and the approaches to them very irregular and difficult to be found, so that the public business was very materially delayed.

To remedy such a vast defect, the governor and directors consulted Mr. Soane; and his advice was to simplify the whole by one general plan; so that henceforward every addition should be subservient to the great plan, and the inconvicnces, growing out of the building erected at different times, gradually diminished.

This plan, great part of which has been completed, first proposes to make one general communication from south to

north; that is, from Threadneedle Street through the Paved Court and the Pay Hall, giving easy communications to the Treasury, the Court Room, and the Committee Rooms; the Governor's Rooms, the Deputy Governor's Rooms, and the Waiting Rooms; the Bullion Court and Office, the General Cash Book Office, the Chief Cashier's Office; also the Out Tellers Office, and the Secretary's Office.

At the entrance into the Secretary's Office, the great passage of communication turns to the west, and leads to the Land-Tax Redemption Office, the Loan, or Property Office, the Drawing Office in the Accomptant's department, the Accomptant's Office for the New Specie, and others dependant on the offices already mentioned.

The passage between the Land-Tax Redemption Office and the Loan, or Property Office, leads to the Accomptant's Office for the Old Specie.

Returning eastward to the Paved Court, next to Threadneedle Street; the north side of this court leads to the Unclaimed Dividend Office, the Consol Office, the Bank Stock Office, the Rotunda, and the entrance from St. Bartholomew Lane, and branches also into the Lothbury Court and the New Entrance from Lothbury.

By this arrangement those who have business to transact in the Three per Cent. Consols. the great market, are not obliged to pass through the Rotunda, which is mostly so prodigiously crowded as to render the ingress and egress not only troublesome, but sometimes dangerous. By this arrangement the inconvenience is fully obviated, so that the nobility and others, may pass in the most convenient and expeditious manner to their carriages by the Lothbury gate.

Returning again from the Lothbury Court, through the Bullion Court and Pay Hall, to the Paved Court, the westward side leads to the Dividend Pay Office; adjoining to which is the Green Court, giving communication to the Checque Office, the Reduced Annuity Office, the Armoury, and the Bank Note Printing Office.

Having given not only the most just account of the improved state of this grand repository of national concerns;

but also furnished a correct guide, that no future perplexity may occur to those who resort on business to the Bank, we will particularize some of the apartments noticeable in a work descriptive of the metropolis.

These apartments are peculiarly elegant; and the

COURT ROOM

is beautiful; the architecture is of the Composite order, designed by Sir Robert Taylor. At the east and west ends are double pillars detached from the wall, surmounted by enriched arches, which support a horizontal cieling, ornamented with elegant stucco. The windows are most tastefully formed in the Venetian style, and open into the churchyard of St. Christopher, which now forms a pleasant area, with trees and shrubs, surrounded by specimens of stately architecture, the work of the same artist. On the north side are three chimney-pieces of variegated, and statuary marble, executed with superior stile; that in the centre is superb.

At the west end of this room a pair of folding doors open into an octagon

COMMITTEE ROOM,

the chimney-piece of which is also of rich marble, and over it is a fine half-length of William III. in armour. The

GOVERNOR's ROOM,

is square, and of a red colour. This apartment has an intersected cieling, with semicircular windows near the roof. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, over which is an enormous mirror. Here is a handsome portrait of George III. a large painting of the Bank, Bank Buildings, the Royal Exchange, and Cornhill, by Marlow; and a very fine plan of the Bank.

The *Anti-room* contains an excellent portrait, by Hickey, of Mr. DANIEL RACE; painted by order of the governors, as a memorial of his faithful services. In another part of this room is also a fine picture of

ABRAHAM NEWLAND, Esq.

This gentleman is a native of the Borough of Southwark, being the son of Mr. William Newland, baker, of the parish

parish of St. Saviour, and was born about the year 1730. By the advantage of a mercantile education, to which he was introduced at an early age, he soon passed through the official arrangements of the counting house; in the year 1747, was appointed one of the clerks of the Bank of England; and by the assiduity of unremitting industry, conjointly with the most unimpeached integrity, each step of his advancement was as much his desert, as the promotion was honourable, till his ultimate advancement to be CHIEF CASHIER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, in January 1764.

His promotion occurred at a time when the Governor and Directors of the Bank, had received one of the highest distinctions of confidence that could be paid, couched in the following Resolution:

"*February* 6, 1764.

"At the General Court held at the Bank the 25th of January, the following Motion was made, and the same was unanimously confirmed by the General Court on the preceding day, at their house in Threadneedle Street, viz.

"That the Thanks of this General Court be given to the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Directors, for their steady, prudent, and judicious conduct, whereby the general credit of Europe, and particularly that of this nation and city, has been so powerfully supported, and the true interest of this corporation so essentially regarded."

Such circumstances occurring at the same period, formed a propitious era in the History of the Bank, which successive years have consummated; both with respect to its present prosperity, and the attainment to that prosperity by the eminent services of Mr. Newland.

It might appear adulatory to speak of this great Financier whilst he is living; but when we are no more than the echo of general encomium, it cannot be deemed improper "to expatiate on the talents, the regularity, and the clearness with which he acquits himself of the duties of the department placed under his direction, and on the high encomiums passed upon him by all those, both in and out of the Bank, who have had occasion to witness his abilities and excellent system of conducting business."

In

In the various negotiations of the Bank with government, the observations and assiduities of Mr. Newland, have been of important service; and in many cases of a doubtful nature, his single opinion has been decisive of the issue.

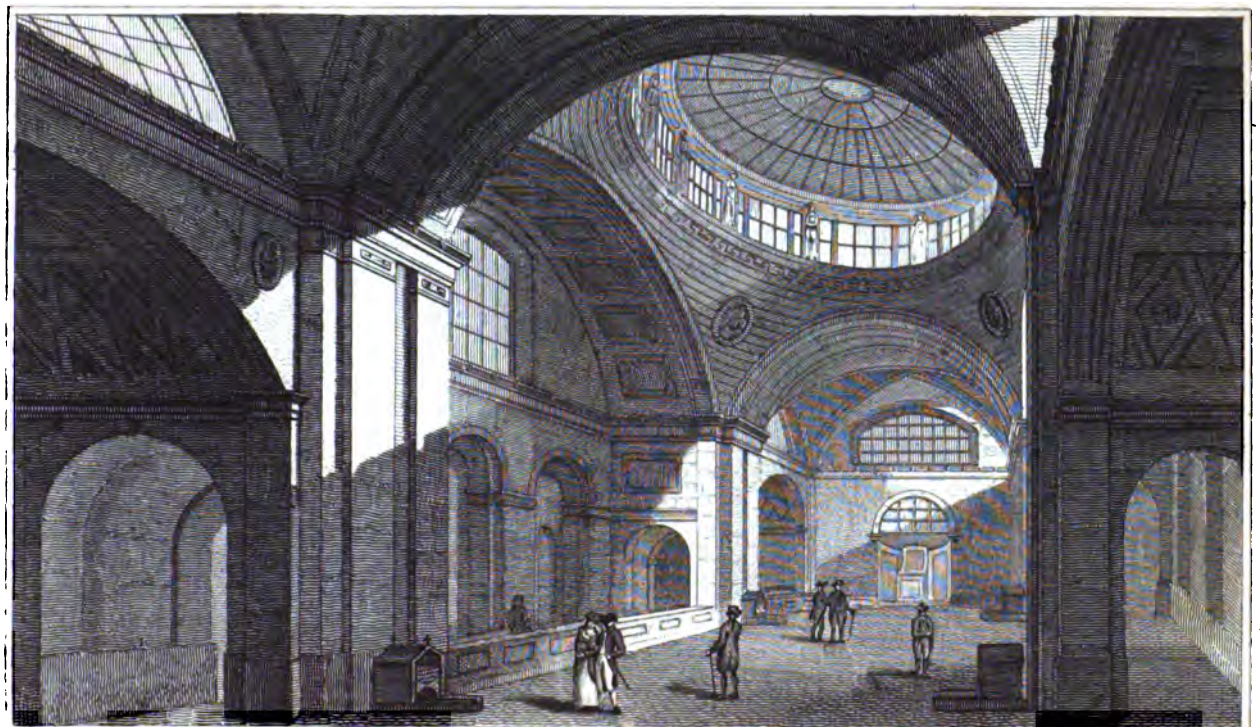
His habits in life and his integrity in business are equally exemplary. Equally an enemy to irregularity and dissipation, it is his constant practice at fifteen minutes past nine in the morning, to be at his desk; nor is he absent from duty till the Bank hours of business at three in the afternoon are over.

His relaxation is a daily ride in the Islington stage coach to his cottage at Highbury, where he drinks his tea, contemplates the beauties of the surrounding scene, and returns to the Bank in the evening, whence he has not slept, during the last twenty-eight years.

His residence in the Bank consists of a suite of apartments annexed to his office; where, being unmarried, his establishment is neither gaudy nor sordid.

But with all this mode of system, the life of Mr. Newland is marked by suavity and convivial intercourse; nothing morose forbids an easy access, and the visit is made pleasant by the most grateful urbanity; and whether on business, or any appropriate request, the solicitation is never rejected with reproof, or repelled with harshness. The business, however, in which Mr. Newland has been so advantageously engaged, has ever constituted his chief pleasure; and it is said from what he has himself declared, "That he has derived more real happiness from a single hour applied to the performance of his official duty, than from a whole day spent in the most convivial and entertaining society."

The uniformity of such a life may not probably afford entertainment to the gay and thoughtless; but in Mr. Newland, the considerate investigator will perceive with infinite satisfaction "the rise, progress, and final settlement in ease and affluence of unremitting diligence, unsullied fidelity, and pure honour." The lesson is important in a great commercial city,



Engraved by Roffe, from a Drawing presented by J. Soane, Esq.r

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London.

NEW THREE PER CENT OFFICE, BANK OF ENGLAND.

Published by J. Stratford, 112, Holborn Hill, Sept. 10th 1808.

city, and will be advantageous to those who aim at such advancement by the same noble medium! The

ROTUNDA

is a large room, where the brokers assemble to transact their business, where the public make purchases in the funds, and where bargains are daily concluded. The dome, which originally covered this building, having been constructed of very perishable materials, and partly covered with copper, without any regard to the preservation of the timbers, was surveyed in 1794, and found to be in such a dangerous and ruinous state, as to render it necessary to take the whole down. Lanthorn lights, made to open, were then proposed to light the saloon. The great iron stoves, which formerly occupied a vast space, were ordered to be removed, and open fire places adopted in their stead, as being less prejudicial; and these also encreased the space, as well as the ventilation of the building.

The present structure is fifty-eight feet in diameter, and the same number of feet in height to the gallery, under the lanthorn lights. The whole is of solid materials, without timber, and was erected in 1795, from the designs and under the direction of John Soane, Esq. R. A.

Adjoining to the Rotunda is the

TRANSFER OFFICE,

through which is the entrance to the

NEW THREE PER CENTS. WARRANT OFFICE.

The Consol Office being found too small for the prodigious encrease of debts in the funds. The magnificent room, by the above description, was erected by Mr. Soane, from models of the antient Roman baths, and consists of arches springing from piers, fancifully ornamented. In the centre is a dome, on which is a lanthorn light, decorated with caryatides *, which support its roof. The great arches and soffites

* The inhabitants of Caria, a city of Peloponessus, having joined the Persians in a war against the rest of the Greeks, and that war being terminated by the defeat of the Persians, the Greeks declared war against

soffites of the cieling are enriched with sunk pannels, roses, and other antique ornaments; the whole being a close imitation from the antients. There is no timber in any part of the construction of this building. At the end of this room is the

INTERIOR OFFICE,

which was constructed in consequence of a regulation made a few years since, for more effectually securing the public from depredations by forgery, and other illegal practices. The egress from the rooms into Lothbury is under a pavilion of Corinthian columns, partly formed from models of the temple at Tivoli, in the Italian states, and partly from the antient structures at Athens. The great roses in the cieling are exact copies, both in form and dimensions, with those in the temple of Mars the Avenger, built by the emperor Augustus, after the battle of Actium; and were executed from a model cast from the original at Rome.

BANK STOCK OFFICE.

This and the surrounding offices were built by Sir Robert Taylor, from the exact model of the church of St. Martin in the Fields, about the year 1766. Being, however, upon a survey, found in a ruinous state, two of the rooms have

against the Cariates, took their city, demolished it, put all the males to the sword, carried the females into captivity; and, to treat them with the greater ignominy, forbad the ladies to divest themselves of their robes, or any of their ornaments, that so they might not only be once led in triumph, but, in a manner, suffer the shame of it all their lives after, by appearing constantly in the same dress as on the day of triumph: and further, as an everlasting testimony of the punishment inflicted on the Caryates, and to inform posterity what had been the nature of their chastisement, the architects of that time, instead of columns, employed the representations of these women to support the entablatures of their public buildings. The Lacedemonians did the same thing after the battle of Platea; erecting with the spoils taken from the enemy, a gallery, which they called Persian, wherein statues, in the form of captive Persians, in their usual dresses, supported the vault; intending thereby to punish that nation in such a manner as its pride had merited, and leave to posterity a monument of the valour and victories of the Lacedemonians.—*Sir William Chambers's Treatise on Civil Architecture*, p. 36.

been

been pulled down, namely, THE BANK STOCK OFFICE, and the office adjoining, which is intended to form one of THE CONSOL OFFICES. The new buildings are *incombustible*; being entirely constructed of solid materials, exactly upon the same principle, in the same forms, and stile of decoration as the room last described.

LOTHBURY COURT.

This is of a quadrangular form, and gives immediate access to the CONSOL OFFICES, and to the BULLION COURT and OFFICE. It has been formed at different periods; the columns and their capitals are of the Corinthian order, and are copied from the remains of that elegant specimen of antient architecture, the lesser temple of the Sybils, near Tivoli, one of the most perfect examples of the Corinthian order. The entablature and attic are in the true Grecian stile, taken from ruins as far dated as the time of Pericles. The south side is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine the Great, at Rome, with statues representing the four quarters of the globe. The bassi relievi are spiritedly executed by the eminent skill of the late Thomas Banks, Esq. R. A. and allegorically represent the Thames and the Ganges, allusive of the vast extent of British commerce. The front, containing THE LODGE, having been built long before the other parts were in contemplation, is, therefore, totally unconnected with those already described; but we understand it is intended, that this shall correspond with the other sides, according to a design made for that purpose, by which the whole will be uniform and magnificent.

CHIEF CASHIER's OFFICE.

This room is of large dimensions, proportioned to the importance and extent of the business that is transacted there. The construction of the office is of solid materials, without timber, and is in imitation of the Temple of the Sun and Moon, at Rome. The stile of decoration is of the most simple kind, and the lights are conveyed from large and lofty windows.

Connected with this office, is a room for the chief cashier, as well as a small INTERIOR OFFICE for the more confidential concerns of this department. The

DISCOUNT OFFICE,

is placed near the COURT ROOM and THE PAY HALL, for the purpose of facilitating the currency of discount. There is also an ANTI-ROOM for the accommodation of the public.

The improvement last mentioned was much wanted; and the ease with which this branch of money concerns is now transacted, evinces its utility and the considerate attention of the directors in its completion.

The space allotted for this room was extremely irregular; but the difficulties have been effectually obviated by a close attention to some of the remains of Adrian's Villa, at Tivoli.

ACCOMPTANT's OFFICE.

This is a spacious new Room, and is a Parallellogram nearly one hundred feet in length, forty in breadth, and forty in height. The cieling is vaulted with large *caissons*, and other classic enrichments. The sides of the room are decorated with columns of the Ionic order, raised upon pedestals, finished with a singular entablature, a selection from antient fragments. The recess at the end of the room, intended for the chief clerk, has a vaulted cieling, with pannels and roses, after the antique.

The room is intended to communicate with the LOTHBURY COURT, with a view to the greater accommodation of the public. It is lighted by large windows on the north and south sides. The south side is near a grand court, the four sides of which are decorated with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on a rusticated basement of singular invention.

NEW ENTRANCE HALL, FROM PRINCES STREET.

From this entrance, direct communications are formed to most of the principal offices; and the object of this, as well as every other additional improvement, has been for the more immediate accommodation of the public business.

The

The entrance is of the Doric order, taken from the most antient and pure orders of Greece. The columns, in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, are posited on three different planes, thereby making them of various heights. It is to be observed, that the diameters are, notwithstanding, the same. In the two columns next the door, may be seen that interpretation of the text of Vitruvius, in which he is supposed to direct columns larger in the middle than at the bottom; and of which examples may be found in Sicily. The centre is finished with a dome of solid materials, neatly ornamented; the other part of the room is vaulted, and decorated in the antique taste.

The effect of light and shade is here uncommonly interesting to the artist. The whole is impressive and grand, imposing an idea of everlasting stability.

In this part of the Bank we find an extensive display of the three Grecian orders; and it is equally curious and striking that the scholar, and the lover of architecture, may explore the beauties of Greece and Rome, in the centre of London!

THE ARMOURY

is a large square room, fitted up with uncommon neatness, and with some expence. Upon enquiry we discovered that, in Mr. Soane, were consociated the offices of architect and quarter-master; this accounted for the elegance exhibited in, and the convenience of this apartment; it contains stands of arms for about six hundred men, composed of the various officers, clerks, &c. of the Bank, formed into a volunteer corps, and are all kept in the highest order and regularity; with accommodations for the armourers, taylors, &c. depositories for the regimentals, an orderly room, and every other appropriate convenience.

In the conclusion of our account of the Bank, we cannot avoid observing, that it is extremely unfortunate when it happens that the outline of a public building should not be completed by the plan of its original architect. St. Peter's at Rome, and the Bank of England, are melancholy proofs of this assertion. The latter edifice, began by Mr. George

SAMPSON, is from a simple and grand design; and certainly ought not to have suffered by any deviation, without very strong reasons, as it was extremely characteristic.

The wings of the south front were added by the late Sir ROBERT TAYLOR, and are very elegant; the disposition of the columns, niches, and all the other parts, are exactly copied from a building of Bramante, in the Belvidere Gardens at Rome, and of which there is a specimen in the plate opposite page 50, of Sir William Chambers's Civil Architecture; but the dimensions are much smaller, and consequently the effect totally different; they are also open to considerable objections. The street view presents a range of fluted columns coupled, with arched recesses, that point out where windows ought to have been placed; instead of which the whole appears a blank of stone. This remark is more than mere matter of opinion, and is much more perceptible within the building, where the offices being supplied with light from small domes in the roof, the light being thrown down perpendicularly, directs a reflection from the white paper of the books to the eyes of the several clerks, which is certainly disagreeable; the architect, however, probably was not to blame; he was instructed to form a substantial and secure building, and furnished an ornament attached to that security; still we observe consistence should have been attended to.

The north and west front, and other parts forming the remainder of the outline, have been added by Mr. SOANE, who, by an attachment to Grecian architecture, has fallen into as great an inconsistence in respect to Sir Robert Taylor's performance, as the latter had done in departing from the original plan of Mr. Sampson. There is however this difference; Sir Robert might have followed the example set by the first architect with great external characteristic propriety, and with internal convenience; whereas it would have been totally inconsistent either with internal convenience, or external grandeur, to continue the adoption by Sir Robert Taylor.

The

After all, we are naturally led to enquire into the cause of these deviations. How does it happen that there are such different stiles of building in the modern exterior of this edifice? It is fair to conjecture, that it is in Mr. Soane's contemplation, by degrees, to connect his work with the centre building, which professional men say is very practicable; and we think the intention not far-fetched when we consider the other parts, which are in a mouldering and delapidated state; this, we are sorry to say, is very apparent in some principal parts of the southern wings.

But when the vast scale of erection is completed, the Bank will form one of the most magnificent, extensive, and beautiful temples dedicated to the God Plutus, that has been ever contrived.

The order introduced in the outside of the last new buildings is exactly copied, in every respect, in dimension as well as in forms, from the Temple at Tivoli.

The first stone of the principal building was laid upon the scite of the house and garden of their first governor, Sir John Houblon: it then only comprized the present centre building, with the court-yard, the hall, the Bullion Court, with the buildings which surround it, extending almost to Lothbury.

The eastern wing was added in 1770; the western, extending to Prince's Street, and north front in Lothbury, commenced building in 1789.

In the fourth and sixth years of the reign of George III. two acts passed, enabling the directors to purchase premises adjoining their buildings, in order to enlarge them; and in the intermediate year another act passed, which vested the glebe land, parsonage, &c. belonging to the rector of St. Christopher's church, in the governor and company; besides houses and land they had at other times purchased. During the year 1781 they became possessed of the whole of St. Christopher's parish, except seven houses in Prince's Street, and a few offices under the Royal Exchange, and paid five-sixth parts of the parish rates and taxes: still, however,

however, finding themselves restricted for room to carry on their vast concern, and recollecting that in the riots of 1780, the adjoining church was a dangerous fortress had an attack been made on this repository of the public treasure, the company entered into an agreement with the patron and rector; and obtaining the sanction of parliament, the scite of the church, as we have before mentioned, became enclosed in the western end of this structure, and the parish united to St. Margaret, Lothbury.

ROUTE VI.

From the Royal Exchange, through Walbrook, to Dowgate Hill, Thames Street, Bread Street Hill, Bread Street, Cheapside, and the Poultry, to Walbrook.

IN this route, we pass down the west side of Walbrook, till we come to BUCKLESBURY, so called from an antient possessor, whose name was *Buckle*; at the corner of which stood a former church of St. Stephen, in place of that which was afterwards erected on the opposite side of the Brook. Walbrook, besides being inhabited by the persons already mentioned, contained the mansions of Sir Richard Baker, and of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. 1701, of Pitsey Hall, in Essex, and an eminent merchant of London: this street was also famous for the dwelling houses of furriers.

Sir Richard Baker, was the noted author of "A Chronicle of the Kings of England; a book formerly in great vogue; but which was ever more esteemed by readers of a lower class, than by such as had a critical knowledge of history. The language of it in the reign of Charles I. was deemed polite; and it long maintained its reputation, especially among country gentlemen. Sir Richard himself says, "that it was collected with so great care and diligence, that if all other of our Chronicles were lost, this only would be sufficient to inform posterity of all passages memorable or

worthy to be known." Yet the author seems to have been sometimes more studious to please than to inform; and with a view to have sacrificed even chronology to method*.

The Hon. Daines Barrington observes†, that Baker is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be; "it is believed," says that author, "that the ridicule on this Chronicle arises from its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverley's Hall," as described in the Spectator.

Sir Richard was grandson of Sir John Baker, one of the privy council to Queen Mary I. who had a grant of the capital messuage and manor of East Farleigh, near Maidstone, in Kent, upon the attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, to whom it had formerly belonged. Sir John devised it to his son John, whose son Sir Richard alienated this and all his other estates toward the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of an engagement which he had made to pay the debts of his wife's family. He afterwards threw himself into the Fleet Prison, to avoid the importunity of his creditors; and having composed, in that prison, his Chronicle, and several books on Divinity, besides translating Malvezzi's Discourses on Tacitus, and Balzac's Letters, died in confinement, overwhelmed with poverty and distress. He was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet Street, February 19, 1644-5‡.

At the south end of Walbrook was a conduit, rebuilt at the charge of the City in 1568; but having been consumed by the Great Fire, its site has been laid into the street. This was denominated "the Conduit upon Dowgate." The descent of the street from this conduit to the water-gate, called Dowgate, was so precipitate, that in consequence of a flood, a lad, eighteen years of age, was drowned, as has been before related§.

Budge Row, was so called from being the residence of those citizens who dealt in budge, or lamb-skin fur, and of skinners. In this street is the parish church of

* Granger. † Observation on the Statutes.

‡ Granger, Hasted's Kent, Malcolm's London. § Vol. II. p. 507.

St.

ST. ANTHONY, VULGARLY CALLED ST. ANTHOLIN.

WHEN this church was first founded, is uncertain; but it appears that a cell of St. Anthony, of Vienna, was founded by Henry the Second. The church was re-edified by Thomas Knowles, grocer, mayor, and his son, about the year 1399. John de Wells, mayor, in the year 1431, built the south isle of the church; and John Tate, citizen and mercer, rebuilt the church in the year 1513.

It was repaired and beautified in 1616, at the cost of 1000*l.* toward which Mr. Henry Jay, alderman, Sir William Craven, and others, bountifully contributed. This fabric was demolished by the fire in 1666, and the present structure finished in 1682.

The church is built of stone, and covered with lead, the outside being of the Tuscan order; but the roof within, an ecliptical cupola, with four port-hole windows, is supported by eight pillars of the Composite order.

This cupola is adorned with fret-work of festoons, &c. the walls are lined with wainscot seven feet high, and the whole is well pewed.

A beautiful

A beautiful gallery at the west end, of wainscot, contains a good organ.

The pulpit is veneered, and ornamented with cherubims, fruit, &c.

The altar-piece is of wainscot, and consists of four columns of the Corinthian order, fluted, with entablatures and two pediments; the inter-columns are the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and in the centre the Commandments, in frames carved and gilt, surmounted by a glory, and three gilt cherubims; above these are the arms of England, on each side of which are two lamps, &c. the whole beautifully enriched with festoons, fruit, palm branches, &c.

The Communion table, a large marble slab placed on a carved frame, is inclosed by a rail and bannister, and the choir paved with black and white marble; on the north side of the church stands a marble font, with a carved cover. A large branch is suspended from the centre of the roof.

The length of the church is sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-four, and heigth forty-four feet.

A neat tower, terminated by a beautiful spire, highly ornamented with port-holes, pannels, crockets, &c.; in altitude about one hundred and fifty-four feet, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and built by Mr. Cartwright.

Among the benefactors, besides those already mentioned, Stow records Henry Colett, mercer, mayor, and Thomas Hind, mercer, but not the sums they gave.

	Given to the Poor.	£.	s.	d.
1581.	Mrs. Elizabeth Martin - -	100	0	0
	Mr. William Garret - -	100	0	0
1586.	Mr. Robert Haws - - -	50	0	0
	Mr. George Patin - - -	50	0	0
	Mr. William Parker, for a stock	50	0	0
1625.	Mr. Robert Parker - - -	100	0	0
1655.	Mr. Henry Colbren - - -	127	10	0
	Sir William Craven, annually -	4	0	0

A MONUMENT in the old church, had the following epitaph:

Here lyeth graven under this Stone
Thomas Knowles both Flesh and Bone,
Grocer and Alderman, years forty;
Sheriff and twice Mayor truly.
And (for he should not lye alone,)
Here lyeth with him his good Wife Jone.
They were together sixty Year
And Nineteen Children they had in fear.

Here are prayers every evening at six, and also a sermon preached by six clergymen, who have each an annual stipend, out of which they pay the reader. This lecture was founded by the contribution of the parish and several other worthy persons.

Opposite St. Antholin's church is a street denominated TOWER ROYAL, from the following circumstance. In antient times, a fortress of remote date and foundation, was erected here, in which, it is reported, king Stephen lodged. In the reign of king Edward I. it was the tenement of Simon Beawmes; but in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III. according to Froissard, it was called *the Royal*, in the parish of *St. Michael de Pater noster;* that monarch in the forty-third year of his reign granted it to his college of St. Stephen, Westminster, by the name of his *Inn*, called *the Royal*, in the city of London, of the value of twenty pounds *per annum*.

That this was a place of great strength is evident from the circumstance of the princess Joan, mother of Richard II. making it a place of retirement, when Wat Tyler's rebels had gained possession of the Tower of London. The Tower Royal at this time was named the Queen's Wardrobe. In the year 1386, Leon III. king of Armenia, having been driven from his realm by the invasion of the Tartars, visited Richard in this palace, and received very considerable gifts from the king of England and the nobility, besides a pension of 1000*l.* yearly during his life.

We do not find by what means this mansion reverted to the crown; but it was afterwards granted by Richard III. to his friend and supporter, John, the first duke of Norfolk, and

it is probable that the *Tower Royal* continued in the possession of his family till the attainder of Thomas, his grandson, in the reign of Henry VIII. after which the palace of the Tower Royal was, in the reign of Elizabeth, converted to stabling for the king's horses, and ultimately divided into tenements, which were consumed by the fire in 1666, though the remembrance of its antient consequence is still preserved in the name.

Nearly opposite Tower Royal is COLLEGE HILL, so called from a religious foundation by Sir Richard Whittington, lord mayor of London, the latter end of the year 1396, 1397, 1406, and 1419; so that he was four times mayor.

This foundation consisted of a college for a master, four fellows, masters of arts, clerks, conducts, choristers, &c. and an alms-house, called God's-house, or hospital, for thirteen poor men. One of these to be tutor, and to have 16*d.* per week; the other twelve to have 14*d.* each per week for ever, with other necessary provision, an hutch with three locks, a common seal, &c.

We have before stated * that these were to pray for the good estate of Richard Whittington and Alice his wife, their founders; and for *Sir* William Whittington, *knight*, and *dame* Joan, his wife; and for Hugh Fitzwaren, and dame Molde, his wife, the fathers and mothers of the said Richard Whittington, and Alice, his wife; which we think a sufficient proof that Sir Richard Whittington was the descendant of a very respectable and honourable family; and there is a tradition that the family was either from Shropshire or the adjoining counties. The story of his poverty and the cat, therefore can only continue to entertain those who deal in the marvellous and extravagant stories of Jack the Giant Killer, and other narratives of equal importance.

The licence for building this college was first granted by Henry IV. in the eleventh year of his reign; and in the next year, the mayor and commonalty of London granted to Sir Richard a vacant piece of ground, on which he was to build his college, in the *Royal*. The foundation was confirmed by

* Vol. I. p. 92.

parliament in the reign of Henry VI. and suppressed by statute of Edward VI. The alms houses, however, still remain under the patronage of the Mercers' Company.

In the possession of this company are the original ordinances of this charity, made by Sir Richard's executors; very fairly written. On the first page is a beautiful illuminated painting of the founder on his death bed, an emaciated form; with his executors, a priest, and others surrounding the bed. We shall detail the whole, as they are curious:

"To alls the trew people of Cryst, that shalle se or here the things, which be conteyned within these present Letters, John Coventre, John Carpentre, and William Grove, &c. Executors of the Testament of the worthy and notable Merchant, Richard Whittington, late Citezin and Mercer of the Cite of London, and oftentimes Mayor of the same Cite, sending gretyng in our Lord God everlasting.

"The fervent Desire and besy Intention of a prudent, wyse, and devout Man, shal be to cast before, and make seure of the state and Thende of the short liffe with Dedys of Mercy and Pite; and namely to provyde for such pouer Persons, which grevous Penure and cruel Fortune have oppressed, and be not of power to gete their lyving either by craft, or by any other bodily labour; whereby that, at the Day of the last Judgement, he may take his part with hem that shal be saved. This considering the foresaid worthy and notable Merchant, Richard Whittington, the which, while he leved, had ryght liberal and large Hands to the Needy and Powre People, charged strictly, in his Death bed, us his foresaid Executors, to ordeyne a House of Almes after his Deth, for perpetual Sustentation of such poure people, as is to-fore rehersed: and therupon fully he declared his Wyll unto us. And we wylling after our power to fullfil Thentent of his commendable Wille and holesome Desire in this Part, as we be bound;

"First, yfounded by us, with sufficient Authorite, in the Church of Seint Mighells in the Royolle of London, where the foresaid Richard and Dame Alice, his wife, be biried, a commendable College of certain Prestes and Clerkis, to do every Day divine Service for the aforesaid Richard and Alice.

"We have founded also, after the Wille abovesaid, a House of Almes for xiii. pouere Folk successively for evermore, to dwell and to be susteined in the same House: Which House is situated, and

and edified upon a certain soyl, that we bought therefore, late in the Parish of Seynt Mighel abovesaid; that is to say, bytweene the foresaid Church and the Wall, that closeth in the voyd Place, behind the heigh Auter of the same Church, in the south Side, and one great Tenement, that was late the House of the aforesaid Richard Wyhttington, in the north side. And it stretcheth from the dwelling-place of the Master and the Prestis of the College abovesaid. The which also we did late to be now added in the east Side unto a great voyd Place of our Land. The which by the Help of God we purpose to do be hallowed lawfully for a church-yard to the same church within that time in the west side.

"And in the more ful and clere foundation and ordinance, and also Stablyng of the foreseid Almes-house for pouer Men, the Myght of the Fadre, the Wysdom of the Sonne, and the Goodness of the Holy Ghost, fyrst of al ycalled unto our Help, we procede in this Wyse.

"Fyrst, bith by Lycence, Graunt, and Authorite of the right mighty Prince and Lord King Henry VI. King of England, and of Fraunce, that now is; and also by the Will and Consent of the ryght worthy Lord and Fadre in Cryst, Henry, by the Sufferance of God, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Primate of al England, and Legate of the See of Rome; of whofe Jurisdiction immediate be the Church and Parrishe abovesaid; and the Graunt and Consent of al and every Man, that had any title or interest in this Partie, before required and had;"

THE ORDINANCES.

"To be twelve pouer Folks alonely of men or women togiddre; after the said Discretion and good conscience of the Overseers underwrit, and Conservators of the same House, to be provided and admitted.

"The which every Day, when due and convenient Time is, shall pray for evermore, for al the now being alive, and also for the bypast to God; whose Names of great Specialty been expressed in these Statutes under-writ.

"To be one Principal, which shal pass all other in Power and Revenue, and be called Tutor. The Office and Charge of him shal be the Goods of the Almeshouse, which shall come to his Hands, well and truly to minister. The Goods dissevered to gather again tegiddre, to the use of the Almeshouse: And at the husbandry

husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee, dispose, and ordain; inforcing himself to edifie and nourish Charity and Peace among his Felowes.

" The poor Folks unto the said Tutor evermore shall obey.

" The thirteen poor Folke to be hable in Conversation, and honest in Living.

" The same House to be called for ever *God's-house*, or Almeshouse, or the Hospital of Richard Whyttington.

" The Lord Maior to be Overseer of the said Almeshouse, and the Keepers of the Commonalty of the Craft of Mercers to be called for evermore Conservators of the foresaid House.

" The Tutor to have a Place by himself, that is to say, a Cell or little House, with a Chimney and a Prevy, and other Necessaries. In the which he shall lyegge and rest. And that he may aloon and by himself, without Let of any other Persoon, intend to the Contemplation of God, if he woll.

" That the seid Tutor and pouer Folke, whan they be in the aforesaid Houses and Cells, and also in the Cloisters and other places of the foresaid Almeshouses have himself quietlie and pesably without Noise or Disturbance of his Felaws: and that they occupy hemself in Prayer or Reading, or in labour of her Hondes, or in some other Occupation, &c.

" Every Tutour and poor Folk, every Day first whan they rise fro their Bedds, kneeling upon their knees, sey a *Pater noster* and an *Ave Maria*, with special and herty recommendacion-making of the foresaid Richard Whyttington and Alice, to God, and our blessed Lady Mayden Mary. And other times of the Day, when he may best and most commody have leisure thereto, for the staat of al the souls abovesaid, say three or two sauters of our Lady at the least; that is to say, threies seaven *Ave Marias*, with fifteen *Pater nosters*, and three Credes. But if he be letted with Febleness, or any other reasonable Cawse, one in the day at the least, in case it may be; that is to sey, after the Messe, or when Complyn is don, they come togidder within the College about the Tomb of the aforesaid Richard Whyttington and Alice, and they that can sey, shall sey for the soules of the said Richard Whyttington and Alice, and for the soules of al Christen People; this Pfalm *de Profundis*, with the Versicles and Oriosons, that longeth thereto. And they that can, shal sey three *Pater nosters*, three *Ave Marias*, and oone Crede. And after this doon, the Tutour, or oone of the eldest Men of theym, shall sey openly in English, " God have Mercy on

on our Founders Souls and al Chrystian." And they that stond about, shal annswer and sey, *Amen.*

"That they be bound to dwell and abide continually in the said Almeshouse, and Bounds thereof: And that every Day, booth at Meet, and Sopier, they eet and be fed within the said Almeshouse. And, while they be at Meet, or Soupier, they absteyn thanne from veyn and ydel words. And, if they woll any Thyng talk, that it be honest and profitable.

"That the over-clothyng of the Tutour and pouer Folk be dark and brown of Colour; and not staring ne blaising; and of esy prised, according to their degre, &c."

At the end of the Ordinances is this conclusion:

"In Witness, we have put to our Seals, geven at London, the xxi Day of December, in the Yere of our Lord a Thousand cccc xxiiii, and the Yere of King Henry VI. after the Conquest the Thrydde.

"Go, litel Boke, go litel Tregedie—
"Thee lowly submytting to al Correction.
"Of theym being Maisters now of the Mercery.
"Olney, Felding, Boleyne, and of Burton:
"Herteley theym be-seyking, with humble Salutacion,
"Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,
"For ever to be a Servant withyn Yeare Comminaltie."

The hospital, with the church, mansion, &c. with the garden, of the yearly value of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* were sold to Armagill Wade, clerk of the council to Edward VI. in the second year of his reign.

About this time also it is said that in the neighbourhood of College Hill, Henry earl of Rutland had his residence; to which the mourners resorted to dinner, after his uncle Sir Richard Manners had been buried in St. Catharine Cree church.

SAINT MICHAEL PATER NOSTER, ROYAL.

THE history of this church is very much involved in that of the hospital, to which it was an appendage; for the account before that period is very obscure. Sir Richard Whittington made it collegiate by the name of St. Spirit and St. Mary.

Previously to that event, the living had been always in the patronage of the prior and convent of Canterbury, and then, though the prior, &c. still continued patrons, yet the presentation was in the wardens of the Company of Mercers, and the rector was always to be denominated *Master of the Collegiate Church.* After the suppression of the college, the dean and chapter resumed their patronage, and it is one of the sixteen peculiars of the archbishop in the city of London.

The old fabric having been destroyed by the fire in 1666, was rebuilt in 1694.

It is a solid stone building, except at the east end, which is of brick. The roof is flat and square, covered with lead, and has handsome windows and three aisles, and the floor is paved with purbeck; but within the rails of the communion table, with black and white marble.

The roof is adorned with fret and crocket-work, the walls ined nine feet high; there is a handsome gallery at the west end,

end, which with the pews, pulpit, and door cases at the south side and east end are all of oak; the former is neatly veneered and enriched with fruit and leaves; the latter adorned with pilasters, entablature and pediment, of the Corinthian order, and two shields with compartments. The altar-piece is of the same kind of timber, adorned with four fluted columns, their architrave, &c. and an open compass-pediment, where are carved the arms of England. The intercolumns have the Decalogue, Creed, and Pater-noster. Over the columns are four lamps, and the whole is enriched with fruit, corn-ears, flowers, leaves, and cartouches. Here is also a good organ.

The dimensions of the church are, length eighty-six feet, breadth forty-eight, altitude forty, and that of the tower about ninety feet, which consists of three stages, whence rises an elegant turret, adorned with Ionic columns, and ends with a beautiful diminution.

On the north side of the church is a very handsome benefaction table, thus inscribed:

BENEFACTORS.

"Mr. James Finch, citizen and clothworker, gave, in the year 1508, 10*l.* *per annum* for ever, for reading divinity in Whittington's College, to be paid by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. - - - - - - 10*l.*

"Alderman John Heydon, citizen and mercer, gave, in the year 1575, 13*l.* 6*s.* and 8*d.* *per annum* for ever, for a weekly lecture in this church, to be paid by the Worshipful Company of Mercers. - - - - - 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

"Which lectures had been neglected for many years; and complaint thereof being made to the Commissioners for Charitable Uses, they passed a decree, in the year 1702, importing, that reading prayers, and preaching a sermon within this church once a week throughout the whole year, would fulfil the wills of both testators. Which decree is inrolled in the Petty Bag-Office, and a copy of it transcribed in this parish book.

Mr. Wm. Eyre, } Churchwardens."
J. Hawkins, }

It seems that Mr. Eyre had been a principal means of recovering these donations.

Among the antient monuments, were those of Sir Richard Whittington, whose remains were thrice disturbed.*

On the monument was the following inscription:

Ut fragrans Nardus
Famâ fuit iste RICARDUS
ALBIFICANS VILLAM
Qui justè uxerat illam.
Flos Mercatorum,
Fundator Presbyterorum,
Sic et Egenorum
Testis sit certus eorum.
Omnibus exemplum
Barathrum vincendo molosum,
Condidit hoc Templum
Michaelis, quam speciosum?
Regia *spes* et pres:
Divines et res rata turbis.
Pauperibus Pater
Et Major quot urbis,
Martius hunc vicit,
En Annos gens tibi dicit.
Finiit ipse Dies,
Sis sibi Christe quies.
Ejus sponsa, pia, generosa, probata, sophia,
Jungitur, &c.

Thomas Winford, alderman, 1488.

Heer Hartancleux, knight of the garter, a noble warrior, in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.

Tho. Cockham, recorder of London.

Sir William Oldhall, knight, 1460.

Sir John Young, Grocer, knight banneret; lord mayor of London, *Anno* 1466. He was the fifth son of Thomas Young of Bristol.

William Postar, clerk of the crown, 1520.

Sir William Bailey, draper, mayor in 1524, with dame Catharine his wife, leaving sixteen children. He was a son of John Bailey, of Thackstead in Essex.

* Vol. I. page 93.

And

And the above alderman John Heydon, he was sheriff of London in 1582; who, besides the gift to the alms-houses, gave likewise to the Mercers' Company 600*l.* to be lent to young beginners in trade, at 3*l.* 6*s.* and 8*d. per cent.* with 20*l.* yearly to be given to the poor.

He also gave 400*l.* to be employed the same way by the Mercers, for maintaining of a lecture at St. Michael Quern.

Also 500*l.* to Chrift Hospital.

To the eleven chief companies, beside his own, 1100*l.* to be employed at the interest as above, in the same way, 20*l. per annum* of which to go to the hospitals, and the other 16*l. per annum* to the poor.

And he also gave other legacies, amounting to 1191*l.* 13*s.* and 4*d.*

Also Richard Nard and Ed. Lupton, with some others of lesser note.

There are no modern monuments of peculiar consideration.

This parish is united to that of St. Martin Vintry, and the patronage of both is in the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Worcester, who present to the livings alternately.

Returning to CLOAK LANE, antiently called Horse Bridge Street, we come to

CUTLERS' HALL.

Richard de Wilehale, in the year 1295, confirmed to Paul Butclar, this house and the edifices in the parish of St. Michael Pater Noster church, and St. John upon Walbrook, which some time Lawrence Gisors, and his son Peter Gisors, did possess, and afterwards Hugo de Hingham; and lieth between the tenement of the said Richard towards the south, and the lane called Horseshoe-bridge towards the north; and between the way called Pater-noster church on the west, and the course of Walbrook on the east; paying yearly one clove of gilliflowers at Easter, and to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy 6*s.* In this house Simon Dolesly, grocer, kept his mayoralty in the year 1359.

The present hall is a very neat structure, for conducting

the concerns of this company. In the Great Room is an old painting of Mrs. Crawthorne, who bestowed the Bell Savage Inn, Ludgate Hill, on the company, in trust, that out of the rents the following charities should be dispensed every year:—To two Exhibitions at Cambridge; coals for the poor of St. Bride's, Fleet-Street, and St. Sepulchre, as well as certain payments to St. Thomas's Hospital, and to the prisons.

The CUTLERS' COMPANY were antiently distinguished by three kinds of handycraft: First, SMITHS, FORGERS OF BLADES, and therefore called BLADERS; many of whom proved wealthy citizens.

Walter Nele, BLADER, one of the sheriffs, the twelfth of king Edward III. died in 1352, and was buried in St. James's, Garlick-hithe. He left lands to the mending of highways about London, between Newgate and Wicombe, Aldgate and Chelmsford, Bishopsgate and Ware, Southwark and Rochester, &c.

The second were MAKERS OF HAFTS, and otherwise garnishers of Blades:

The third sort were SHEATH MAKERS for swords, daggers and knives. In the tenth of Henry IV. certain ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers and other Cutlers; and in the fourth of Henry VI. the three companies were consolidated into one fraternity or brotherhood, by the name of CUTLERS.

Knives, for many centuries, were very coarse and unseemly ware. Till the reign of Elizabeth they were manufactured in Flanders and imported by ship loads into England; but about the reign of that queen, Richard Matthew at Fleet Bridge, was the first Englishman that attained to the skill of manufacturing fine knives and hafts. He had in the fifth year of this reign previously obtained a prohibition against strangers and other persons to import any knives into England from beyond sea.

About the middle of the same reign, Matthew got a privilege from her Majesty under her great seal, for making knives and daggers with new-invented hafts. This privilege, however, occasioned great complaints, as being prejudicial and

and might occasion "the decay and overthrow of the whole company of Cutlers within the city, besides their wives, children, and apprentices; and the prices of knives and daggers excessively enhanced, to the prejudice of her majesty's subjects."

This company is now in a very flourishing state, and is governed by a master, wardens, twenty-one assistants, and one hundred and ten upon the livery.

Nearly opposite, and at the corner of Dowgate Hill, is the church yard of

SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST.

THE antient church, which stood in this place, in the time of Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, that is from the year 1181 till 1204, was a rectory under the patronage of the canons of that cathedral. It paid a rent of 2*s.* for synodals 4*d.* to the archdeacon 12*d.*; had land in the fee of William de la Mare, rented at 2*s.* and also a small piece of land between the church and Walbrook, which produced a rent of 3*s.* but the church had no cemetary. The dean and canons afterwards gave or granted the patronage to the prioress and nuns of St. Helen, with whom it continued till their suppression by Henry VIII. when it came to the crown.

The fabric having been consumed in 1666, the living was united to that of St. Antholin, and the church-yard appropriated to the see of the parish.

In this place, as it may not often occur, we think it proper to give our readers some information concerning

CEMETERIES, RELICS, &c.

That interment or closing the bodies of the dead in a grave is the most antient way of burial, is without all doubt. The Ægyptians and people of Asia used it from the beginning of time.

In succeeding ages, a fashion arose of burning the bodies of the dead. Whether this custom was owing to fear, lest their enemies might offer injury to the dead when interred, by digging it up; or, from a fancy that the souls of their princes or persons of prime dignity were carried up in those flames

flames to consort among the gods; or, whether other persons of inferior rank thought to get to heaven that way, is a doubtful matter. It is certain that the Greeks used burning very antiently, as early as the times of the Trojan war, which appears by Homer's description of the funeral of Patroclus. But the Grecians likewise used interment; for their antient historians give account of the way of placing the body in the grave; Plutarch says, that they were laid with the face towards the east, or towards the west. Nay, the common people, who could not be at the charge of a funeral-pile, and the costly sacrificial rites, which attended that way of funeration by burning, generally were buried by way of interment. And Cicero informs us, that in such early times, as those of Cecrops, interment was altogether made use of by the Grecians.

The Romans took the custom of burning their dead from the Greeks; and for the most part used it, till christianity prevailed in that empire. Yet Pliny says expressly, "That burning among the Romans was not the antient custom, they were formerly interred; but after being engaged in long wars, they found that the dead were dug up again, this custom was introduced; though many families continued the antient mode of burial: for, in the Cornelian family, Sylla the dictator is said to be the first person burned, and he was willing to be so consumed, fearing that he should be served as he had served Caius Marius his enemy before, whose body he caused to be dug up, and thrown into the river Aniene." But, whether they buried by incremation or inhumation, none ever made choice of the place of divine worship, either to bury, or deposit the ashes. Neither Jews nor Gentiles, nor Christians, for centuries after the introduction of Christianity presumed to make God's temple the carnicle of the dead.

In the patriarchal ages, when divine worship was not at any stated place, but where the Divinity appeared, such places were esteemed holy as consecrated to the Divine Shechinah; but it does not appear that such places were appropriated for burial; on the contrary, when Joseph found himself expiring, he bound his brethren by an oath, not to bury him in Egypt;

Egypt; but having by a prophetic spirit assured them that God would deliver them, and settle them in Canaan, they embalmed him, and kept his body till the children of Israel came into Canaan, and then buried him in Schechem, in a parcel of ground which Jacob bought of the sons of Hamor the father of Schechem, *Jos.* xxiv. 32. And St. Jerome says that this monument was remaining even to his time.

After the Jews were fixed in Canaan, it was not forbid to bury the dead within towns, so the consent of seven of the chief men could be obtained; but if a corpse was once carried out of the city, it might in no wise be brought back again to be buried there, though all the inhabitants should desire it.

However that be for the city of Jerusalem, the Jews never used to bury there, all the burial places were without the city, without the gates and suburbs of the city; they called Jerusalem the holy city, and looked upon it as sacred, because of the holy temple, and the Divine Presence there: and God having made it his peculiar dwelling-place, they would in no wise allow it to be polluted by any dead, and that by virtue of the Divine Command, which was of the same force in Canaan as it had been in the wilderness.

And indeed it is a maxim, not with the Jews only, but with all nations in the world, that holy places are polluted by dead carcases or dead men's bones. Hence we find, when Josias would prophane the altars consecrated to idols, he burned dead men's bones upon them, which he took out of the sepulchres that were upon the mount. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 16.

The kings of Judah were, however, in process of time, buried even within the walls of the city, on mount Zion, where David had built the royal palace and burying place for his family. But so tenacious were the Jews, that though a few of their kings were deposited in the above sepulchre, it will appear upon strict examination that this was a peculiar *open field*; for "Uzziah slept with his fathers, and they buried him with his fathers, in the *Field of the Burial*, which belonged to the kings; for they said he is a leper;" so that this prince was not interred in the same grave, though in the same field.

After

After the division of the Jews into two people, they became a compound of Judæism and Gentilism; but they all buried their dead at great distances from cities, and the custom prevails even at this day; there being no place of interment nearer than Mile-end.

Among the Gentile nations, none buried their dead in cities, towns or inhabited places, much less in or near any consecrated temples, and places set apart for divine worship.

Among the Romans, it was provided by the twelve tables of their law, that no man, besides the emperor, and vestal nuns, should be buried within the city of Rome. And Dio says that it was a singular favour granted to Julius Cæsar to be buried within the city. Cicero also observes, that the same favour was bestowed on Publicola, Tiberius, C. Fabritius, and some others.

And though the Romans burnt the bodies of the dead, in former times their funerals were by inhumation. The most antient buried within their cities, and every one was allowed to bury in his own house, or garden, or yard belonging to his house: whence the antients took their *lares* or houshond gods, and paid their devotions to them. But this custom being loathsome, and of most pernicious consequence, was soon forbid; and it was a standing law with the Romans, that they should neither bury nor burn dead bodies in the city. According to Ulpian the lawyer, in after ages, the emperor Adrianus, about *anno Christi* 130, enacted a penalty of several *aurei*, or marks, for any that should presume to bury in the city; and the same penalty on every magistrate that should consent to, or connive at it.

The Romans generally buried near the high-ways, in fields near the roads appropriated to that purpose, that the passengers might see the graves, and be reminded of their own mortality; as Varro tells us; thence the inscriptions on the monuments:—STA VIATOR!

The antient Persians never buried in cities or towns; their kings were interred on a high hill on the east side of Persepolis; and there is no burying place in Ispahan, but without the city; as is the case throughout Persia and the Levant.

The

The burying places of the Turks are always without the town, that the air might not be infected by the corrupt vapours that rise out of the graves; they are also commonly by the sides of highways, that travellers may remember to pray to God for them. This has also been, and still continues, the mode of sepulture among the Chinese.

The converts, both of Jews and Gentiles to Christianity, had no other places of interment than what were common before.

They changed the ceremonies, and rejected the superstitious and idolatrous pomp; but they kept still to the same places, the common Κοιμητήρια, Cæmeteries without the cities and towns. And indeed, for a considerable time they could not have done otherwise, because the laws were still in force against burying in towns, and because they were persecuted both by Jews and Pagans.

After the Christians grew numerous, they set aside particular places for the burying of their dead, distinct and separate from the funeral places of the Gentiles; but still out of towns, in open fields: and because they would avoid the insults and injuries which might be given to the bodies of persons buried there, by the heathens, they usually contrived them to be great vaults under ground, with various ways, and divers windings, in the sides or walls whereof were niches wherein the coffins of the dead were placed. St. Jerome gives a most geographical description of them. "When I," says he, "was a boy at Rome, learning the liberal sciences, I, with some of my school-fellows, would go on Sundays among the sepulchres of the apostles and martyrs; and often went down in the vaults, which were very deep in the earth; and as you enter in, the bodies of the dead were placed on both sides in the walls: all about was so very dark, as if that prophetical place of the Psalmist was literally fulfilled, *Let them go down quick into hell.* A very little light was let down through a hole from above, which did temper the horror of the darkness. As you move, you must tread cautiously, step by step, having nothing but darkness about you; which made me think of that of Virgil:

Horror ubique Animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
Horror and silence do affright one's mind."

Baronius long since had the curiosity to go into one called the Cæmetery of Priscilla, then lately discovered; which, he says, for the largeness of it, and its divers windings, might be called a subterraneous city; it was three miles from the city of Rome.

Eusebius says, "that when the Christians, by favour of Constantine, built churches in the cities, yet they had their burial places allotted them out of those cities and towns.—Nay, and though they built chapels and oratories on the plat ground of the Cæmeteries, or burying-places, they were at a sufficient distance from the graves."

Baronius also relates that Borachas being persecuted by the Gentiles at Gaza, and being left for dead, the Christians took him up, and carried him into the church, finding life in him; but the Gentiles, and even some of the magistrates, came and made enquiry about him, saying, that the Christians had broken the liberty of the city, and trespassed against their law; for that they had brought a dead body into the city, which ought in no wise to be done; for they supposed that Borachas was dead.

According to Gregory of Tours, it was in the latter part of the sixth century, *Anno* 590, before funeral places and all the Cæmeteries without the towns were consecrated by prayer and the blessings of the priests.

When the antient funeral places began to be neglected, and superstition had made room for them in cities, the emperors greatly opposed it. A law in the Theodosian code, has these words, "Let no one imagine, that the churches of the apostles and martyrs were designed for burial places of the dead." And the emperor Charles the Great has this injunction, "Let no one bury any dead in the church." And after him, Louis the Pious most strenuously opposed it, requiring, "that the constitutions used and settled by the antient fathers, should be observed in the burial of the dead."

The councils of the bishops of the church equally opposed this practice; for we are informed by Hospinian, that the antients shewed themselves greatly displeased at that new invention of burying in towns and churches; and therefore made several canons and decrees against it.

In the year 563, the first Spanish council of Bracara ordained, that the bodies of the dead should not be buried in the churches, but that all interments should be without the cities, or in church-yards; for, after burying places were allowed in cities, the dead were kept out of the churches for many years, and were only allowed to be interred in the ante-temple, the *atrium*, or porch of the church.

The council of Nantes, in the year 658, decreed, "that in the churches no one shall be allowed to be buried, but in the porch, or court, or the out-buildings of the church." And in the year 895, the council of Tribur in Germany made a decree against burying in churches. It appears by this council, that there had been disputes concerning that matter; and that some few dead had been buried in the church, which had made some persons so uneasy, that they openly proposed to dig them up again, and throw the carcases out of the holy place; but the council chose an easier way, and decreed, that the monuments should be removed, the tombs levelled, and the graves covered with an even pavement, that no sign of any grave might appear; and that great care should be taken for the future, not to prophane the holy place, which was separated from common use, and dedicated to the service of God.

The origin of being buried in or near churches, was with the first Christian emperor Constantine; though he could not desire to be buried in the church (which was then a thing unheard of) yet he was resolved to lye as near to the church as possible, and was accordingly buried in the porch of the great church at Constantinople, which he had most magnificently built, in the year 337, to the honour of the Twelve Apostles, not excluding his own. And St. Chrysostom perhaps, with as great or greater pride, insults the emperor, when he says, "that it was a great honour done to Constantine, that he was permitted to be buried at the door of the temple, and to be porter to the Fishermen. For that the apostles in their deaths were more honourable than all the princes of the earth, because even at Rome, the royal city, emperors, consuls, and generals shewed their respect, and

paid their veneration at the sepulchres of fishermen and tent-makers; and at Constantinople, it was thought honour sufficient for an emperor to be buried not in the place where the apostles lay, but in the porch of the temples built to their names and honour."

Constantine having led the way, other emperors soon followed that great example. The emperor Theodosius the Great, in 395, was buried in the same porch of the church at Constantinople; as was his son, the emperor Arcadius, not many years after.

When the emperors were desirous to be buried in the church porch, other persons of the next quality strove to lie as near the church as possible; and as they had the countenance of the royal presence when living, they esteemed it their honour to lie near them when dead; this was the first reason of having large courts and yards about churches.

When princes and nobles had claimed this privilege, the clergy, the men of holy orders, the immediate servants of the temple put in their claim, and imitated the princes who were buried in the church porch. In our own history, we find that an archbishop of Canterbury had not been buried within the church, but that the porch was full with six of his predecessors buried there before, and that even in the end of the seventh century.

In other countries, however, long before that period, the clergy ventured one step further, and would lie within the walls of that church when dead, where they had officiated when living. The bishops, priests and monks pretended a right to the churches, superior to that of princes, and chose the principal places for themselves, and excluded all others from being buried there; they kept the power of dispensing such favour in their own hands, and soon made their claim a law; for the canon law says, "that only bishops, abbots, and presbyters should be buried in the churches, and such laymen only as they should approve of."

Princes and ecclesiastics having thus got into the churches, the laity saw no reason why they might not obtain the same favour; they thought that all men were equal in the grave, that

that death was the mighty leveller; and if they were allowed to be partakers of the benefit of the church when living, they knew no reason why they should be excluded when dead: they looked upon themselves as God's people, as well as princes and clergy; and that for the sake of the people both princes and clergy were appointed, and their offices instituted by Almighty God; they thought the priests took too much upon them, that all the congregation was holy, and therefore pleaded for the same liberty and privileges of burial places in churches and church yards as others had.

The greatest and wealthiest began first, and were accordingly admitted; and if friendship could not purchase that favour, there was some courteous obligation which never meets with a denial; for gratitude is a just debt, and but a reasonable return: and therefore the council of Voison prudently provided, in the year 442, "that no graves should be sold in churches, and that nothing should be demanded for burying in churches, but that that should be kindly received, which any person should bequeath to the clergy by last will, as a legacy for being buried in the church or church yard." They would not be suspected of selling graves, they scorned to be bribed for the permission, but did not think it unjust to be obliged by the irresistible charm and influence of a legacy. Therefore the canon laws of England decreed, "that no layman should be permitted to be buried in churches but such as had merited by good life, whereof the clergy were to be judges;" and that the good life signified here, was either money or lands, is easily interpreted.

Having traced this mode of sepulture to pride and ambition, we shall next prove that a second cause of burying in churches arose from superstition and error; for though Jerome Zanchy says "that the primitive votaries used to meet at the tombs of the martyrs on the anniversaries of their sufferings, when God wrought many miracles, to testify that those his servants were in heaven, and to engage others to the like resolutions; and that the Christians paid a veneration to their relicks;" yet we must freely acknowledge, that we cannot give implicit credit to the impositions of these legends which

which have deluded mankind; first by the admiration, and by degrees to the adoration of relicks, or the pretended relicks of saints. Therefore we are disgusted even with Pope Gregory the Great, when, in the year 590, he brought into the churches, and set up in the most solemn manner, relicks enshrined in cases of gold, sometimes set up upon, over, but generally under the altar, which made living men flock towards and bury their dead there, in hopes both might receive some benefit from their emanation.

The bishops carried on this imposture to the greatest degree, and promoted the superstition for the sake of lucre; the Spanish bishops in their processions caused the relicks of saints to be hung about their own necks, and being thus adorned, were carried in chairs by their deacons to be shewn to the people; and after the manner of mountebanks, they exposed the relicks for cure of all diseases of body and mind, and by such impious means made no small gain; for a touch, or a kiss of these pieces of corruption could not be obtained without a valuable consideration by the common people. This practice was forbidden as scandalous, by a council held in the year 675.

The second council of Nice decreed, "that such churches as had been consecrated without relicks, should have relicks deposited there, with solemnity of public prayer: but further, that no churches for the future should be consecrated without relicks; and that bishops presuming to consecrate differently should be deposed. A doctrine, that in time let a thousand superstitions into the church, and opened the way to infinite frauds and impostures; and such as the blessed saints themselves, if they have any knowledge of the state of things below, could not but look upon with the utmost detestation and abhorrence.

The people, therefore, being persuaded by the clergy, and being willing to believe, that the saints departed had a love for the saints here below, and that they prayed for the conversion of sinners, and interceded for them in heaven; and that their remains, their bones and ashes had virtue to do as much good to the dead bodies as their spirits could

could to the souls of men; the sacred relicks were as greedily sought for, for the good of the dead, as ever they had been for the living before; and thereupon the nearest grave to the altar was esteemed the most virtuous, and consequently to be purchased at any rate.

The homage to ambition and error induced a desire of lucre, and therefore during the reign of Charlemagne in 771, the monks, to acquire wealth ran up and down with the bones and other relicks of the saints; and under the umbrage of this kind of zeal, used all indirect means to enrich themselves, insomuch that the emperor took cognizance of their conduct, and forbade such iniquitous proceedings. Their object, however, was, that in order to get the burial of the dead within their cloisters, they might have the benefit of the oblations. Thence we hear in the middle ages, both here in England, and abroad, so much of mortuaries, oblations, corse-presents, gifts, *symbola animæ*, and *pecunia sepulchralis*, all which were first voluntary, but were afterwards enforced; for we have a decree of Simon Mepham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1328, in the third year of the reign of Edward III. "that they who endeavour to reduce oblations to a certain small sum, are denounced excommunicate by the greater excommunication till they make satisfaction." And what heavy burdens the clergy laid on the people in this land for oblations, mortuaries, and fees for burials, even to the impoverishing of them, may be seen in most of our ecclesiastical histories.

If the authority of Platina may be relied upon, Charles the Great, and the succeeding emperors had conferred wealth and authority upon the bishops of Rome, and had raised prelates to the grandeur and state of princes, that the bishops and clergy became the most ambitious and avaritious of all men.

The mode of burial in churches was introduced into England by Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, in the seventh century, previous to which, inhumation was performed in the open fields.

Cuthbert, the tenth archbishop of Canterbury from St. Austin,

Austin, in the year 798, procured the privilege from the pope, to have church-yards for interment. And Dr. Inett acknowledges that the antient custom of the English church, which never suffered the bodies of Christians to be buried in churches, was changed, and the burial in churches introduced in the latter end of the eight century, about the year 794." Even so late as the year 1076, in the reign of William the Conqueror, the council held at Winchester, under Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, forbid the burial in churches by the ninth canon.

Thus what was originally considered a profanation, was ultimately, through the corruption of future times, deemed the only means to attain the blessings of eternal happiness!

We have been thus diffuse upon cemeteries, relicks, &c. as very few antient churches in this metropolis were without their share of such objects of superstitious veneration; and therefore, the subject is very nearly connected with the general plan of our work.

TALLOW CHANDLERS' HALL.

THIS is a very handsome edifice, built on arcades, of the Tuscan order, and enclosing a neat square, with a fountain in the center.

The Company of TALLOW CHANDLERS are of great antiquity, and formerly dealt not only in candles, but in oil, vinegar, butter, hops, soap, &c. They were incorporated by Edward IV. and confirmed by James I. In the third of Henry VIII. they were appointed to search oils, and had a power to destroy such as were mingled or corrupt; but exceeding their commission, by destroying oils which might have been useful, and having received no fees for their trouble, the privilege was disused.

During the reign of Edward VI. in 1551, the Tallow Chandlers being disgusted with some act which the magistracy of London had enforced, respecting the prices of their commodities, they by universal consent refused to sell any; and they carried their obstinacy to such a pitch, that complaint

plaint was made to the king and council, who issued orders, commanding them to sell their candles as usual, and imprisoned some of the refractory.

In the reign of Elizabeth, deceits and abuses in trade were as much practised as of later years. About the year 1576, an enquiry was instituted by this company concerning the frauds, then risen to a great height in their trade; the result was, that they agreed Roger Tyler, one of the wardens, and a just man, should apply to the queen for a new grant to search and destroy corrupt wares, &c. and they petitioned her majesty "that whereas much counterfeit vinegar was made of corrupt beer and ale, and the same coloured, and mingled with unwholesome dredges, as well within the liberty of London, as also in St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, St. John's, Clerkenwell, and other such like places, the same being corrupt, was unmeet to be used; and yet the same was sold into the city for good and perfect. The people thereby deceived, besides the fear of great infection to be bred therewith: And also firkins of salt butter, mingled and packed up with old musty butter in divers parts of the firkins: And the like abuse used in oil and hops: For reformation whereof, the master and wardens were moved in conscience to procure redress, and therefore petitioned her majesty.

"The dredges used for colouring vinegar were elder-berries, privet-berries, turnsole, and similar ingredients. The musty and mouldy butter was packed in the heart of the vessels of butter; the sallet oils were mixed with Lisbon oil; the old and musty hops were packed in the heart of the sacks of hops, and a great quantity of red sand mingled with the same, to make them weigh heavy."

The consequence of this was that the queen ordered her letters patent, appointing the master, wardens, and commonalty of Tallow Chandlers to be searchers, examiners, viewers, and triers of all soap, vinegar, butter, hops, and oils, within London, Southwark, St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Westminster, St. John's, Clerkenwell, and St. Giles in the Fields. And prohibition was given that "no

man should put to sale any of the premises, before they were searched, upon pain of forfeiture; the one moiety of the forfeitures to the queen, and the other to the searchers; and for the payment of the searchers, there was an imposition upon every barrel of good soap, 2*d.* and so proportionably; upon a tun of vinegar, 8*d.*; upon a barrel of butter, 2*d.*; upon a tun of Seville oil, 8*d.*; upon a sack of hops, 8*d.*; and so upon less quantities proportionably; with a clause of revocation of these letters patent for *misuser*."

This roused the lord mayor and the magistracy of the city, to oppose what was deemed an invasion of the city privileges; they resisted the execution of the patent, on the ground that in all the places where the searches were to be made there were already sufficient authorities to inflict penalties on breach of the law, and that there was no places where the Tallow Chandlers were allowed to exercise that office without encroaching upon the inheritance of other men. And with respect to the city, "the imposition contained in the letters patent alluded to, was against the common law, and the liberty of every subject in his goods; and against the free traffic of the city of London, granted by charter, in the 50th of Henry III.; that there was no need of this patent, for the Tallow Chandlers searching these commodities; because the lord mayor was bound, by his oath in the Exchequer, to perform the said search.*

The

* It may not be impertinent in this place to subjoin the OATH OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, in detail, from the RED BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER, kept in the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer.

"Ye shall swere That ye shall serue weele and trewly oure souerayn Lord Edward the Sixt by the grace of God, &c. in the Office of Mairalte in the Cittee of London, and the same Cite ye shall kepe surely and saufly unto the Use of oure said Souerayne Lorde the Kyng of Englond and of his Heires Kynges of England. And the Profit of the Kyng ye shall do in all Thyngs that to you longeth. And the Rightes of the King and that that longith to the Corone ye shall trewly kepe. Ye shall not assent unto Decres nor Concelement of the Rightes nor of the Franchises of the Kyng. And there where ye may knowe the Rightes of the Kyng or of the Corone, be it in Landes, Rentys, or in Franchises or in Suytes conceled or withdrawen ye shall put youre Power to calle it

ageyn,

The Tallow Chandlers' Company are governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty-eight assistants; with a livery.

Lower down on Dowgate Hill stands

SKINNERS' HALL.

THE front of this building is very elegant, being composed of modern windows between pilasters, and a massy pediment, in the middle of which are the armorial bearings of the company. The apartments are very stately; the hall-room being neatly wainscoted with oak, and the parlour with cedar. In this hall several lord mayors kept their mayoralty, and the East India Company kept their courts, for which they paid a rent of 400*l.* the beginning of the last century.

The company purchased their hall and four small tenements in this parish, and two tenements in that of St. Martin Orgar, in the reign of Henry III. and had licence of mortmain from the king to hold them. It was afterwards called *Copped Hall.* In the nineteenth year of king Edward II. it was possessed by Ralph de Cobham, who had also five shops adjoining.

This Ralph de Cobham was a branch of the noble family of the same name in Kent. His brother Stephen was created knight of the Bath by Edward I. and was summoned as a baron to parliament. Ralph assisted Edward II. in his French

ageyn, and if ye may not do it, ye shall tell it unto the Kyng or to those of his councell of whom ye shall understande for to be certeyne that they shall enforme the Kyng thereof. And ye shall trewly and rightewisely trete the peeple of youre Baillèe. And Right ye shall do to every Persone, as well to straunge as to priuey, to Pore as to Riche in that that longeth to you for to do. And that for Highnes, nor for Riches, for Gift, Promys, Fauour nor Hate, ye shall no wrong do to eny Persone, nor to no Man ye shall the Right lette. Ye shall not take, by the which the Kyng may lese or be the which the Right may be lettyd. And also that ye shall sette goode kepyng upon th assise of Brede, Wyne, Ale, Fysh, Flesh, Corn, and of all other Victualles. And also of Weeyghtes and Mesures in the seide City doyng sadde and due Execucion upon the Defautes that there shall be founde accordyng to all the Statutz thereof made not repeled. And that in all Thynges to the Meire of the seide Cite longyng for to be done well and trewly ye shall have you, and doo: So God help you and Holy doing."

wars, and was summoned to parliament in the eighteenth year of that reign. He left Edward III. heir to all his lands.

How this house came to be thus alienated is uncertain; it is not improbable that some affront having been offered to the fickle Henry or his equally inconsiderate grandson Edward, the house was torn from the first purchasers and bestowed on Ralph de Cobham or his family.

Edward III. seems to have been guided by more justice in the commencement of his reign than his predecessors. He incorporated the company in the first year of his reign, and having possession of Copped Hall, restored it to its proper owners.

At this time the Company of Skinners were divided into two brotherhoods of *Corpus Christi*, one at St. Mary Spital, the other at St. Mary Bethlem; but Richard II. in the eighteenth year of his reign granted, that they should consolidate the two bodies by the name of the Fraternity of *Corpus Christi* of Skinners; and on *Corpus Christi* day, it was customary in the afternoon, for them to make a grand procession through the principal streets of London, "in which," says Stow, "were borne more than one hundred torches of wax, (costly garnished) burning light, and above two hundred clerks and priests in surplices and copes, singing. After which, came the sheriffs' servants, the clerks of the Compters, chaplains for the sheriffs, the mayor's serjeants, the counsel of the city, the mayor and aldermen in scarlet, and then the Skinners in their best liveries."

The Skinners' Company was in a flourishing condition when sables, lucernes, and other rich furrs, were worn by the monarchs, nobility and gentry of England. This is noticed by Henry Lane, in a letter to Hackluit, the collector of voyages, in 1567, when speaking of furrs, he says, "It was a great pity but it should be renewed, especially in courts and among magistrates, not only for the restoring of an old worshipful art and company, but also because they are for our climate wholesome, delicate, grave, and comely, expressing dignity, comforting age, and of long continuance, and

and better with small cost to be preserved than those new silks, shags, and rags, wherein a great part of the wealth of the land is hastily consumed."

At this period the Skinners were numerous and wealthy; they also contributed very liberally towards the necessities of the state, and gave considerable employment to the tawers, or preparers of white leather, and other of the poorer classes of people throughout the realm. But the merchants, both English and aliens, having engrossed their trade, and exported the skins which they had procured from pedlars and petty chapmen, that the skin trade in England was very materially injured: this caused a controversy between the Skinners and the Eastland merchants. The consequence was, that the company petitioned queen Elizabeth "that no pedlars or petty chapmen might gather or engross any skins or furs of the breed of England, but under licence of two justices of the peace: that those who were thus licenced should not make sale of any such skins or furs so gathered by them, except to some persons known to be of the trade of Skinners, and that all others might be restrained to buy and transport them."

The Eastland Company, opposed this petition, and on the other hand required, "to have free licence to buy, provide, and engross in any place whatsoever, and of all persons, all manner of coney-skins, raw or tawed, and at their pleasure to transport them, in any bottom whatsoever, unto any place, yielding the ordinary custom."

The Skinners' Company had also powerful resistance from the mayor and aldermen, who wrote a letter to the lord treasurer, urging "that this practice of the Skinners, that all the skins of the breed of England must first pass through the hands and property of some freeman of that company, before they should be transported, would be to the exceeding great prejudice not only of the liberty of the city, but of all other traders into foreign parts, within this whole realm. And the patent being ready drawn by the advice of learned council, and in great forwardness to be signed by the queen, they prayed the lord treasurer to be a means to stay the same, till such

such time as he should be better informed touching the great inconveniences which would grow thereby: for which purpose they had appointed certain of the aldermen and others to attend upon him."

It does not appear what was the result of these various applications; it is not however improbable, but that the skinning trade declined from this period; for the fur-borders, except to robes of estate, were disused, and only the articles necessary for carrying on the manufactures where skins formed a principal part were continued.

During the last century, however, the trade has resumed its importance, and has increased equally with the other vast branches of commerce. "The skins, and the hair of beasts, manufactured, become parchment and vellum, leather, of which are made boots and shoes, saddles, harness and furniture for horses, gloves and garments, coaches and chairs, household stuffs, covers of books, drinking vessels, and furrs for cloathing, hats and caps. These portions of trade render the skin manufacture a very considerable concern.

The several sorts in use are,

SKINS.	Kip	Tyger	Foynes
Buck or Deer	Lamb	Vizer	Gryes
Skin	Lion	Woodstode, &c.	Jennets
Calf	Mooze		Leopards
Coney	Musquash	FURRS.	Letuis
Cordovan	Panther	Ermines	Luezernes
Dog	Pelts	Badger Skins	Martrons
Dog-fish	Portugal	Bear Skins	Miniver
Elk	Racooon	Beaver	Minks
Fisher Skin	Seal	Budge of various	Mole Skins
Fox	Shagreen	Kinds	Otter ditto
Goat	Shammoy	Calabars	Ounce ditto
Gold Skins	Sheep	Cats	Sablers
Hare	Spruce	Dockerers	Weazle
Husse Skins	Swan	Fitches	Wolf
Kid	Sables	Foxes, various	Wolverine, &c.

This company support the FREE-SCHOOLS of Tunbridge; Kingscleer, and Basingstoke, in Hampshire; Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and Hackney;

ALMSHOUSES, of Great St. Helens, and Mile-end;

EXHIBITIONS to twelve poor scholars from Tunbridge and other schools;

LECTURES, at Basingstoke, St. Michael Basishaw, and Woodstock. They dispense annual gifts to the following parishes:

IN LONDON,

Alhallows, Lombard Street	Alhallows, London Wall
St. Gabriel, Fenchurch	St. Michael Bassishaw
St. Sepulchre	St. Botolph, Bishopsgate
St. Bartholomew the Less	St. Swithen
St. Dunstan in the West	St. Giles, Cripplegate, and
St. Antholin	St. Margeret Moses.

IN KENT.

Tunbridge	Dutton at Home
Bidborough	AND
Speldhurst	Darenth.

Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. Basingstoke and Kingscleer, in Hants. Hackney, in Middlesex.

HOSPITALS,—Christ's, and St. Thomas.

PRISONS,—Newgate, Ludgate, and the five Compters. And they expend in general charity between 700*l.* and 1000*l.*

The government of the Skinners' Company is vested in a master, four wardens, sixty assistants, and a livery, the members of which, on account of their opulence, pay no quarterage. Every person admitted to the freedom of this corporation must be presented to the lord mayor.

Six kings, five queens, one prince, nine dukes, and others of the lesser nobility have been members of this company.

Below this hall, on Dowgate Hill, was formerly a college of priests, denominated JESUS COMMONS, "which was well furnished," says Stow, "with brass, pewter, napery, plate, &c. besides a fair library, well stored with books." There is no account when, or why this foundation took place; but it was bestowed on a number of priests, who were to keep commons there; and upon a vacancy, either by death or resignation, others were admitted. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the college was converted into tenements.

ELBOW LANE was in Stow's time called PATERNOSTER LANE; but more remotely, LES ARCHES; at the corner was a great stone house, called OLD HALL, which had formerly belonged

belonged to *William de Pont le Arch*, and by him given to the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, in the reign of Henry I. Robert de Suffolk also gave to Walter Darford, his tenement with the appurtenance, in the lane, called *Les Arches*, in the parish of St. Michael de Pater-noster church, between the wall of the field called Winchester-field on the east, and the same land on the west, &c. He also makes mention of "a stone house, called Stoda de Winton, juxta Stodum Bridge, which in that lake was over Walbrook water." As the word *Stodum* is probably derived from the Saxon stod, a place for breeding horses, it is not improbable, that this might have been so appropriated as a possession of the antient bishops of Winchester.

In this lane is

DYERS' HALL:

A neat modern structure, with a double flight of steps to the principal entrance, with an arch for vaults underneath.

Having already mentioned how the company is governed,* we shall add in this place, that, by an act of parliament passed in the 13th year of the reign of George I. "all persons occupying the trade of dyeing woollen manufactures, within the city of London, or ten miles compass, shall be subject to the inspection of the Company of Dyers of London; and the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the said company, may appoint searchers within the said limits; and, out of the said limits, justices at their quarter-sessions, may appoint such searchers; who, taking to their assistance a constable, or other peace officer (who are required to be assisting) may, at all seasonable times in the day-time, enter the shop, or workhouse of any persons using the trade of dyeing, to search all cloths, and other woollen goods, to be dyed black or blue; and any person opposing forfeits 10*l*. All forfeitures by this act, within the city of London, and ten miles distance, shall go one moiety to the informer, and the other to the company of Dyers."

We should observe, however, that the art of dyeing is not confined to cloths; it extends to wools for tapestry, silks, thread,

* Vol. II. p. 478.

thread, hats, leather and skins, wood for veneering, bone, horn, ivory, horn in imitation of tortoise-shell, paper, parchment, &c. the various processes of which are amply explained in most treatises on arts and science.

Nearly opposite, at the corner of Little Elbow Lane, is

INNHOLDERS HALL;

a substantial, but not an extensive structure.

This company was incorporated by king Henry VIII. on the twenty-first of December, 1515, by the style of "The Master, Wardens, and Company, of the Art or Mystery of Innholders of the City of London." It is a livery company, the thirty-second on the city list; and is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

In Thames Street, proceeding westward, is *Friars Lane*, or Joiners' Buildings, so called from

JOINERS' HALL;

which is a neat structure, and remarkable for a magnificent screen at the entrance, with carvings of demi-savages and other ornaments; the great parlour is also coated with cedar. The piers of the gateway are handsomely decorated with leaden statues of river gods. However, the whole is deserted by the company, and the premises are used as a dwelling house and warehouses.

The JOINERS' COMPANY were a brotherhood from the time of Henry VII. Their hall was given by a widow, who enjoined them, in consideration of that gift to procure a number of masses for her soul.

They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth in the year 1565, and are governed by a master, two wardens, twenty-four assistants, and a livery of upwards of three hundred members. This induced such as were anxious to form a majority at elections, to become liverymen. Consequently two lord mayors appear upon the books during the present reign: JOHN WILKES, Esq. lord mayor, 1775, afterwards chamberlain; and Sir WATKIN LEWES, Knight, lord mayor, 1781, now high-bailiff of Southwark, and father of the city.

EMPEROR'S HEAD LANE is remarkable for a custom which still prevails. In a book of chantries, among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, it is noted that John Breikelles gave an annual rent of 9*l.* issuing from a tenement called the Emperor's Head, in the parish of St. Martin in the Vintry, to keep an obit.* The annual donation of bread and cheese is given to the poor, who stand on the hearth of the house where it is distributed, and drink to the pious memory of Mr. Brickelles and his wife in a cup of sack, a Latin grace being pronounced at the time.

THREE CRANES LANE. This was so called from three large cranes of timber antiently placed on the Vintry Wharf to crane up wines. The lane was also called PAINTED TAVERN LANE, on account of a tavern which was painted, probably with emblematical figures, as early as the reign of Richard II. The original name, from the cranes used in merchandize, has been grossly mistaken; it is now represented by three birds, bearing the same distinction.

At the north end of this lane was THE VINTRIE, whence the whole ward derives its denomination.† This was a spacious mansion, built of stone and timber; it was first the residence of Sir John Gisors, mayor, and also constable of the Tower, in 1311. Pennant informs us, that in the turbulent times of Edward II. he was charged with several harsh and unjust proceedings, and, being summoned to appear before the king's justices to answer the accusation, in 1319, he and other principal citizens fled, and put themselves under the protection of the rebellious barons. It was in this house that Henry Picard, mayor in 1356, afterwards feasted four sovereign princes, in the year 1363.‡

CHURCH LANE was formerly called *Vanners Lane*, from one of its owners. It obtained the present denomination on account of facing the place where stood the church of

* An *Obit* was an office performed at funerals, when the corpse was in the church, and before it was buried; which afterwards came to be an anniversary, and then money or lands were given towards the maintenance of a priest who should perform this office every year.

† See Vol. II. p. 93. ‡ Vol. I. p. 80.

SAINT

SAINT MARTIN, VINTRY.

THIS church was as antient, at least, as the reign of William I.; for Ralph Peverell, who was living at that period, gave the advowson to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester; the abbot and convent of which presented to the living in the year 1388, and till the alteration of the conventual to a cathedral church by Henry VIII. After many inter-changes of the living, which by the above alteration had devolved to the crown, Edward VI. granted the advowson to the bishop of Worcester and his successors, with whom the presentation continues.

The fabric was rebuilt about the year 1399, by the executors of Matthew Columbars, a Bourdeaux merchant in wines, and new roofed by Sir Ralph Astry, mayor, in 1493. This magistrate died next year, and was buried in the choir.

Here was also the place of sepulture for Sir John Gisors, and his family. Sir John founded a chantry for the souls of himself and Isabel his wife. Its first patron was Bartholomew, lord Burghersh, in 1368, and after him John Cornwalleys, Esq. who presented to it several times.

The church having been burnt in the great fire, the parish was united to St. Michael Royal, and the site appropriated as a burial ground.

Among the eminent clergymen of this parish the following cannot with propriety be passed over: Dr. JOHN LESLEY, descended from an antient family of that name in the north of Scotland. Having been matriculated at Aberdeen, he afterwards pursued his studies at Oxford, and then travelling into Germany, France, &c. became famous for his erudition and his polished manners. He conversed in French, Spanish, and Italian with the facility of the natives; and he had such an extraordinary command of Latin, that he was complimented whilst he resided in Spain, with the expression that "Lesley alone can speak Latin." It was also said of him and of another divine, bearing the same name, that "No man preached more gracefully than the one, nor with more authority than the other." These various accomplish-

ments recommended him to James I. Charles I. and Charles II. who admitted him of their council for Scotland and Ireland. He vacated this living in 1628, on his promotion to be bishop of the Isles. He was afterwards translated to the see of Raphoe in Ireland; where by his persevering management he increased the revenue of that diocese above one third; and built a palace for the use of the bishopric, so contrived for strength as well as beauty, that it served as a fortress during the Irish rebellion and massacre in 1641. From this palace it was, when Sir Ralph Gore at Matchribeg, with other British inhabitants were reduced to great extremity, by a long siege, and the necessity of a sudden and unconditional surrender of their lives to the merciless cruelty of the Irish, that bishop Lesley sallied amidst the flames of the whole country and relieved them, at the moment that they had converted their dishes, &c. into balls. This also, was after the Loggan forces, consisting of three regiments, had refused to hazard the relief. He raised and maintained a regiment of loyalists, besides enduring a siege in his episcopal castle, and held out to the last extremity before he surrendered to Cromwell's forces. The news of the Restoration was so grateful to him that he rode from Chester to London in twenty-four hours, a vast distance at that time. In 1661 he was advanced to the see of Clogher, and might have had higher preferments; but he excused himself, being resolved to end his labours among those with whom he had been a joint sufferer. He died at Castle Lesley in 1671, aged upwards of one hundred years. The oldest bishop then in Europe.

Bruno Ryves, D. D. was a famous and eloquent preacher; besides this living, he had the vicarage of Stanwell, and was chaplain to Charles I. He was also a sufferer by the grand rebellion, sequestered from his rectory, and driven from his vicarage, he wandered about in danger and poverty. His sovereign conferred on him the deanery of Chichester, which, however produced little or no profit, till the Restoration, when being sworn one of the chaplains in ordinary, he had the deanaries of Windsor and Wolverhampton conferred on him. He was also rector of Acton in Middlesex, and Registrar of the

the Order of the Garter; besides being rector of Hasleley in Oxfordshire. He died at Windsor in 1677, aged eighty-one, and was buried in St. George's chapel. His Mercurius Rusticus is well known; he also published several other works.

QUEEN STREET, or New Queen Street, was formerly called Broad Lane, on account of its more convenient space for carting goods from Vintry Wharf. At the south end of this street are broad stairs, where the lord mayor and sheriffs usually took water on the 30th of September, and 9th of November, when they went to be sworn into office at Westminster Hall. Within a few years Black-friars Stairs have been appointed for these purposes, as being more convenient, and without danger.

This street was formed after the fire as a continuation of Sopar Lane, and at the same time a more direct passage from Guildhall to the Thames. To accomplish this it was deemed necessary that the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, which had stood across where the new street is formed, should continue in its ruin, except a part now occupied as a burial ground; the opposite side also has been built upon; but is paved with flag stones, and forms a handsome area before the houses in Queen Street.

MAIDEN LANE, on the east side of Queen Street, passing to College Hill, was antiently called *Kerions Lane*, from a possessor of that name. RICHARD CHAWCER, citizen and vintner, gave to the church of St. Mary Aldermary, Bow Lane, his tenement and tavern, the corner of Kerion Lane.

Trusting, that by the assistance of Stow and other authorities, we have been successful in ascertaining the true origin and residence of Sir Richard Whittington, we will endeavour, as far as probability goes, to trace the family of GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

Mr. Urry seems to contemn the idea of Speght, in thinking that *one* Richard Chaucer was his father; and states it as an improbability, because that Richard was a vintner, and at his death left his house, tavern, and *stock*, &c. Stow mentions nothing concerning *stock*, but only *tenement* and *tavern*; and we have before stated that *Taberna* was merely a warehouse

house for depositing goods previous to sale;* this conjecture is strengthened by the donation of his *tenement* and *tavern*; that is his *house* and *warehouse*; for the merchants of the Vintry were distinguished by the names *Vinetarii* and *Tabernarii*, till the reign of Edward III. the first were those who dealt in the importation of wine; the latter were the warehousemen, who retailed it. So that a *Vintner* and *Taverner* were very different persons.

Richard Chaucer was therefore not a tavern keeper, but an affluent wine merchant: and that the family were conversant in trade, is evident from Geoffrey, the son, being employed as comptroller of the customs in the port of London, with the proviso that he should *personally* execute the office, and write the accounts relating to it *with his own hand*.—Thomas his first son was also a merchant, and married to Maud, daughter of Sir John Burghershe, brother of Bartholomew lord Burghershe, who we have before mentioned as one of the patrons of the chantry in St. Martin, Vintry; and of whom we shall have occasion to say more when we come to speak of Worcester House.

It is also to be recollected that Kerion's Lane was in the neighbourhood of the Tower Royal, which Edward III. called *his* Inn, and that the houses of the principal nobility were scattered round in various parts of the Royal; therefore the residence of Richard Chaucer being near the court, must have been an expensive dwelling; Urry seems also to say that it must have been very unnatural in the father to leave the whole of his property to the church, when his son was a minor at college. The above bequest does not imply the *whole* of his possessions;† and we conjecture also that the neighbourhood of the palace and Chaucer's house, might cause the king to make Geoffrey his page, and to qualify him in the university at the royal expence; and this might induce the poet, when he left the university to apply to court for the preferments which he afterwards attained. There was not that distance between nobility and merchandize which

* Vol. II. p. 538.

† See the bequests of Stow's father, Vol. II. p. 132.

has since taken place; and till it can be discovered who the John Chaucer was that attended Edward III. in his expedition to Flanders, in 1388, we must be on the side of those who affirm that Richard Chaucer, wine-merchant, was the father of Geoffrey, who was ten years of age when the above John Chaucer was in the train of king Edward. Richard was buried in the church of St. Mary Aldermary, when his son was twenty years of age.

SAINT THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THIS church stood in Cloak Lane, and belonged from time immemorial to the canons of St. Paul's cathedral; it continues still in the collation of the dean and chapter.

Here was a perpetual chantry founded for the souls of Thomas Romain and of Julian his wife, of which the mayor of London for the time being was patron. There were other chantries in addition, for the better maintenance of a priest.

Sir William Littlebury, alias Horn, was so named by Edward IV. on account of his excellent blowing of the horn, according to Stow, who, however, mentions him again as mayor of London in 1437, and that he was the son of Thomas Horn of Snaylewell in the county of Cambridge, and had been knighted on the field by Henry VII. This knight was buried in the church of St. Thomas, and gave his house in Bread Street, called *the George*, to the company of Salters, of which he was a member, to maintain a priest here, who was to have a yearly pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He also gave to every preacher at Paul's Cross and at the Spital 4*d.* for ever; to the prisoners at Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, and King's Bench, 10*s.* at Christmas, and the same donation at Easter, for ever, "but," says Stow, "these legacies are not performed." He appointed by his testament, the bells in this church to be changed for four new bells, but that also was not performed; and gave five hundred marks towards repairing the high roads between London and Cambridge, and his dwelling house, with the garden and appurtenances to be sold, and bestowed in charitable actions, *as his executors should answer before God.*

There

There were several other benefactions to this church, which was burnt in the year 1666, and the parish united to that of St. Mary Aldermary, Bow Lane.

Among the clergy who officiated here, was THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, bishop of Chester in the reign of James II. Granger says of this prelate, "that he had been a forward and confident preacher at the time of the Interregnum, and proceeded in exact conformity with the powers then in being, but struck in with the royal party at the Restoration, and was no less forward upon all occasions to express his loyalty.—He was made one of the king's chaplains; was successively a prebendary of St. Paul's, and of Durham, and had a hard struggle with Dr. Womack for the bishopric of St. David's. In the reign of James, he enlisted himself on the side of the prerogative, and was made bishop of Chester for boldly asserting in one of his sermons, "*that the king's promises to his parliament were not binding.*" It is probable, that on such slavish terms he might have been made archbishop of Canterbury, if that prince had continued on the throne. He sat in the *Ecclesiastical Commission*,* and was one of the judges sent by the king to intimidate the fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford, in the affair of Dr. Parker, whom they had refused to elect their president, according to the royal mandate. Upon the Revolution, he fled into France, where he officiated as minister to the Protestant part of the king's household. Upon the death of Jeth Ward, he became titular bishop of Salisbury. James, who looked upon him as neither Protestant nor Papist, had little or no esteem for him. He died of the flux in Ireland, whither he had followed the royal adventurer, the fifteenth of April, 1689." †

This part of CLOAK LANE was antiently called Knight-Riders Street, on account of the knights armed at all points, who mounted at Tower Royal, and proceeded through this street till they came to Creed Lane, whence crossing Ludgate Street, they passed into Smithfield, to display their feats of chivalry before the royal family, nobility, and other dignified characters of the realm.

* See Vol. I. p. 276. † Hist. of England, Vol. IV. p. 29.

On

On the south side of Upper Thames Street, nearly adjoining to Anchor Alley, is situated

VINTNERS' HALL.

THIS handsome building is situated on the spot once occupied by the house of Sir John Stody, mayor of London in 1357, and at that time called Stody Place, or, the Manor of the Vintry; which place Sir John afterwards gave to the Vintners Company.

The present edifice incloses a square court, with a large handsome iron gate in the front next the street, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, and a Bacchus upon three tuns on each pillar. The hall is exceedingly handsome, and behind it is a garden with a passage to the Thames.

"In the great hall is a good picture of St. Martin, on a white horse, dividing his cloak with our Saviour, who appeared to him in the year 337, in the character of a beggar:

Hic Christo chlamydem Martinus dimidiavit;
Et faciamus idem nobis exemplificavit.

There is, besides, a statue of that saint in the same room; and another picture of him above stairs. "Why this saint was selected as patron of the company I know not, except they imagined that the saint, actuated by good wine, had been inspired with good thoughts; which, according to the argument of James Howel, producing good works brought a man to heaven. And, to shew the moral in a contrary effect, here is a picture of Lot and his incestuous daughters, exemplifying the danger of the abuse of the best things." *

The VINTNERS form a very antient company; were known by the name of *Merchant-wine-tunners of Gascoyne*, and were distinguished into importers, who were called *Vineatrij*, or wholesale dealers in wine; and *Tabernarij*, or retailers, who kept taverns or cellars to retail wine bought of the merchant. They were incorporated by Edward III. and confirmed by Henry VI. who granted them a charter to form them a body politic, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of

* Pennant.

Vintners of the City of London." This is the eleventh of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants.

The freemen belonging to this company have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence. They have considerable possessions, out of which they pay large sums annually for the relief of the poor.

They have also an almshouse near Mile-end for twelve widows, with a chapel.

Near the water side, a little to the west of Vinters' Hall, is

WORCESTER PLACE.

Mr. Pennant says that this was the antient residence of the accomplished *John Tiptoft*, earl of Worcester, during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. But we will endeavour to prove that it was a different family who resided here.

Bartholomew, lord Burghersh, whose niece married Thomas, son of Geoffrey Chaucer, before mentioned, had a daughter and heir who married Edward Le Despencer, grand nephew of the unfortunate Hugh le Despencer, whose son Thomas was earl of Gloucester, beheaded by the rabble in Bristol, in the year 1399. This nobleman left only one daughter and heir, Isabel, who first married Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, and afterwards Richard Beauchamp, his first cousin, the great earl of Warwick. The issue of Isabel was Elizabeth, who married Sir Edward Nevil, afterwards lord Bergavenny. We do not find that Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, had any possessions in London, except the office of constable of the Tower.

Nearly opposite is GARLICK HILL, at the ascent of which stands the parish church of

SAINT JAMES, GARLICK HILL.

THE old church was so decayed in 1326 as to require new building; it was rebuilt by Richard Rothing, sheriff, and 700*l.* was laid out in repair during the year 1624. This church is a rectory, and being burnt down in 1666, was rebuilt in 1683. This church was originally in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Westminster; but coming to the crown upon the dissolution of religious houses, was granted by Mary I. to the bishop of London and his successors.

It is built of stone, seventy-five feet long, forty-five feet broad, forty feet high to the roof, and the steeple ninety-eight feet. The tower is divided into three stages. In the lowest is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian order. In the second is a pretty large window, with the form of a circular one not opened over it. In the third story is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this supports a range of open work, in the place of battlements, on a balustrade. Hence rises the turret, which is composed of four stages, and decorated with columns, scrolls, and other ornaments.

Stow mentions the monuments of the following eminent persons who were buried in the old church:

Mr. Sheriff Rothing, the rebuilder.

Walter Nele, sheriff, 1337. John Oxenford, vintner, mayor, 1341: also Richard Lyons, a famous wine-merchant, a skilful lapidary, and sheriff of London; "he was," says Mr. Weever, "drawn and haled out of his own house, and beheaded in Cheapside, *Anno* 1381, by Wat Tyler, and other rebels."

The same author says, on the north wall of the church was erected a monument to the memory of Sir George Stanly, knight of the garter, and Lord Strange, son and heir of Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley of Latham in Lancashire, and earl of Derby; Sir George died at Derby-house, now the Herald's Office, in the year 1487.

John Wroth, mayor, 1361.

John Broomer, alderman, 1474.

Lady Stanley, mother to the earl of Derby.

Countess of Huntingdon.

Lady Herbert, countess of Worcester.

William Vernor, mayor, 1389.

William Moor, mayor, 1395.

Robert Chicheley, mayor, 1421.

James Spencer, mayor, 1543.

Richard Platt, 1600; formerly sheriff of London, founder of a free school and six alms-houses at Aldenham, in the county of Hertford.

Edmund Chapman, Esq. joiner to queen Elizabeth, and keeper of the armoury at Greenwich, a benefactor to the parish, as well as to several prisons and hospitals. He died May 14, 1588.

Among the rectors of note occurs, ARTHUR BULKLEY, D. D. who was promoted to the bishopric of Bangor, in 1541. This prelate sold five bells from his cathedral; and Godwin, in his lives of the bishops, says "that going to the sea shore to see them shipped off, he had not set three steps on his return home before he was struck with blindness, and so continued during the rest of his life."

GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE'S, is a street on the brow of Garlick Hill, so called from the church which formerly stood at the east end.

At

At the corner of the street, next Garlick Hill stood a great house of stone called ORMOND PLACE, the inn of the earls of Ormond, who were paternally descended from Hervey Walter, a great baron in the reign of Henry II. and grandson of Richard de Tonbridge, baron of Dunmow, and lord of Baynard's castle. This baron had five sons: Theobald, his second son, was a person of great consideration in those times. His son, of the same name, was in high favour with Richard I. who advanced him to the office of chief butler of Ireland. The office was of such importance, that the holder transferred the name, to be the surname of his family. His son James Butler, married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, &c. and was by Edward III. created earl of Ormond in Ireland; whence descended the noble family of Butler, dukes and earls of Ormond, and other branches.

It does not appear by what means ORMOND HOUSE passed to the crown; but Edward IV. in the fifth year of his reign gave to Elizabeth, his wife, the manor of Greenwich, with the town and park, in the county of Kent. He also gave this tenement, called ORMOND PLACE, with all the appurtenances to the same, situate in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in Knight-riders Street, in London. The mansion, which had been lately taken down, in Stow's time, was afterwards converted to divers "fair tenements" the corner house of which was a tavern. It is now held by an eminent tallow chandler.

On the same side of the street is a MEETING HOUSE of long establishment, for Scottish Congregationalists, denominated SECEDERS.

These dissenters from the kirk of Scotland originated about the year 1730, with two brothers, Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine. They are rigid and austere Calvinists; and through a difference respecting civil concerns, they are divided into burghers and anti-burghers; of which divisions the latter are most confined in their sentiments, and least associate with other classes of Christians. They are, however, notwithstanding their secession, strict Presbyterians.

The Reformation in Scotland, like that in England and Germany,

Germany, struggled with a long series of opposition, and was at length gloriously triumphant. Dr. Gilbert Stuart observes, that "The happiest and best interests of society were the objects for which they buckled on their armour, and to wish and to act for their duration and stability, are perhaps the most important employments of patriotism and public affection. The Reformation may suffer fluctuation in its forms, but, for the good and prosperity of mankind, it is to be hoped that it is never to yield and to submit to the errors and the superstitions it overwhelmed."

In this street antiently stood RINGED HALL, the town mansion of the earls of Cornwall. Stow says that "in the reign of Edward III. a place so called, with four shops and two gardens in this parish, were granted by Edmund, earl of Cornwall to the abbey of Beaulieu, near Oxford; and re-granted, and a plea thereupon in the hustings, 2 R. II."

The historian is certainly mistaken with respect to the name of this earl of Cornwall. It appears that Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. founded the abbey of Beaulieu. His son Edmund, who founded the abbey of Hales, and gave a proportion or quantity of *our Saviour's blood*! was also a benefactor to Beaulieu Abbey; but died without lawful issue in the 28th of Edward I. 1300. The earldom was then bestowed by Edward II. on his favourite Pierce Gaveston; and after his death it reverted to the royal family, when John Plantagenet, brother of Edward III. held it; but dying without issue, Edward converted it into a dukedom and attached it to the eldest sons of the kings of England, whether by birth or by the death of their elder brother, without any creation. It must therefore have been *John*, who made the sale of Ringed Hall. Henry VIII. after the dissolution of monasteries bestowed the whole upon Morgan Philip, alias Wolfe.

Here was also an extensive house, denominated IPRES INN, which was erected for William de Ipres, who having been invited from Flanders, with a body of his countrymen to the assistance of king Stephen against the empress Maud, in 1138, grew into such favour with his employer, that he built for

for him this house near the *Tower* in which the king lodged at that time, for his greater safety, in the heart of the city.

Robert earl of Glocester, brother to the empress, being taken prisoner, was committed to the custody of William de Ipres, to be kept in the castle of Rochester; where he continued till king Stephen being also made prisoner, they were both exchanged.

When Henry II. assumed the government, this William and his adherents, apprehensive of the resentment of the new monarch, for the part they had taken against his succession, departed from the realm; but Henry, impelled by nobler motives, recalled them, and restored them to his favour and their possessions; and the family of De Ipres continued residents in the city of London for many years.

In the year 1377, the citizens were severely oppressed by the tyrannic measures of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; he had attacked the magistracy and church, imprisoned William of Wickham bishop of Winchester, deposed the mayor and otherwise by arbitrary proceedings, excited the rage of the people; the lower classes of citizens were resolved to destroy him and his coadjutor Sir Henry Percy, whom he had lately appointed earl-marshal; fortunately for the duke, he and his companion had gone to dinner with John de Ipres, at his mansion in St. Thomas Apostles; of which the populace being ignorant, posted to the duke's palace of the Savoy. One of the duke's knights, upon seeing the tumult, hasted to the city to apprize the duke of his danger; "and after he had knocked and could not get in, he said to Haverland the porter, 'If thou love my lord and thy life, open the gate;' with which words he got entry, and with great fear he tells the duke, 'that without the gate were infinite numbers of armed men, and unless he took great heed, that day would be his last.' With which words, when the duke heard them, he leaped so hastily from his oysters, that he hurt both his legs against the form: wine was offered to his oysters, but he would not drink for haste; he fled with his fellow Sir Henry Percy, no man following him, and entering the Thames, never stinted rowing until they came to a house near the manor of Kennington (besides Lambeth) where at that time the princess

princess * was, with the young prince, before whom he made his complaint. The princess having heard their talk, comforted them, promising that she would make a final end of all those matters.

"The common people disappointed of their prey, returned to the Savoy palace, and being asked by a priest what they demanded, they answered, 'the persons of the duke and Percy, who had unjustly detained in prison Sir Peter de la Mere: the priest immediately replied, 'Sir Peter was a traitor,' which so incensed the mob, that, insisting on the priest being Sir Henry Percy, the marshal, in disguise, they dragged him forth, and knocked him on the head."

During this tumult, William Courtenay, bishop of London, arrived at the Savoy, where, in a most pathetic speech, he exhorted them to forbearance, urging that it was the holy time of Lent, and promising that their grievances should be redressed; which so gained upon the minds of the populace, that they desisted, otherwise in all probability they would have razed the duke's palace to the ground.

The citizens very shortly after received a message from the princess dowager of Wales, persuading them to beg pardon of the duke for the outrages they had committed; which they, out of respect to her, consented to, at the same time begging she would use her influence to have Sir Peter de la Mere brought to a fair and legal trial.

The mayor and aldermen being apprehensive of the king's displeasure, resolved, if possible, to avert it; and accordingly, a number of the principal citizens waited on his majesty, but were kept back by the duke; at length he told them that the king was "evil at his ease," and that his sickness might be encreased, if he were moved to anger by their speech. But the citizens, whose chiefest man and speaker was *John Philpot*, answered the duke "that they were not come by any means to augment the king's sickness, but rather to mitigate his grief, that he might be strong to defend them. Moreover, they were charged not to communicate those matters which they had in commission from the city unto any other than unto their liege lord and king."

* Widow of Edward the Black Prince and her son, afterwards Richard II.

Having, contrary to the duke's inclination, obtained an audience of the king, they explained to his majesty, "it had been published in parliament, as his will, that, contrary to their liberties, the mayor should be deposed, and a captain created: they declared themselves innocent of the late insurrection, protesting that they had done every thing in their power to suppress the same, though they had unfortunately been unsuccessful in their endeavours."

The king told them "not to be uneasy; he had never mentioned any resolutions to their disadvantage; and that so far from infringing their liberties, he most earnestly desired on all occasions to enlarge them."

The citizens, highly pleased with the behaviour of their monarch, returned to the city; where they were received by their brethren with every demonstration of joy, who most heartily congratulated them on their good success.

Though the mayor had very wisely taken every precaution to preserve the public peace, he could not prevent a few seditious persons sticking up papers in different parts of the city, tending to inflame the minds of the populace against the duke of Lancaster; it therefore was judged necessary to pronounce the sentence of excommunication upon such persons as should, in future, presume to write or disperse any paper derogatory to the duke's character; and this was accordingly done by the bishop of Bangor, assisted by the mayor and aldermen.

Affairs remained in this situation till the dissolution of the parliament, when the resentment of the duke of Lancaster against the citizens began to be more apparent than ever; for the mayor and aldermen being summoned to attend the king at Shene, near Richmond, they were severely reprimanded, and urged to ask pardon of the duke: but instead of so doing, they asserted their innocence, and promised to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend the offenders, and compel them to make a retaliation proportioned to their crimes.

This, however, was thought insufficient; whereupon the mayor and several of the aldermen were discharged from

their offices, and others, more attached to the duke of Lancaster, were appointed in their stead, by virtue of a writ which the king issued on the occasion.

The citizens being informed that the king lay at the point of death, they deputed several of the most eminent of their body to wait on prince Richard, who was then with his mother at the palace of Kennington; when John Philpot, in the name of his fellow-citizens, acquainting the prince with the advices they had received of the king's extreme danger, besought his favour to the inhabitants of London, assured him of their readiness to devote their lives and fortunes to his service, and requested that he would come and reside among them.

There is no doubt but the citizens long perceived that the duke of Lancaster had designs upon the crown; and that for this purpose he had endeavoured to sow dissention between them and the young prince, the son of their beloved Edward, prince of Wales. The tyrannous exactions by the duke undoubtedly fomented Wat Tyler's rebellion, and ultimately his ambition set on foot the treason, which was accomplished by his son Henry, to the deprivation of the crown and life of his lawful sovereign.

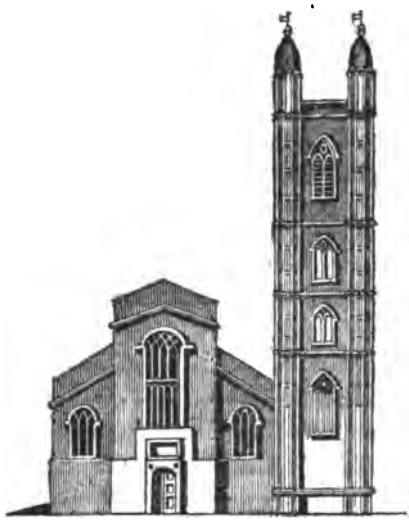
Garlick Hill is divided from Bow LANE, by Basing Lane, on the west, and Turn-base Lane on the east, though now the latter name is involved in Basing Lane.

Bow LANE, was originally called CORDWAINER STREET, and when it was left by the Cordwainers, it was inhabited by dealers in hose, and thence called HOSIER LANE; this trade also being interrupted by the residence of persons of different occupations, the street again changed to its present name, from the church of St. Mary le Bow.

On the east side of Bow Lane stands the parish church of

SAINT

SAINT MARY ALDERMARY.



THIS church is called Aldermary, or Older Mary, on account of being the oldest church denominated St. Mary, and therefore of a very antient foundation. St. Mary le Bow was standing in the days of William the Conqueror; this church must therefore have been of more remote date. The building which was burnt by the fire in 1666, had its foundation laid by Henry Keeble, grocer, mayor of London, in the year 1510, who also gave 1000*l.* to finish it, with a steeple, which was not done in the year 1627. This worthy founder died in the year 1518, and was buried here.

The present structure was built at the charge of Henry Rogers, Esq. who gave 5000*l.* to the like pious use, as appears by the inscription in gold letters over the west door:

Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim Sacra,
Quæ communi Urbis incendio, in cineres redacta,
Impensis una manu, sed larga & sanctissimè prodiga,
Integris quinq; Librarum millibus
Surrexit denuò multo magnificentior.
Jam piam Beneficentiam Henrico Rogers, Armig.
Edwardi Rogers de Canington, Militis,
Et sub Mariana Persecutione Christo militantis,
Pronepoti, & Pietates etiam Hæredi

Honesta hac & ingenua fronte palam fatetur.
Anno Domini MDCLXXXI.
Memoria justi in benedictione.

Thus translated:

This Church (which was reduced to Ashes by the general Conflagration of the City, and is now rebuilt with much greater Magnificence, by the pious Liberality of one single, but very bountiful hand, at the Expence of full 5000*l.*) gratefully acknowledges in this comely Frontispiece, That this Pious Benefaction is owing to Henry Rogers, Esq. the great Grandson of Edward Rogers, of Canington, Knight, (who was a Confessor in Queen Mary's Days) and the Heir also of his Piety. In the Year of our Lord 1681.

The memory of the Just shall be blessed.

This gentleman left the above sum for rebuilding a church; and his executrix, Mrs. Rogers, was prevailed upon to apply it to that of St. Mary. The donation was given before the public fund was settled by parliament on coals, for rebuilding churches damaged or demolished by fire.

It was wainscoted and pewed at the charge of both parishes, and the altar-piece, with the rails and frame of the communion table, were given by Lady Jane Smith, relict of Sir John Smith, Knight, and alderman. The church was finished in the year 1682, and the steeple built at the public charge, with money arising by the coal duty, in 1701, and the whole beautified and paved in the year 1705.

The walls of this church are stone, the roof flat, covered with lead; and the pillars, tower and windows of the modern Gothic order.

It is handsomely adorned and finished, the roof with circles, Gothic arches, and branches of crocket-work and fret-work; the grand arches are ornamented with the arms of the archbishop of Canterbury, and with the arms of Mrs. Rogers; and also with cherubims, palm branches, &c. all in fret-work; over the north aisle are two small cupolas. The pulpit is of oak, carved and enriched with cherubims, fruit, &c.

The altar-piece is adorned with four columns, their entablature, and compass pediment, of the Corinthian order; in the middle of the pediment are the arms of England carved, gilt,

gilt, and painted. The intercolumns, are the Commandments done in gold on black, and the Pater Noster and Creed in black letters on gold. Over the Decalogue, is a glory between two cherubims, with other enrichments of cartouches, &c. for the most part ornamented with gold.

The Communion table is a marble slab on a carved frame, resting on a foot pace of that stone, black and white, inclosed with rail and banister.

There are also three inner wainscot door-cases; that at the west end is adorned with two fluted pilasters, their architrave, frize, cornice and pediment, of the Corinthian order, enriched with leaves, fruit, &c. those on the north and south sides are plain.

The dimensions of the church are, length one hundred feet, breadth sixty-three, altitude about forty-five, and the tower to the vertrix of the pinacles, near one hundred and thirty-five feet.

Benefactors, besides the above founders of the old church, were:

Richard Chaucer, vintner, who gave to the church his tenement and tavern.

Thomas Hind, mercer, ten fodder of lead.

Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, glazed the east window.

ANTIENT MONUMENTS recorded by Stow:

Mr. Richard Chaucer, vintner, a good benefactor.

Ralph Holland, draper, one of the sheriffs, 1452.

William Taylor, grocer, mayor; he discharged this ward of *fifteens*, paid by the poor.

Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, 1545.

Sir William Laxton, grocer, mayor, 1544. Deceased 1556.

Thomas Lodge, grocer, mayor, 1583.

MODERN MONUMENTS:

On the south side of the church, a white marble monument, of the Ionic order, adorned with columns, festoons and urns; this inscription:

Recordare Novissimi.

Near this place lyes interred Elizabeth Hanson, Daughter of Sir Robert

Robert Hanson, Knight, sometime Lord Mayor of this City, by Dame Catharine his Wife, one of the Coheirs of Michael Jones, Esq.
Sir Robert and his Lady are buried in this church.

Reader,
See how transient humane Nature is: There lyes at your Feet, inclining to Dust, by the fatal Stroke of a malignant Fever,
Wit and Beauty, her Celebrated Ornaments.
Ob 24 Sept. 1690. Ætat. suæ 23.

Edward Jordan, of the Middle Temple, Gent. to whom she was espoused, has erected this Altar an offering to her Memory.

On the same side of the church, a plain tablet thus inscribed:

"In memory of PERCIVAL POTT, Esq. F. R. S. surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital during 42 years, who departed this life Dec. 22, 1788, aged 75 years. He was singularly eminent in his profession, to which he added many new resources, and which he illustrated with matchless writings. Let posterity revolve the sum of his experience, that the world may still enjoy the benefit of his beneficial practice. He honoured the collective wisdom of past ages; the labours of the antients were familiar to him; he scorned to teach a science of which he had not traced the growth; he rose therefore from the form to the chair. Learn, reader, that the painful scholar can alone become the able teacher. But his studies had a double issue: whilst he gathered the knowledge of his predecessors, he perceived their errors, and corrected them; he discovered their defects, and supplied them. Original, ingenious, prompt in judgment, rapid in decision, he directed knowledge to its proper ends; but pursued them when the aids of information were exhausted; the last steps, therefore, and the great improvements, were his own. His integrity is before his judge: without it his skill might have profited mankind, but could have claimed no record within these walls. His personal accomplishments and various talents, his private virtues, his signal tenderness towards his family, completed an example, amiable, useful, great."

On the same wall, a beautiful tablet to the memory of Mr. RENE BADOUIN, merchant, who departed this life February 4, 1728. He was one of the refugees from the iniquitous edict of Nantes.

On a small white marble monument, adorned with urns, &c. at the north east angle of the chancel, this inscription:

In

In memory of Ann, Daughter of Charles and Ann Perkins, late of this Parish.

Reader,
Beneath this Marble, at thy Feet,
Within the Confines of a narrow Urn,
Lyes humble Dust a Blossom sweet
Once as thou art, now waits a blest Return.
Her Life was holy, and her latest Breath
Expired in Love to God, and patient Death.
March 16, 1697.

In the middle of this Ile lye interred 3 others of their Children.

Against a north pillar, on a small plain marble monument, this inscription:

In memory of John Wats, 5th Son to Thomas and Elizabeth Wats, of this Parish, who died the 22d of July, 1705. Aged 8 years.

Peculiar Blessings bear the shortest Date,
And wondrous Births early resign to Fate:
They're made by Nature of superiour Mould,
Of too refin'd a Substance to grow old.

Near this place also lye 2 Sons and 2 Daughters.

On a spacious marble grave-stone, before the rail of the Communion-table, this inscription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir John Smith, Knight, Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of London, Son of James Smith, of Friday street, Esq. He first married Ann, Daughter of William Wayes, of Windsor, by whom he had 1 Son; afterward he married Jane, Daughter of Robert Dean, of this Parish, by whom he had 6 Sons and 3 Daughters, 3 Sons and 2 Daughters only survived. He died the 17th of June 1673. Aged 46 Years.

On the north side of the chancel is a highly enriched tablet, ornamented by an urn, encompassed with beautiful flowers, a cherubim on the rim, a pelican feeding her young, and a pair of scales; the whole executed by *Bacon*, to the memory of Miss MARGARET BEARSLEY, who died May 21, 1802.

On the north wall is a plain tablet, on which is the following inscription:

"Under the pew beneath this tablet is deposited the body of LAWRENCE HOLKER, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, and Bourne-House, near Bexley in Kent, who departed

this life, with pious resignation, on the 7 Nov. 1793; in the 64th year of his age. He was the only Son of Lawrence Holker, M. D. of Milton, near Gravesend, by Catharine, daughter of Stephen Allen, Esq. They had also one Daughter, Catharine, who deceased Jan. 10, 1789, wife of John Thorpe, Esq. F. S. A. of Bexley in Kent, who died August 2, 1792. He was 32 years a faithful and useful member of the common council of this city for the ward of Vintry, to which he was a benefactor at his death. He was well known and much regarded in his professional character for integrity, honour, and moderation; and no less esteemed in his retirement for the virtues of a private station. This memorial of a praise-worthy example is inscribed at the desire of his two nieces and coheiresses at law, Catharina-Elizabetha Meggison and Ethelinda-Margareta Potts, surviving daughters of the above-named John and Catharina Thorpe, in grateful respect of their affectionate and honoured relation."

There are many other memorials for the dead, not particularly noticeable, except to "Susannah Reynolds, wife of William Reynolds, Esq. who lived to the age of 107 years, exemplary in her life, and enjoying her faculties till the last."

RECTORS OF EMINENCE:—THOMAS TOMPKINS, D. D. rector also of Lambeth; Monk's Risborough, Bucks; and chancellor of the cathedral of Exeter. He was so much valued by Archbishop Sheldon, that he kept him many years as his domestic chaplain, and to induce him to stay constantly, he gave him the rectory of Lambeth. Dr. Tompkins died at Exeter, August 20, 1675, aged thirty-seven. OFFSPRING BLACKALL, D. D. lecturer of St. Olave, and St. Dunstan in the West, chaplain to William III. and bishop of Exeter, where he died, 1716. GEORGE LAVINGTON, L. L. D. bishop of Exeter. JOHN TAYLOR, L. L. D. archdeacon of Bucks, chancellor of Lincoln, and editor of the "Orations of Lysias and Demosthenes; he died in September, 1772.

In BAZING LANE, is a large inn, corruptly called GERRARD'S HALL INN, but properly GISORS HALL. In the year 1245, Sir John Gisors, lord mayor, was the owner; from him it descended to Sir John Gisors, lord mayor, and constable of the Tower in 1329, and several of the same family held it many years; for Thomas Gisors, in 1350, left to his

son

son Thomas his messuage called Gisors Hall, in the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street; and another John Gisors made a feoffment of the premises, in 1386. "So that it appears," says Stow, "that this Gisors Hall, of late time, by corruption, hath been called *Gerrards Hall*, for *Gisors Hall*; as *Bosoms-Inn*, for *Blossoms Inn*, *Bevis Marks* for *Burys Marks*, *Mark Lane* for *Mart Lane*, *Biliter Lane* for *Belsetters Lane*, *Gutter Lane* for *Guthurun's Lane*, *Cry* or *Cree Church* for *Christ's Church*, *St. Michael's in the Quern* for *St. Michael at Corn*, and such others."

Stow is also very severe upon his contemporary historians not only for their fabulous descriptions, but for their purloining from him. Speaking of Bazing Lane, he says, "but how it took that name I have not read: other than that, in the 20th year of Richard II. the same was called the *Bakehouse*; whether meant for the king's bakehouse, or of bakers dwelling there, and making bread to serve the market in Bread Street, where the bread was sold, I know not. But sure I am, I have not read yet of any *Basing* or *Gerard* the giant, to have any thing there to do.

"On the south side of this lane, is one great house, of old time built upon arched vaults of stone, and with arched gates, brought from Caen in Normandy.

"The same is now a common inn for receipt of travellers, commonly and corruptedly called Gerard's Hall, of a giant said to have dwelt there. In the high roofed hall of this house, some time stood a large fir pole, which reached to the roof thereof, and was said to be one of the staves that Gerard the giant used in the wars to run withal. There stood also a ladder of the same length, which as they said, served to ascend to the top of the staff. Of late years this hall is altered in building, and divers rooms are made in it. Notwithstanding, the pole is removed to one corner of the hall, and the ladder hung, broken, upon a wall in the yard. The ostler of that house said to me, the pole wanted half a foot of forty in length. I measured the compass thereof, and found it to be fifteen inches. Reason of the pole could the master of the inn give me none; but bade me read the great chronicles, for

there he had heard of it. Which answer seemed to me insufficient. For he meant the Description of Britain, for the most part drawn out of John Leyland's Commentaries, borrowed of myself, and placed before Reyne Wolfe's Chronicles, as the labour of another; who was forced to confess, that he never travelled further than from London to the University of Oxford. Wherein the author, writing a chapter of giants or monstrous men, and having been deceived by some authors, too much crediting their smooth speech, hath set down more matter than truth; as partly and also against my will, I am forced to touch. R. G. (Richard Grafton) in his *Brief Collection of Histories*, as he termeth it, hath these words:

'I, the writer hereof, did see, the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1564, and had the same in my hand, the tooth of a man, which weighed ten ounces of Troy weight. And the skull of the same man is extant, and to be seen, which will hold five pecks of wheat. And the shin of the same man is six feet in length, and of a marvellous greatness.'

"The error thereof is thus: He affirmeth a stone to be the tooth of a man; which stone so proved, having no shape of a tooth, had neither skull nor shin bone. Whereunto it is added in the said Description, That, by conjectural symmetry of those parts, the body was twenty-eight feet long, or more. From this he goeth to another matter, of a man with a mouth sixteen feet wide, and so to Gerard and his staff.

"Out of this Gisor's hall at the first building thereof, were made divers arched doors, yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great monster, or other than men of common stature to pass through. The pole in the hall, might be used of old time, as then was the custom in every parish, to be set up in the street, in the summer as a May-pole, before the principal hall or house in the parish or street; and to stand in the hall before the shrine, decked with holly and ivy at the feast of Christmas. The ladder served for the decking of the May-pole and roof of the hall. Thus much for Gisors Hall." *

The

* Strype's edition, I. p. 690.

The vaults of this building are still existing, and display a very good specimen of the antient English architecture.

Lower down is GREAT TRINITY LANE. On the south side of this lane was formerly situated the parish church of

TRINITY THE LESS.

THE only history which we have been able to obtain concerning this fabric is, that it originally was in the patronage of the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, till the suppression by Henry VIII. After which, by grant or exchange it was transferred by the crown to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in whose gift it still continues.

It was a small ruinous church in 1606, being obliged to be propped up. In that year it was pulled down, and within two years rebuilt; but being burnt in 1666, the parish was united to that of St. Michael, Queenhithe.

The site is covered by the

LUTHERAN, OR SWEDISH CHURCH.

The German Lutherans, after the fire of London, were incorporated by letters patent, 24th of Charles II. By these letters, the ground whereon Trinity Church formerly stood (but not the church yard, for that still remains a burial ground for the parishioners,) was given by the king to this Lutheran congregation, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, yielding their submission to the king as head of the church, and the city of London also giving consent. The king gave likewise to this congregation all the old materials to rebuild the church for their use; which was ordered to be called, *The Church of the Holy Trinity*, for the future. They were incorporated "*per Nomen Ministri & Superintendentis & Ministrorum Ecclesiæ Congregationes, vel ejusdem Præpositorum exterorum Augustanæ confessionis ex Fundatione Regis Caroli Secundi, in Civitate Londinensi.* The king appointed Mr. Gerhard Masters to be the first minister; and gave them "liberty upon every vacancy for the future to chuse their own minister, commanding as well the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of London, as the bishop there-

of and his successors; and also all archbishops, bishops, justices, officers and ministers whatsoever to permit this Lutheran congregation and their successors freely and quietly to enjoy and exercise their own rites and ceremonies, and such ecclesiastical discipline as is proper and peculiar to them, without any let, molestation or disturbance, although they do not in all things agree with the rites and ceremonies used in England: Any statute, act, proclamation, injunction, restriction or use, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The trust was afterwards conveyed to fourteen persons more, in the year 1702-3, these, however, pretending the good of the church, altered some of the former laws and orders; such conduct displeasing the minister and four or five others of the congregation, they held a meeting on the 5th of May 1703, and without authority of the trustees, elected twelve persons, under the denomination of deacons. This occasioned a schism and a suit in Chancery; which having been amicably settled, the work of the Gospel is conducted without temporal litigation.

The building is neat and handsome, having been lately rebuilt; the interior is furnished in the same manner, and has besides, a neat organ.

In LITTLE TRINITY LANE is

PAINTER STAINERS' HALL.

THIS is a neat building, with a garden on the north side. The Hall room is very handsome, and contains many allegorical paintings on the ceiling and pannels, by Fuller, and other artists. The ceiling representing Pallas triumphant, with the Arts, and Fame (attended by Mercury) suppressing Sloth, Envy, Pride, and the other enemies of the liberal Sciences. This room has been for some time rented of the company by a musical society called the Cecilian Society, on which occasion several fine pictures are obscured from sight; among these are the portraits of Charles II. and his queen, by *Houseman;* Endymion and Diana, by *Palmaitier;* Orpheus fleaing Pan, by *Brull;* the architecture of the Corinthian order, by *Trevit;* the fire of London, by *Waggener;* the

the architecture of the Ionic order, by *Thompson*, city painter; Art and Envy, by *Hungis;* portrait of Camden in his herald's tabard; a piece of birds; a landscape, by *Argas:* Heraclitus and Democritus, by *Penn;* fish and fowl by *Robinson*; birds, by *Boulor;* fruit and flowers, by *Goerbrook;* a ruin by *Griffier;* and a fine piece of shipping by *Monami.* In the front of the room, a bust of Mr. Thomas Evans, who left five houses in Basinghall Street to the company. The company are possessed of a written catalogue of the paintings. The plate belonging to this company is very antient, the salt cellars and spoons are very curious, and the silver cup and cover was given by Camden the great antiquary, whose father, Mr. Sampson Gamden, was a member of the company, is a beautiful and fine wrought ornament, and cost at that time 16*l.* It is thus inscribed, *Guil. Camdenus, Clarencieux, filius Sampsonis Pictoris Londinensis, dono dedit.*

The PAINTER STAINERS' COMPANY originated from some artists who formed themselves into a fraternity as early as the reign of Edward III. but were not incorporated. They styled themselves PAINTER STAINERS; the chief works on which they employed themselves were painting or staining of glass, illuminating missals, painting altars and portraits, of which the portrait of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey is a fine specimen. In the year 1575, they were molested in their occupations by plaisterers and unskilful persons attempting, by the slightness and coarseness of their work, to bring the art into disrepute; the Painters therefore determined to preserve their mystery from the intrusion of pretenders, and applied to queen Elizabeth for protection. That patroness of science incorporated them in the year 1582, by the name of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Painting, called Painter Stainers, within the City of London.*

The corporation extended only to such artists who practised within the city. "As art is unconfined, numbers arose in different parts, and settled in Westminster, the seat of the church." They for a long time remained totally unconnected even with each other. Since that time there have been greater intimacy

intimacy between the artists and the company; the late Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS was a member of the company.

But one of their greatest benefactors was the late JOHN STOCK, Esq. of Hampstead. This gentleman, who departed this life in the year 1781, bequeathed the following legacies:

	£.
For four scholars, to be brought up at Christ's Hospital (in the three per cents.)	3000
To the Painter-Stainers Company, for ten poor journeymen and decayed masters, 10*l.* *per annum* each	4200
To the Mercers Company, for presenting a scholar from St. Paul's school, to Benet College, Cambridge	1000
To the parish of Hampstead, for a school	1000
To the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, widows and children	300
To the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for ten poor curates	3500
To the Painter Stainers Company for twenty blind men and women, at 10*l.* *per annum* each	7000
To Christ Church, Surrey	200
To Farringdon Ward Within School	50
To the Society for propagating the Gospel	100
To the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce	100
To the poor of the Drapers' Company	100
To St. Bartholomew's Hospital	100
To St. Luke's ditto	100
To the Lying-in ditto	100
To the Small Pox ditto	50
To the Magdalen ditto	50

There are four sorts of painting, which are properly called trades.

HOUSE PAINTING, which is mostly plain work within and without; though lately the modes of design and embellishment have successfully been introduced; and the houses of the inhabitants of London and other parts of Great Britain may vie with the antient fabrics of Herculaneum.

SIGN PAINTING, which though in many instances plain, has also exhibited very creditable examples of superior workmanship.

SIGN

SIGN PAINTING, which till lately was rough work, but if such work could furnish ideas for a *Hogarth*, there is credit attached to it; and this branch of painting displays many good traits of genius in the various streets of the metropolis.*

COACH PAINTING. There have been some most beautiful efforts of the pencil exhibited in this branch of painting. The work of CIPRIANI on his Majesty's state coach, and that of DANCE, on that of the lord mayor, are certainly efforts of fine imagination, displayed with classic purity; and let it not be a small honour derived to this portion of art and trade that it has produced a SMIRKE.

To paint, however, is to imitate Nature; and, to become a regular painter, it is indispensably necessary that an artist should serve an apprenticeship to Philosophy.

The PAINTER STAINERS COMPANY are governed by a master, wardens and court of assistants, with a livery.

By a statute made in the first year of king James I. for the benefit of the painters of London, it is enacted, "that no plaisterer shall exercise the art of a painter in the city or suburbs; or lay any colour or painting whatsoever, unless he be a servant or apprentice to a painter, or have served seven years apprenticeship to that trade, under the penalty of five pounds, but plaisterers may use whiting, blacking, red oaker, &c. mingled with size only, and not with oil."

At the bottom of this lane is

QUEENHITHE.

THIS was formerly called EDRED'S HITHE, and probably existed in the times of the Saxons. It was one of the places for ships and large boats to discharge their lading; for there was a draw-bridge in one part of London Bridge, occasionally pulled up, to admit the passage of craft and large vessels; express care being taken to land corn, fish, and provisions, in different places, for the conveniency of the inhabitants;

* It used to be one of the principal amusements of *Hogarth* to visit the sign-painters shops in Harp Alley, Fleet Market, for the purpose of introducing some of these *original* subjects into his pictures.

and

and other hithes were appointed for the landing of different merchandize, in order that traffic might be carried on with regularity.

In process of time it came to the crown, and king Stephen confirmed it by a grant to William de Ipres, who has been before mentioned. William gave the farm and heritage to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, upon the condition that they should send every year 20*l.* towards the maintenance of the Hospital of St. Catharine; one hundred shillings to the monks of Bermondsey, and sixty shillings to the brethren of the Hospital of St. Giles; the remainder to be enjoyed by the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity.

Queenhithe afterwards reverted to the crown, and king John gave it, as part of his royal demesne to his queen Alianore. From this circumstance it took its present name.

In the 6th year of the reign of Henry III. the young king granted *Ripa Reginæ* to Richard de Ripariis, or de Rivers; and in the 10th year of his reign it was re-granted to Thomas de Cirencester, during the king's pleasure. The same monarch had the preceding year commanded the constable of the Tower of London to arrest the ships of the Cinque Ports on the river Thames, and compel them to bring their corn only to Queenhithe. The king, or rather his governors, took upon them, in the 11th year of his reign, to distrain all fish offered to be sold in any part of the city, except at Queenhithe. During the 28th year, an inquisition was made before William of York, provost of Beverley, Henry of Bath, and Jerome of Caxton, justices itinerant, sitting at the Tower of London, as follows:

"Our Lord the king Henry the Third commanded lord William of York, provost of Beverley, Henry of Bath, and Jeremiah of Caxton, his fellow justices itinerants at the Tower of London, in the 28th year of the reign of the said Henry, son of king John, that with all diligence, and by all the ways they could, they cause inquiry to be made, what customs belonged to the Queen's Heth, London; the year next before the war moved between the lord John, his father, and the barons of England. And when it shall appear to them

them concerning those customs, and others, which belonged to the aforesaid Heth, and which were afterwards changed and alienated, they labour with all solicitude and carefulness they can, to reform the said Heth to its due state. And that the customs in the same be held in the time aforesaid.

"Before which provost and justices it was convicted by the mayor and aldermen of the city, that in the time aforesaid were three customs belonging to the foresaid Heth, to wit:

"Of every sieve, that is a measure containing five quarters of salt, that shall belong to a man that is a foreigner, or to any one of the Five Ports, and shall land and come, wheresoever it be within Worepath and Anedehethe,* or beyond, 2d. at the farm of the said Heth.

"Also, if any citizen of London have part in the same sieve of salt, he shall have nothing of his portion. But the residue that belongs to strangers, shall give custom according to the quantity of his ware.

"Also, if any bring from abroad, herring, corn, or such like, together with salt, in one ship, it hath been lawful for the queen's bailiff to take a [blank] part of the foresaid catals.

"Also, if any from abroad, and also from the Five Ports, come with salmon, if he shall bring an hundred or more, he shall give two salmons to the queen's farm.

"And, if he shall land them at the Queen's *Soke*, (or court) he shall give one of the best, and one of the middling sort.

"And, if he shall bring less than an hundred, he shall give according to the quantity of the thing, to the fourth part.

"And if he shall bring less than the fourth part, he shall give nothing but standage.

"Also, of salt milvel (a sort of fish) the same custom is to be taken at the Queen's farm in the same Soke, which the sheriff takes for the king's use at Billingsgate.

"Also, if a stranger, and also any for the Five Ports, shall bring in his ship white herring salted, in the Queen's Soke, one hundred is to be taken out of the ship. And, if any of the citizens have a part with him, nothing to be taken from his portion.

"Also, whatsoever stranger brings the first red herring, not frailed, he shall give an hundred herrings. And others who shall

* Werepath or Worepath was in the east part of the flete of Barking in Essex, and Anedeheth, was near Westminster. *Stow.*

come with the same kind of herrings, whether they are trailed or not, shall give nothing through the whole year, beside the standage of the ship.

"Also, if any foreigner shall buy salmon or mulvel, salted in the ship, and shall put it into another ship; for every thousand he shall give an halfpenny.

"Also, concerning salmon and mulvel bought in shops, situate in the same soke, of every hundred is to be taken 2*d.* as was before said concerning the ships.

"Also, of herrings bought in shops, of every thousand is to be taken an halfpenny.

"Also, of every kind of fresh fish, coming in the Queen's Soke, the same custom is to be taken, which is taken of the same kind of fish, at the Queen's Farm at London Bridge.

"Also, of every ship that saileth within *Orlokes*, is to be taken 2*d.* at the Queen's Farm, unless it be of London, or of the Five Ports.

"Also, of a ship which saileth with Tholl (or sufferance) is to be taken an halfpenny.

"Also of every shout (shoot) coming down in the Queen's Soke with corn, to be taken 1*d.* ob. But if with wood, without corn, 1*d.*

"All customs before written are to be kept and held as well in the port of Douegate, as Queenhithe, for the lord the king's use.

"Also, corn which landeth between the gutter of the Guildhall of the men of Colen, (the Stilyard) and the archbishop of Canterbury's Soke, *i. e.* near Blackfriars, is not wont to be measured by another quartern, than by the quartern of the Queen's Soke.

"Also, it belongeth to the queen's bailiff to take *Scawynge*, in *Selda Wynton*, for the queen's use, under the same form as the sheriff of London takes *Scawynge* elsewhere in London for the king's use.

"Also, if any withdraw his custom, and depart from the city with the same custom, he falls into the mercy of the bailiff.

"Also, if any offer to pay his custom to the bailiff, or his servant, and they will not take it, although he depart from the city, he is not to be amerced.

"Also, all assizes of the city, in the hustings, provided and ordained for the amendment of the city, are to be ordained and observed in the Queen's Soke. And therefore it is a custom, that the lord the king have his seizin of all the foresaid customs, according as it is acknowledged by the same mayor and citizens.

"Afterwards

"Afterwards came the bailiffs of the same Heth and complained that, after the foresaid acknowledgment, fourteen foreign ships landed with fish at Billingsgate, which ought to have landed at the foresaid Heth. And therefore the custom is, that, if any foreign ship land elsewhere in the form aforesaid, than at the foresaid Heth, it is in the king's mercy, to wit, at 40*s*.

FORFEITURE.

"Let this punishment have place, until one month after the feast of St. Michael, this year. And in the mean time, according to the transgression, provision is made for inflicting an heavier fine, if they will not observe the foresaid form.

"Afterwards came the maior and citizens, and say that six ships of strangers, with all salt-fish, in foreign spindler boats, landed at the Heth, in the foresaid time. But ships which were the citizens of London, landed elsewhere, where they would. And therefore let the king have his seizin."

Thus did this weak, profligate, and arbitrary monarch and his inquitous judges cramp the citizens and harrass their trade.

Queenhithe was afterwards in the hands of Richard earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. and appears to have been, agreeably to the oppressive system of the times, wrongfully detained from the citizens; for upon an inquisition appointed by the justices, the third of Edward I. they made the following presentment: "That the Queenhithe was some time belonging to the city of London, and how it came to the earl of Cornwall and his heirs they knew not, nor by what warrant. And that it was worth *per annum* 52*l*." They presented also, "That king John, father of lord king Henry, gave Queenhithe to Alianore, then queen of England; and was had of the king's demesne all his time. But, from that time, till now, the earl of Cornwall and his heirs held it; and still did hold it against the crown, and disinherisen of the king, as it seemed to them. But by what warrant they knew not." This earl of Cornwall, though so nearly related to the king, often joined with the discontents, and therefore, though Queenhithe might probably, by right, have been the queen's inheritance, the earl, by threats and violence, obtained the property and perquisites. The citizens had not long before purchased the rent of the Hithe of the earl, and upon some

affront given by the citizens, had violently resumed the property. However, the consequence of the above presentment and remonstrance was, that the charge of Queenhithe was committed to the care of the sheriffs of London.

In the year 1302, it was found on the oath of divers men, "that bakers, brewers, and others buying their corn at Queenhithe, should pay for measuring, porterage and carriage, for every quarter of corn whatsoever; from thence to West Cheap, to St. Antholin's church, to Horseshoe-Bridge, and to Wolfes-gate Street, in the parish of Alhallows the Less, one halfpenny farthing. And from the said Hithe to Fleet Bridge, to Newgate, to Crepelgate, and as far as Berchevers (Birchin) Lane upon Cornhull, and as far as Eastcheap, and Billingsgate, one penny. And from this Hithe of the queen, through all streets and lanes beyond the foresaid places, even to the bars of the suburbs, one penny farthing." The measurer or meter was to have under him eight chief master meters, every master to have under him three porters, each of whom was to find one horse and seven sacks, &c. or to abjure his office.

Queenhithe was at this time a place of such resort for vessels with corn, besides fish, salt, fuel and all other merchandize, that all these men maintained themselves and their cattle in a very comfortable manner by their labour. "But," says Stow, "now that case is altered; the bakers of London, and other citizens, travel into the countries, and buy their corn of the farmers, at the farmers price."

Edward II. gave in the first year of his reign, £43 12 9½ to Margaret, wife of Peter de Gaveston, out of the rents of Queenhithe.

Here was a place called *Romeland*, which being choaked with dung, filth, &c. so that the corn dealers and other merchants could not stand to dispose of their traffic, it was ordained by an order of common council, in the forty-first of Edward III. that it should be cleansed and paved; and from that period, a duty of one farthing should be imposed upon every quarter of corn whatsoever, sold there; for every quarter of salt, one farthing; for every vessel called a battel, bringing

bringing rushes, 4*d.*; for every vessel called a shout, bringing corn or malt, 2*d.*; for every ship bringing other victuals, 2*d.*; of every person laying soil there, 2*s.*; and the sellers of rushes to pay for every boat, 4*d.*

This market, in the third of Edward IV. was very much injured by the inconvenience of not speedily drawing up London Bridge, it was ordained that all manner of vessels, ships or boats, great or small, resorting to the city with victuals, should be sold by retail. At this time it seems that Queenhithe had a greater resort of ships than Billingsgate.

During the mayoralty of Sir William Baily, in 1525, John Cooke, of Glocester, mercer, gave to the mayor and commonalty of London, and theirs for ever, " one great barge, in which two great corn mills were made and placed; which barge and mills were set in and upon the stream of the river of Thames, within the jurisdiction and liberty of the said city of London. And also he gave to the said city all such timber, boards, stones, iron, &c. provided for marking, mending, and repairing of the said barge and mills. " In reward whereof, the mayor gave him 50*l.* directly, and 50*l.* yearly during his life. And if the said Cooke deceased before Joan, his wife, then she to have forty marks a year during her life."

In the year 1554, Sir John Lion, mayor, by his will gave 100*l.* towards a large house lately built for stowage of corn, craned out of lighters and barges.

Another large mill upon barges was erected here during Stow's time, where corn was ground as at water-mills in other places, " to the wonder of many that had not seen the like." But this was soon decayed, the barges were removed and taken asunder, and the whole forgotten.

There is at present a corn-mill opposite Queenhithe, but whether upon the above liberal plan, we cannot ascertain.

Queenhithe has still a resort of corn, and other merchandize.

Opposite to this wharf is the parish church of

SAINT

St. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE.

THE old fabric was denominated about the year 1181, St. Michael de Cornhithe, the name of the Hithe, before it was given to the queens of England.

Its history is very deficient; for there does not appear any particular account of it till Stephen Spilman, a mercer, alderman, chamberlain, and sheriff of London, bequeathed, in 1404, lands to his family, his goods to pious uses, and the foundation of a chantry here: he was buried in the choir.

This church was repaired in 1615; but sharing the effects of the great fire, was rebuilt in the year 1676, by Sir Christopher Wren.

The building is thus described: the roof is square and flat, covered with tile; the walls stone, with which also the church is paved, but the chancel is paved with marble and purbeck; the body is divided into three aisles.

The ornament of the roof is a quadrangle bounded with fret-work, the walls are ornamented with arches, imposts, and drops, and handsome arched and circular windows. There is a gallery at the west end, having an oak front, contains a good organ; the pulpit and pews are of the same species of timber. The altar-piece is painted in perspective;

tive; the intercolumns are the Commandments, supported with the portraits of Moses and Aaron between the Creed and Pater noster, sustained by two angels. Over the decalogue are two attic pilasters and an arch; under which is a glory, and below that the words, *Surſum Corda*; the whole enriched with festoons, vases, &c.

The dimensions are, length seventy-one feet, breadth forty, altitude thirty-nine; and that of the steeple, consisting of a tower and spire, is about one hundred and thirty-five feet; on the top of the spire is a vane, imitating a full rigged ship, in allusion to the antient port of Queenhithe.

HIGH TIMBER STREET, was formerly called Timber Hith, on account of the entry and wharfage of timber and boards.

BREAD STREET HILL. On the west side of this hill is the church-yard of

ST. NICHOLAS OLAVE.

This church, in the twelfth century, belonged to Gilbert Foliot, bishop of London, and was by him given to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral.

In 1623, it was repaired at the expence of the parishoners, and in 1666, burnt down by the great fire. Its site is now a burial ground for the use of the parish, which was united to that of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, Old Fish Street.

BREAD STREET. It appears by records, that in the year 1302 the bakers of London were bound to sell their bread only in the market, and not in their shops and houses; and that they were to have four hall-motes in the year, at four several terms, to determine concerning enormities committed by the trade.

In this street was BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, the town residence of the noble family of Stafford, earls of Wiltshire, and dukes of Buckingham. Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was killed at the battle of Northampton, fighting for Henry VI. His grandson Henry, friend of Richard III. when he rebelled against the tyrant he had raised,

raised, was beheaded without arraignment or judgment, at Salisbury. His son Edward, duke of Buckingham, was beheaded on Tower Hill, a sacrifice to cardinal Wolsey.

Here was also one of the sheriffs' prisons, called

BREAD STREET COMPTER.

Previously to the year 1555, this prison was kept by one Richard Husband, pastry-cook, and, as Stow calls him, "a wilful and a headstrong man," who treated his prisoners with the greatest cruelty, and used the utmost imposition. He also hired for his servants such as were notorious for their savage deportment, and though he had often been complained of, nothing would impel reformation. Therefore, in the year 1550, Sir Rowland Hill, mayor, by the assent of the court of aldermen, sent him to Newgate, and commanded the keeper to put those irons on his legs, with which he had used to load the unfortunate persons under his care, and which he called "the Widow's Alms." The keeper of Newgate punctually performed his orders, and Husband wore those distinctions of his humanity from Thursday till Sunday afternoon; and on the Tuesday following, he was released by the court of aldermen, conditionally, that he gave a bond of one hundred marks, to observe from henceforth an act made by the common council for the ordering of prisoners in the Compters. The punishment, however, had no effect upon his callous disposition; "for," says Stow, "being on a jury, to enquire against a sessions of gaol delivery, in the year 1552, we found the prisoners hardly dealt withal for their escheats, and otherwise; as also that thieves and strumpets were there lodged for 4*d.* a night, whereby they might be safe from searches that were made abroad." For which enormities, and others not needful to be recited, he was indicted; but it could not be remedied, as the house of Husband was his own property by lease, and therefore no other way could be devised but the removal of the prison; this was ultimately effected in 1555. The following is an abstract of the act of common council, held September the 19th, in the third and

fourth years of Philip and Mary, for the removal of the Compter prison out of Bread Street into Wood Street.

" By reason of divers hindrances, injuries, extremities, and displeasures, done unto the prisoners in Bread Street Compter, by the keepers of the same, who, hiring the house of the Goldsmiths' Company, would not many times suffer the sheriffs of London, who stand charged with the prisoners, to use them so well as they had purposed; whereby the city hath been slandered, law and good orders broken, and poor prisoners too much abused. Therefore was the prison removed to a house belonging to the city, situate in Great Wood Street, where the sheriffs and his officers are to keep their courts, &c. as they had before used in Bread Street. At which time it was also enacted, that the said Compter in Wood Street should never hereafter, for any cause whatsoever, be letten out to any other use or person, &c."

On the east side of the street stands the parish church, denominated

St. MILDRED, BREAD STREET.

THIS is a rectory, founded by a knight of St. Alban's, named Trenchant, about the year 1300; but it had neither

vestry room nor church-yard till 1428, when Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will gave a vestry and church-yard to the parishioners, and a parsonage house to the rector. After this church was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt, the parish of St. Margaret Moses was united to it.

The front of the present edifice is built of free-stone; the other parts of brick: the roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with purbeck stone. Within is a neat wainscot gallery at the west end, in which is a good organ; and the pulpit is highly enriched with carving: the altar-piece is also handsomely adorned; and the communion table stands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble, inclosed with rails and bannisters.

Stow notices the following eminent persons who were buried in this church:

The above Trenchant, and Wil. Palmer, benefactors. Also,

Sir John Hawlen, parson of that church, who built the parsonage house after it had been burnt (with the parson and his man in it) 1485.

Christopher Turner, surgeon to H. VIII. 1530. Ralph Simonds, sheriff, 1527.

Tho. Langham, a benefactor.

Tho. Collins, salter, alderman.

Sir Ambrose Nicholas, mayor, 1575.

Sir John Chadworth, buried in a vault; he was lord mayor of London in 1401, in which year a conduit upon Cornhill was made, being before that a prison called the Tunne.

Here was a monument with an obit in memory of him; and a fair inscription on the wall, containing these words:

Here lyeth a Man that Faith and Works did even
Like fiery Chariots, mount him up to Heav'n;
He did adorn this church: when Words are weak
And Men forget, the living Stones will speak.
He left us Land, this little Earth him keeps;
These black Words Mourners, and the Marble weeps.

Thomas Copynger, 1513.

Sir Cuthbert Barn, Knight, ob. 1521.

John

John Ireland, and Elizabeth his wife, married together about fifty years. He had issue by her six sons and six daughters. He lived in this parish sixty years; was deputy of this ward fifteen years, and the first master of the company of Salters. She deceased in April 1613, aged seventy-five years; and he, in June 1613, aged eighty-three years.

On a fair stone, on the south side of the chancel, these words:

This Stone openeth upon the Stairs of a Vault made by Capt. Nicholas Crisp, Anno 1628. wherein lyeth buried Mr. John Ireland, late Deputy of this Ward; and his Father Ellis Crisp, late Alderman, and died Sheriff, bury'd Nov. 1625. and his Son Nicholas Crisp, 23 Jan. 1626. Also 3 of his Children, in 1632. viz. Nicholas, Elizabeth, and John.

And belonging to this stone a monument, with these words:

Ere his Worth was fully known
London lost him, once her own.
Let that Year lye buri'd here.
In which London two did gain
Sheriffs good, and lost again;
City, Church, Wife, Children weep,
Reason good, tho' he but sleep.
Ill can London not lament,
Spoil'd of one chief Ornament,
Pity Death had him o'ergrown,
Ere his Worth was fully known.

The monuments in the present church merit no particular description.

That part of Bread Street, which is in the parish of St. Mildred, had a large mansion belonging to a family which produced one of the wealthieſt, most loyal, and disinterested Patriots, that ever graced the city.

SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE

was the son of a very eminent merchant, and grandson of Alderman Crispe, whose monument we have above recited, and was born in the year 1598. Being bred, according to the custom of those times, in a thorough knowledge of bu-

siness, though heir to a great estate, he made a considerable addition to this estate by marriage, and being of an enterprizing genius, ever active and solicitous about the new inventions and discoveries; and, which very rarely happens, wonderfully industrious and diligent about things he had brought to bear, he was soon taken notice of at court, knighted, and became one of the farmers of the king's customs.

When the trade to Guinea was under great difficulties and discouragements, he framed a project for retrieving it, which required a very large sum of money to bring it about; but his reputation was so great, that many rich merchants willingly engaged with him in the prosecution of the design; and to give a good example, as well as to shew that he meant to adhere to the work that he had once taken in hand, he caused the castle of Cormantyn, upon the Gold Coast, to be erected at his own expence. By this judicious precaution, and by his wise and wary management afterwards, himself and his associates carried their trade to such a height, as to divide amongst them 50,000*l.* a-year.

When the times grew dark and cloudy, and the king's affairs in that distress, he knew not how to provide for want of money, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir John Jacob, and Sir John Wolstenholme, his partners in the farming of the customs, upon very short warning, and when their refusing it would be esteemed a favour with the parliament, raised him so large a sum as 100,000*l.* at one time, and that with such circumstances of cheerfulness, as might be truly said to double the value of the service.

When the matter was proposed to Sir Nicholas, he said it was a large sum, and at short warning; but that Providence had made him able, and his duty made him willing, to lay down his proportion whenever his majesty called for it.

Sir Abraham Dawes had some relations, whose affections leaned the other way; and who, besides, had great expectations from him; they magnified the sum that was desired, the uncertainty of its being repaid, and the danger of its being

being taken ill by parliament, who might insist upon the like sum. "Well, said Sir Abraham, this then is the worst that can happen, and I bless God, who has made me able to pay my allegiance, and to pay for it." Something of the same kind was insinuated to Sir John Jacob, who was not only very sincerely loyal, but which generally go together, a man of warm temper and a tender heart; "What, said he, in reply, shall I keep my estate, and see the king want wherewithal to protect me in it. If it please God to bless the king, though I give him all I have, I shall be no loser. If not, though I keep all I have, I shall be no saver." Sir John Wolstenholme, a stout plain man, advanced his proportion, as he afterwards did larger sums, without any speeches. He and Sir Nicholas Crispe lived to see the Restoration, and to be farmers of the customs again under king Charles the Second, after they and the rest had paid deeply for this proof of their loyalty.

After the war broke out, and in the midst of all the distractions with which it was attended, Sir Nicholas Crispe continued to carry on a trade to Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Norway, Muscovy, and Turkey, which produced to the king near 100,000*l.* a-year, besides keeping most of the ports open, and ships in them constantly ready for his service; all the correspondence and supplies of arms which were procured by the queen in Holland, and by the king's agents in Denmark, were consigned to his care, and by his prudence and vigilance safely landed in the north, and put into the hands of those for whom they were intended. In the management of so many nice and difficult affairs, he was obliged to keep up a very extensive correspondence, in doing of which he discovered a most surprising dexterity, for he hardly ever made use of cypher, but penned his letters in such a peculiar stile, as removed entirely his intentions from the apprehension of his enemies, and yet left them very intelligible unto those with whom he transacted business. He had also an incomparable address in bringing any thing to bear that he had once contrived; to which it contributed not a little, that in matters of secrecy and danger, he seldom

seldom trusted to any hands but his own, and to facilitate this, he made use of all kinds of disguises; sometimes when he was believed to be in one place, he was actually at another. Letters of consequence he carried in the disguise of a porter; when he wanted intelligence, he would be at the water side, with a basket of flounders upon his head, and often passed between London and Oxford in the dress of a butter woman on horseback between a pair of panniers. He was the principal author of that well laid design for publishing the king's Commission of Array at London, which was defeated by another design, that Mr. Waller through fear betrayed, for which Tomkins and Challoner suffered, and of which we have but a very obscure account in Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

We have in Lord Clarendon's work a very large account of Mr. Waller's design, the methods employed by him to bring it to bear, and the manner in which it was discovered. His lordship then takes occasion to tell us, that the parliament, to magnify their danger, blended this with another design that was formed in the king's quarters, and as this relates expressly to the person of whom we are speaking, it is necessary our readers should be acquainted with it.

From the king's coming to Oxford many citizens of good quality who were prosecuted, or jealously looked upon in London, had resorted to the king, and hoping if the winter produced not a peace, that the summer would carry the king before that city with an army, they had entertained some discourse of raising upon their own stocks of money and credit, some regiments of foot and horse, and joining with some gentlemen of Kent, who were likewise inclined to such an undertaking. Among these were Sir N. Crispe, who had been lately prosecuted with great severity by the House of Commons, and had thereupon fled from London, for appearing too great a stickler in a petition for peace in the city. Sir Nicholas industriously preserved a correspondence still therein, by which he gave the king often very useful intelligence, and assured him of a very considerable party, which would appear there for him, whenever his own power should

be so near as to give them any countenance. In the end, whether invited by his own correspondents there, or trusting in his own sprightly inclinations and resolutions too much, and concluding that all who were equally honest would be equally bold; he desired his Majesty to grant a commission to such persons whom he would nominate of the city of London, under the great seal of England, in the nature of a Commission of Array, by virtue whereof, when the season should come, his party there would appear in discipline and order; and that this was desired by those who best knew what countenance and authority was requisite, and being trusted to them, would not be executed at all, or else at such a time as his Majesty should receive ample fruits by it; provided it were done with secrecy equal to the hazard they should run who were employed in it. The king had this exception to it;—the improbability that it could do good, and that the failing might do hurt to the undertakers. But the promoter was a very popular man in the city, where he had been a commander of the trained bands, till the ordinance of the militia removed him, which rather improved than lessened his credit, and he was very confident it would produce a notable advantage to the king. However they desired it who were there, and would not appear without it; and therefore the king consented to it, refusing the nomination of all persons in the commission to him, who he verily believed had produced by the instructions and advice of those that were nearest the concernment, and for secresy of it, the king referred the preparing and dispatch of the commission to Sir N. Crispe himself, who should acquaint no more with it than he found requisite, so without the privity or advice of any councellor, or minister of state then most trusted by his Majesty, he procured such a commission as he desired (being no other than the Commission of Array in English) to be signed by the king, and sealed with the great seal.

This being done, and remaining still in his custody, the lady Aubigney, by a pass, and with the consent of the Houses, came to Oxford, to transact the affairs of her own fortune with the king, upon the death of her husband, who

was

was killed at Edgehill; and she having in a few days dispatched her business there, and being ready to return, Sir N. Crispe came to the king, and besought him to desire that lady, who had a pass, and so could promise herself safety in her journey, to carry a small box (in which that commission should be) with her, and to keep it in her own custody until a gentleman should call to her ladyship for it, by such a token; that token, he said, he could send to one of the persons trusted, who should keep it by him till the opportunity came in which it might be executed. The king accordingly wished the lady Aubigney to carry it with great care and secresy, telling her it much concerned his own service, and to deliver it in such a manner and upon such assurance as before mentioned, which she did, and within a few days after her return to London delivered it to a person who was appointed to call for it. How this commission was discovered, Lord Clarendon says, he could never learn; for though Mr. Waller had the honour to be admitted often to that lady, and was believed by her to be a gentleman of the most intire affections to the king's service, and consequently might be fitly trusted with what she knew; yet her ladyship herself not knowing what it was she carried, could not inform any body else. It is very evident from this account, that the noble historian was not much in the secret himself, and this perhaps might incline him not to entertain a better opinion of it; for it is very apparent that he looked upon Sir Nicholas Crispe's zeal as pushing him a little too far in this business, that he very much doubted whether that commission, however managed could turn to the king's advantage, because of the want of spirit in those concerned, and that after all, he could never find out how the original commission came into the parliament's hands, because the lady Aubigney delivered it as she was directed; so that it was out of her hands before it was discovered, and while it was in her hands, she could say nothing about it to Mr. Waller, because she herself did not know what it was.

It is, however, very certain that there was nothing dishonourable in the design itself so far as Sir Nicholas Crispe

was concerned, or any just grounds of throwing reproach, or so much as suspicion upon him for the discovery of it, but it seems the noble author was not intirely possessed of the facts relating to it, and either willingly or inadvertently confounds Sir Nicholas Crispe's design of executing the king's Commisson of Array in London, which might have been done as legally as any where else, with another design superinduced by Mr. Waller, of surprizing the parliament, in bringing which to bear, he proceeded very vigorously at first, till finding that he had engaged in a matter too big for his management, he suddenly lost his spirits, and some of the chief men in the House of Commons gaining intelligence that something was in agitation to their prejudice, May the 31st, 1643, they presently seized Mr. Waller, and drew from him a complete discovery, which from the account they published, plainly distinguished these two projects.

It is now very evident that the commission in which Sir Nicholas Crispe was nominated, was not at all intended to countenance a secret conspiracy, or to cover a dark and private plot against the parliament; but to enable those who, in this dispute between the king and parliament, were for the former, to declare themselves. This business was carried on with so much secresy, that it was entirely ripe for execution and the day fixed for the rising was the last of May. But among the persons trusted in this affair was one Mr. Tomkins, an old and faithful servant of the king, who was brother-in-law to Mr. Waller, and to him that gentleman communicated his designs, which were of another nature, and by his assistance Mr. Waller had likewise a considerable party in the city, whom he encouraged by assuring them that most of the lords and many members of the House of Commons wished well to, and would at a proper season join with them. Tomkins, depending upon this, got his other friends to postpone this insurrection, and that very day on which it was to have been made, Mr. Waller's schemes were discovered. How that happened is not material to be discussed here, but it was this that gave occasion to the seizing Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Challoner, Mr. Blinkhorne, and several others.

As to the finding the commission, though the noble historian was ignorant of it, it was nevertheless a thing very publicly known, for Mr. Tomkins was the person sent for it to the lady Aubigney, and for his own security buried it in his cellar, as he confessed upon his examination; upon which it was immediately dug up, and thus it came into the parliament's hands; yet it does not appear that any great discoveries were made of the persons originally embarking in that design, though it was ripe for execution when Mr. Waller's plot was but in embryo. On the 30th of June, a council of war sat at Guildhall, of which the earl of Manchester was president, before whom Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Challenor, Mr. Blinkhorne, Mr. Abbot, and Mr. White were tried, of whom the four first received sentence of death, Mr. Tomkins was executed over against his own house, and at his death he called the matter for which he suffered 'a foolish business,' and said he was drawn into it by affection for his brother-in-law, which plainly shews, that by a foolish business he meant Mr. Waller's scheme; as to Mr. Challoner, he was assisted by Mr. Peters, and appears to have been a zealot in the puritan way; he does indeed say that he died justly, but then he was acquainted only with Mr. Waller's design. He was executed the same day before the Royal Exchange. In his dying speech he observes, that he had been wrongfully charged with respect to the commission, having known nothing of the procuring it, nor of the commission itself, till the Friday before the discovery, the day before these men suffered. Mr. Waller received the sentence of death at the court martial, though a member of the House of Commons; was reprieved by the earl of Essex as general, and afterwards pardoned for his discoveries. Upon the whole it appears that Sir Nicholas's design was open and honourable, was conducted with great secresy and success, and that it was disappointed by the breaking out of a thing quite different from it in its nature, and of which Sir N. Crispe had no knowledge, and in the credit or event of which, therefore, he could have no concern.

By the discovery of this business Sir N. Crispe found himself obliged to declare openly and plainly the cause he

meant to take, and having at his own expence raised a regiment of horse for the king's service, he put himself at the head of it, and distinguished himself as remarkably in his military as he had ever done in his civil capacity: when the siege of Gloucester was resolved on, Sir Nicholas Crispe was charged with his regiment of horse to escort the king's train of artillery from Oxford, which important service he very gallantly performed. In the month of September following, a very unlucky accident befel him, in which he was no way to blame; and though the circumstances attending it clearly justified his conduct to the world, yet the concern it gave him was such as he could not shake off so long as he lived. He happened to be quartered at Rouslidge in Gloucestershire, where one Sir James Ennyon, Bart. of Northamptonshire, and some friends of his took up a great part of the house, though none of them had any commands in the army, which however, Sir Nicholas bore with the utmost patience, notwithstanding he was much incommoded by it. It fell out some time after that certain horses belonging to those gentlemen were missing; upon which Sir James Ennyon, though he had lost none himself, came to Sir Nicholas Crispe on their behalf, insinuating that some of his troopers must have taken them, and after a long expostulation, conceived in pretty rough terms, insisted that he should immediately draw out his regiment, that search might be made for them. Sir Nicholas answered him with all the mildness imaginable, offered him as full satisfaction as it was in his power to give, but excused himself from drawing out his regiment, as a thing improper and inconvenient at that juncture, for reasons which he assigned him. This however was so far from contenting Sir James, that he left him abruptly, and presently after sent him a challenge, accompanied with a message to this effect, that if he did not comply with it, he would pistol him against the wall. Upon this Sir N. Crispe, taking a friend with him, went to the place appointed, where he found Sir James Ennyon and the person who brought him the challenge. Upon their meeting, Sir Nicholas began to use his utmost endeavours to pacify him, but to no purpose,

he was determined to receive no satisfaction but by the sword, and they accordingly engaged; and in this duel Sir James having received a wound in the rim of his belly, languished for near two days, and then expired; but first of all sent for Sir N. Crispe, and in a manner becoming a gentleman and a Christian, was sincerely reconciled to him. Upon the second of October following, Sir Nicholas was brought to a court martial for this unfortunate affair, and upon a full examination of every thing relating to it, was most honourably acquitted.

He continued to serve with the same zeal and fidelity during the year 1644, and in the spring following, when a treaty was set on foot at Uxbridge, the parliament thought fit to mark him, as they afterwards did in the Isle of Wight treaty, by insisting that he should be removed from his Majesty's presence. A few months after, they proceeded to an act of greater severity, for, April 16, 1645, they ordered his large house in Bread Street to be sold, which had been for many years belonging to his family; neither was this stroke of their vengeance judged a sufficient punishment for his offence, since, having resolved to grant the Elector Palatine a pension of 8000*l.* a year, they directed that 2000*l.* should be applied out of the king's revenue, and the remainder made up out of the estates of Lord Colepepper and Sir Nicholas Crispe, which shews how considerable a fortune he had left in their hands. The king's affairs were now grown desperate, when Sir Nicholas Crispe finding himself no longer in a capacity to render him any service, thought it expedient to preserve himself, and with which view, in the beginning of the month of April, 1646, he embarked with Lord Colepepper and Colonel Monk, and a few days after was safely landed in France. As he had many rich relations, who had a great interest with those in power, they interposed in his favour; and as Sir Nicholas knew very well he could be of no service to the royal cause abroad, he did not look upon it as any deviation from his duty to return, and live quietly at home. Accordingly, having submitted to a composition, he came back to London, and took all the pains he could to retrieve

trieve his shattered fortunes. He was indeed a person of so clear a head, had such thorough and extensive notions of trade, and withal of so quick an invention, that he very soon engaged again in business with the same spirit and success as before: in the season of prosperity he was not undutiful of the wants of his royal master, then in exile, but contributed chearfully to his relief when his affairs seemed to be in a most desperate condition. Upon the great change that happened after the death of Oliver Cromwell, he was instrumental in reconciling many to their duty, and so well were his principles known, and so much his influence apprehended, that when it was proposed the royalists in and about London should sign an instrument signifying their inclination to preserve the public tranquility, he was called upon, and very readily subscribed it. He was also principally concerned in bringing the city of London in her corporate capacity, to give the encouragement that was necessary to leave general Monk without any difficulties or suspicions as to the sincerity and unanimity of their inclinations. It was therefore very natural, after reading the king's letter and declaration in common council, May 2, 1660, to think of sending some members of their own body to present their duty to his Majesty. Accordingly, having appointed nine aldermen and their recorder, the next person they thought of was Sir N. Crispe, whom with several other worthy persons, they added to the committee, from an assurance that the king would receive a double satisfaction from the nature of their message, and from its being brought by several of those who had suffered deeply in his own and in his father's cause. His Majesty received these gentlemen very graciously in their public capacities, and afterwards testified to them separately the sense he had of their past services.

Upon the king's return, Sir N. Crispe and Sir John Wolstenholme, though the latter was then near eighty, were reinstated as farmers of the customs, which they put into very good order. As Sir Nicholas was now in years, and somewhat infirm, he spent a great part of his time at his noble country seat near Hammersmith, where he was in some measure

measure the founder of the chapel. He had now an opportunity of returning the obligation he had received from some of his relations; nor did he neglect it, but procured for them that indemnity from the king, gratis, for which he had so dearly paid during the late confusion. The last testimony he received of his royal master's favour was his being created a baronet, April 16, 1665; but did not long survive it, dying February the 26th in the next year, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, leaving a very large estate to his grandson Sir Nicholas Crispe. His corpse was interred with his ancestors in the parish church of St. Mildred in Bread Street, and his funeral sermon preached by his reverend and learned kinsman, Mr. Crispe, of Christ Church, Oxford; but his heart was sent to the chapel at Hammersmith, where there is a short and plain inscription upon a cenotaph erected to his memory, or rather upon that monument which himself erected in grateful commemoration of the glorious martyr king Charles the First, of blessed memory, as the inscription placed there in Sir Nicholas's life time tells us, under which, after his decease, was placed a small white marble urn, upon a black pedestal, containing his heart.

Lloyd, in his memoirs gives us a very high idea of his activity and enterprize as well as of the signal services which he rendered the king: "One while," says he, "you would meet him with a thousands of gold; another while, in his way to Oxford, riding in a pair of panniers, like a butter woman going to market; at other times he was a porter carrying on his Majesty's interest in London; he was a fisherman in one place, and a merchant in another. All the succours which the king had from beyond sea came through his hands, and most of the relief he had at home was managed by his conveyance."

As to the character of this active, generous and loyal person, who lived beloved by the great, prayed for by the poor, and universally esteemed and regretted by all ranks of people, it has been sufficiently represented from his actions in the course of this memoir.

There is a fine whole length painting of this great and worthy

worthy citizen in the possession of the earl of Leicester, which has been finely engraved in Lysons's *Environs of London.*

At the corner of Bread Street, and Watling Street, stands the parish church of

ALHALLOWS, BREAD STREET.

THE former church was of very antient date. In consequence of the grant of the prior and chapter of Canterbury to Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1363, it became one of the archbishop's peculiars.

The stone spired steeple was on the 5th of September, 1559, broke down by a violent storm of thunder and lightning about nine or ten feet from the top, which very nearly beat a man to pieces, and killed a dog he was playing with; the spire was afterwards taken down to save the parish the expence of its repair. John Dunstar gave 200*l.* towards building the church, about the year 1620, and 12*l. per annum* for ever.* It was demolished by the fire in 1666, rebuilt in 1684, and the tower finished in 1697.

It is of the Tuscan order; the length seventy-two, breadth thirty-five, and the altitude thirty feet. The tower is of stone,

* Stow.

stone, of the Doric order; the key-stones over the windows are formed into carved heads, and between each is a large festoon; the height of the tower, surmounted by four pyramidal pinnacles, is about eighty-six feet.

The church is wainscoted with Norway oak, and very well pewed. The pulpit is carved and enriched with cherubims, and the sound-board veneered. Within a handsome gallery at the west end, is a fine organ.

The altar-piece is well carved, of the Corinthian order, with architrave, cornice, and pediments, fluted columns and friese. Over the Commandments, under a pediment, is a festoon and cherub. Under the large pediment above the cornice is a radiance, and at each end of the cornice a lamp with flaming tapers, carved in wainscot; above the whole are the armorial bearings of England in fret-work.

The Monuments mentioned by Stow were to the memory of

Thomas Beaumont, alderman, one of the sheriffs in 1442.

Sir Richard Chaury, mayor, 1509.

Sir Thomas Pargitar, mayor, 1530.

Henry Sucley, one of the sheriffs, 1541.

Richard Read, alderman, who served and was taken prisoner in Scotland.*

Robert House, one of the sheriffs, 1589.

There are no modern monuments of peculiar consideration except one to the memory of LAWRENCE SAUNDERS; of whom we shall say more among the rectors.

On the 17th of August, in the twenty-third of Henry VIII. two priests quarreling in this church, the one drew blood of the other, for which all the services of the church were sus-

* Henry VIII. being in great distress for money to carry on the war with Scotland, the twelve companies lent him 21,263*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on mortgage of crown lands, for that purpose. This not being sufficient, the king afterwards sent commissioners into the city to assess the Londoners in an arbitrary manner by way of benevolence. To this proceeding Richard Read, an alderman, not only objected, but absolutely refused paying the sum demanded; for which he was pressed, and sent to Scotland to serve as a common soldier; where he was taken prisoner, and, after undergoing great hardships, was compelled to pay a considerable ransom for his liberty.

pended

pended during the space of a month; the priests were committed to prison, and afterwards enjoined the penance, to go before a general procession bare footed, bare legged, and bare headed before the children, with beads and books in their hands, from St. Paul's through Cheapside, Cornhill, and the other public streets of the city.

There were several eminent rectors of this parish; we select the following: WILLIAM LYNDWOOD, D. C. L. chancellor to the archbishop of Canterbury, keeper of the privy seal, and ambassador during the reign of Henry V. to several foreign princes. He was afterwards bishop of St. David's, and dying in 1446, was buried in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster. His "Provincial Constitutions" is a work much esteemed. THOMAS LANGTON, D. D. bishop of St. David's, translated successively to Salisbury, Winchester, and to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died of the plague in 1500. ROBERT HORNE, S. T. B. afterwards dean of Durham; he was an exile in Germany during the Marian persecution; on his return to England, he was appointed bishop of Winchester, in 1560, and governed that see nearly twenty years; he was buried in his own cathedral in 1580. LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, S. T. B. This excellent and unfortunate divine was a branch of a very respectable family; he was educated at Eton, and chosen thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he continued three years; but leaving the university, he was bound apprentice to William Chester, Esq. afterwards Sir William Chester, lord mayor, in 1560. Preferring his studies to trade, his master cancelled his indentures, and he returned to Cambridge, where he became eminent in the Greek and Hebrew tongues. He then proceeded to M. A. and in the reign of Edward VI. was appointed divinity lecturer in the college of Fotheringay. Upon the dissolution of that college he was appointed reader in Litchfield cathedral, and to the living of Church-Langton, in Leicestershire. He was collated to the living of Alhallows, by archbishop Cranmer, in 1553. But the horrible period of the succeeding reign was fatal to Mr. Saunders. He was imprisoned for opposing the doctrines of popery, and after having been confined fifteen months, was examined, excommunicated, deli-

vered over to the secular power, degraded by the detested bishop Bonner, February 4, 1555, and that day carried to Coventry, where he suffered martyrdom at the stake. He was succeeded in this living by WILLIAM CHEDSEY, S.T.P. chaplain to Bonner. That he was a learned man, is evident by his disputation with Dr. Peter Martyr, and the three martyred prelates at Oxford; but his qualifications are obliterated by his persecuting spirit, which recommended him to the patronage of queen Mary, who appointed him archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Christ Church, and president of Corpus Christi college, Oxon, in 1558. He was, however, too notorious not to attract the cognizance of Elizabeth and her ministers; he was deprived and committed to the Fleet Prison; but it is not known when he died. RICHARD STOCK, A. M. a man so beloved by his parish, with whom he spent thirty-two years of his ministry, that they erected a monument to his memory. DANIEL FEATLY, or FAIRCLOUGH, S.T.P. rector of Lambeth, &c. being chaplain to the embassy to France, in the reign of James I. his disputes with the doctors of the Sorbonne in defence of Protestantism gained him from his enemies, the encomium of *acutissimus et acerrimus*. He was also rector of Acton, where some enemy having instilled into the brutal soldiers' minds, after the battle of Brentford, that Dr. Featly "had the pope in his belly," they attacked his house, eat and drank his provision, burnt down a barn full of corn, and two stables, to the loss of 211*l.* and at the same time profaned the church, burnt the rails, pulled down the font, broke the windows, and committed other enormities. In 1644, he was committed by the parliament to Petre House, in Aldersgate Street, where being afflicted with the dropsy, he was removed to Chelsea college, where he died, April 17, 1645, and was buried in Lambeth church; leaving behind him the character of being the most resolute and victorious champion of the Protestant religion, and a compendium of classical literature and of the arts and sciences, at the same time that he was equally celebrated for his piety and devotion. EDWARD FOWLER, A. M. afterwards vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and bishop of Gloucester.

That

That part of Bread Street, which is in this parish, was the birth-place of

JOHN MILTON.

His father was a scrivener in this street, where also his second son, afterwards Sir Christopher Milton, was born.

Dr. Knight, in his "Life of Dean Colet," speaking of Milton, among the scholars of St. Paul's school, observes, "that none of our poets were so well known abroad as he; so that before the Fire, in 1666, the very house in Bread Street, where he was born, was frequently, out of curiosity, visited by foreigners, of whom he was held in the highest admiration."

At the east end of Alhallows church is *Red Lion Court*, so called on account of a large lion carved in wood over the gateway; the court was formerly famous for woollen drapers.

Watling Street. That London was a Roman town, and that its importance was such as to have several roads from, we have shewn in our first volume. Of these ways, the principal seems to have been Watling Street. This commenced at *Dubris*, Dover, in the furthest part of Kent, and passing over Barham Downs to *Durovernum*, Canterbury, crossed Harbledown, and passed by Boughton Street, Judde Hill (a strong camp) Stone, Beacon Hill, Bapchild, and Sittingbourne, in a straight line to *Durolevum*, which antiquaries have placed at Bapchild, Sittingbourne, Feversham, Milton, Lanham, and Newington; hence up Chatham Hill to *Durocobrivum*, Rochester; the road here crossed the Medway, and passed through Cobham Park, by Shinglewell, to *Vagniacæ*, placed by Mr. Thorpe, at Southfleet; but by others imagined to be at Maidstone, Northfleet, &c. Passing Stonewood, the Brent, Dartford, to *Noviomagus*, which is stated to have been near Crayford, though the exact situation has been much contested, the Watling Street, passes on its course, over Bexley Heath, and Shooter's Hill; and probably taking a circuitous way by Lewisham, joined what is now called New Cross, till coming to Kent Street, it continued to Stone Street, crossed

the Thames at Dowgate, and kept along the street now bearing its name, at the end of which it took a direction to Aldersgate Street, and Iseldon, now Islington; thence through the Hollow-way, and over Hampstead Heath till it came to *Sulloniacæ*, near Brockley Hills, and proceeding by Colney *Street* and Park *Street*, skirted the western side of Verulamium; thence continuing in a north-westerly direction, and passing through Redburn and Market *Street*, it passed into Bedfordshire, near *Magiovinium*, or Dunstable. The way then continued across the kingdom till it terminated at Cardigan, in South Wales. This, called by the vulgar *the Street-way*, was one of the prætorian or consular roads. It is reckoned the finest causeway in England, if not in Europe; being still firm in several counties, for many miles. There were other streets that crossed London; the IKENILD STREET passed from the city, probably from the miliary or standard, now called London Stone, near which also the Watling Street turned; whence it proceeded towards COLONIA, or COLCHESTER, and VENTA ICENORUM, or Caister, near Norwich; and towards the west passed by SPINA, or Speenham, near Newbury, towards AQUA SOLIS, or Bath. Dr. Stukeley says, that the HERMINE STREET commenced at Newhaven, and passed by Lewes, to the *Surrey Stone Street* at Croydon and Streatham, and seems to have crossed the ferry at Stangate, Lambeth; and pointed towards LINDUM, or Lincoln, by Royston.

Besides these main roads, there were many vicinal branches, which were denominated STREETS; and upon the increase of civilization, induced reciprocal intercourse between the Romans and the natives.

That part of QUEEN STREET, from Watling Street to Cheapside, was antiently SOPAR LANE. Its inhabitants were pepperers, who were admitted to sell all such spices and other articles as the present grocers, and were denominated "the Pepperers of Sopar Lane." After they came to vend their commodities in the more open street of Buckle's-bury, cordwainers and curriers took up their stations in this lane, which was also famous in the reign of Henry VIII. for

for the sale of pastry. The "Lamentation against the city of London," in 1545, exclaims, "Thou must at Eastre, receive the god of antichrist; and thou must buy it, and pay for it, as men some time bought pies in Sopar's Lane." This place was also inhabited by chandlers; the smell of whose goods was so nauseous in the chief street of the city, that they were obliged to be removed.

The street now called PANCRAS LANE, was formerly Needler's Lane; and *Peneritch*, or Penny-rich Street, now St. Osyth's, corruptly Size Lane.

Here stood two churches, the first called

ST. PANCRAS, SOPARLANE.

ST. PANCRAS was son of Cledonius, a Phrygian nobleman. At fourteen years of age he was taken to Rome by his uncle Dionysius; after whose death, being apprehended as a Christian, and persisting in that doctrine before the emperor Dioclesian, he was beheaded, A. D. 286.

This was a small church, and a rectory, one of the archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars; and the antient prelates of that see, seem to have been very profuse in granting their indulgences to such as exerted themselves in the repairs and ornaments of St. Pancras. Yet Stow makes much complaint concerning the dilapidation of the church. He calls it "a proper small church, but divers rich parishioners therein; and hath had of old time, many liberal benefactors, but of late such as, not regarding the order taken by her majesy, the least bell in their church being broken, have rather sold the same for half their value, than put the parish to charge with new casting. Late experience hath proved this to be true, besides the spoil of monuments here."

The following eminent characters were buried in the church:

John Barnes, mercer, mayor, 1370, &c. He gave a chest with three locks, and one thousand marks, to be lent to young men upon security; and was a founder of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle.

John Hadley, grocer, mayor, in 1379.

Richard

Richard Gardener, mercer, mayor, 1478.

Sir John Stockton, mercer, mayor, in 1470, one of the twelve aldermen, who, with the recorder, were knighted by Edward IV. in the field, as a reward for suppressing the insurrection of the bastard Faulconbridge.

Robert Marshall, alderman, 1439.

Sir Stephen Soame, mayor, 1598.

Thomas Chapman, Esq. bequeathed by will, March 11, 1615, 60*l.* to eight discreet parishioners of St. Pancras, and the two churchwardens, requiring them to send it to two or three honest persons, traders, or young beginners in trade, on good security, for three years; or if in sums of 30*l.* but two years; the loan to be repeated on the same terms for ever.

The church of St. Pancras was burnt in 1666, after which the parish was united to St. Mary le Bow, and the site converted to a burial ground for the parishioners.

Within a very few yards from the church of St. Pancras, stood the parish church of

St. OSYTH, or St. Bennet Shorne, Shrog, or Shorehog.

THE saint to whom this church is dedicated was daughter of a Mercian prince, and having lived a recluse life at Chish, in Essex, was murdered by the Danes. An abbey was afterwards founded on the spot, and the place is still called by her name.

This church had the addition of Bennet Shorne or Shrog, from Benedict Shorne, citizen and stock-fishmonger, who refounded the church in the reign of Edward II.

Before Henry IV. came to the crown, he, as well as his father, was thought to be inclined to the doctrines of Wiclief; but all principles gave way to reasons of state; and, circumstanced as he was, the good will of the clergy was of no small consequence to obtain. No law had rendered it dangerous to *think*, while few were that way guilty of offending; but when the dictates of the church began to be questioned, the sanguinary spirit of ecclesiastical tyranny made the check of such a dangerous disposition eagerly to be wished. Henry gratified this spirit, and the parliament passed that inhuman act,

act, by which all heretics, who refused to abjure their opinions, or who relapsed, were to be delivered over to the civil magistrate, and committed to the flames! Had the king been more securely settled in the sovereignty, he would not, perhaps have armed the hands of bigotted ecclesiastics with such dangerous power; but if it be supposed that he had one thought beyond the present security of their friendship, the best excuse that can be made for him will be, that he supposed opinions would yield to severity, and not brave the dreadful penalties decreed against them. These statutes were not permitted to slumber as a dagger in the scabbard, but were executed with all the rigour of persecuting animosity. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, was a most furious bigot, who had formed a resolution of exterminating heresy by fire and sword. The first victim of this pious rage was Sir * WILLIAM SAUTRE, a priest of this church. While the parliament was yet sitting which passed the bloody act, this divine was brought to trial for heresy, before the convocation of the province of Canterbury, at St. Paul's cathedral. He was accused of refusing to worship the cross, and of denying the doctrine of transubstantiation. The unhappy victim, shrinking from the prospect of a death so tremendous, endeavoured to explain away his supposed errors. He consented "to yield an inferior homage to the cross for the sake of him who died on it;" but this was not considered as satisfactory. He acknowledged "the real presence of Christ in the sacrament; and, that after the words of consecration were pronounced, the bread became the true spiritual bread of life." At an examination of the laws on this subject, the primate sternly urged him to profess his belief; "That after consecration the substance of the bread and wine no longer remained, but was converted into the substance of the body and blood of Christ; which were as really and truly in their proper nature and substance in the sacrament as they were in the womb of the Virgin, as they hung upon the cross, as they lay in the grave, and as they now resided in

* *Sir* was a title belonging to priests, equally with Mr.; Doctor, &c.

heaven." Propositions so widely extravagant and absurd shocked Sautré in the extreme, and after a short hesitation he declared, "That be the consequence what it might, he could not understand, nor ever would give his assent to such doctrine." On this the archbishop pronounced him an incorrigible heretic, degraded him from all the ecclesiastical orders which he had attained, and delivered him over, in terms of the act of parliament, to the secular arm, the lord mayor and sheriffs of London, with the usual canting injunction—"that they would deal kindly with him," with the perfect knowledge that all the kindness in their power to express, was to commit him to the flames. He was accordingly burnt in Smithfield, the first English martyr to those simple truths which are now the glory of all Protestant churches.*

Within this church were buried JOHN TREYSH, mercer, mayor, 1394. HENRY FROWICK, mercer, mayor, 1435. Sir RALPH WARREN, mercer, mayor, 1553. Sir JOHN LION, grocer, mayor, 1554; and EDWARD HALL, gentleman, of Gray's Inn, common serjeant, and under sheriff. He was the editor of the large Chronicle which goes by his name, detailing the transactions of this country from the reign of Richard II. to that of Henry VIII.

The above Sir Ralph Warren was twice lord mayor, and a merchant of the Staple at Calais. He married two wives, dame Christian, and dame Joan. The latter lady was one of the daughters and heirs of John Lake, gentleman, of London; by Sir Ralph Warren she was left a widow: her second husband was Sir Thomas White, lord mayor, and founder of St. John's College, Oxon. Her issue by Sir Richard were Richard Warren, Esq. and Joan; this lady married Sir Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, at whose house Lady White, his mother-in-law died. The issue of this match was Sir Oliver Cromwell, knight of the Bath, in the reign of James I. whose younger brother Robert was the father of OLIVER CROMWELL.

Among the divines of eminence belonging to the church of St. Osyth, were GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, D. D. a native of

* Wilkin's Concil. tom. III. p. 262.

[illegible]orth

North Wales, chaplain to Charles I. prebendary of Westminster, archdeacon of Anglesea, dean of Bangor, and afterwards bishop of Ossory in Ireland. He was an excellent man, and published many useful books. MATTHEW GRIFFITH, A. M. lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West, chaplain to Charles I. and, after the Restoration, master of the Temple. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause.

This church was burnt in 1666, but it appears by the parochial visitation in 1693, "that the plate, bells, and other ornaments, had been embezzled many years before the fire, by the churchwardens." The fabric not being rebuilt, the site was converted to a church-yard, and the parish united to St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

We have mentioned in the beginning of this route, that BUCKLESBURY was so called from a manor and tenement belonging to "one Buckle, who dwelt there, and kept his courts." This manor was supposed, by Stow, to have been a great stone building, part of which remained in his time on the south side of the street, which was called *the Old Barge*, from a sign hanging near the gate; and when Walbrook was open, barges were towed as far as this place, which occasioned it to be so called. The manor was divided and let into tenements.

On the north side of the street facing Bucklesbury, stood a strong stone tower, called CORNET STOURE: Edward III. in the eighteenth year of his reign, appointed it to be his money exchange, and in the twenty-ninth year granted it, by the name of the "King's house, called the Cornet Stoure, in Buckles-bury, in London, to Fryders Guynisane and Landers Bardoile, merchants of Luke (Lucca) for 20*l. per annum*." He afterwards, in the thirty-second year, gave it to his college or free chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster.

Afterwards, another person, of the name of Buckle, a grocer, wishing to take the tower down, and in its place to build "a goodly frame of timber, greedily labouring to pull down the old tower," a piece of it fell upon him, by which he was so bruised, that he soon after died, and his widow having married again, her second husband completed

the intended house, which, however, was also levelled by the great fire. Bucklesbury at this time was wholly inhabited by grocers and apothecaries. It is at present a very handsome street, formed like the letter Y, the stem of which is toward the Mansion House, and the two arms, forming Pancras Lane, and the continuation of Bucklesbury to Cheapside.

At the north-west end of the street, which forms the point between Buckles-bury and the Poultry, stood

WEST-CHEAP CONDUIT.

THIS was the first supply of sweet water by conduit in the city of London, which was conveyed from Paddington by pipes of lead to this place. The conduit was erected in the mayoralty of Henry Walleis, from the year 1281 to 1284, the water course to *James's Head* being five hundred and ten rods, thence to the *Mews-gate* one hundred and two rods, and to the cross in West-cheap four hundred and eighty-four rods. The building was castellated with stone, and the cistern was of lead. It was rebuilt by Thomas Ilam, one of the sheriffs in the year 1479; but becoming useless in consequence of the improvement of supply by the Thames water and the New River, this building also being an obstruction to carriages in almost the middle of the street, the magistracy thought it unnecessary to be rebuilt after the great fire, and laid the site into the street; the water being conveyed to a cistern in the church-yard of St. Pancras, Sopar Lane.

CHEAPSIDE, formerly called WEST CHEAP, to distinguish it from East Cheap, near the Monument, was originally a market, the south side of which from the great conduit to Cordwainer, or Bow Lane, was occupied by sheds with terraces, one of which remained at the end of Sopar's Lane in Stow's time, and was occupied by a woman who sold seeds, herbs, and roots. "But those sheds or shops," says he, "by encroachments on the high street, are now largely built on both sides, outwards, and also upwards, three, four, or five stories high."

Three of these sheds belonged to the prior of the Holy Trinity, by Aldgate, one was let out for twenty-eight shillings,

lings, the second for twenty shillings, and the third for twelve shillings annually. Others were let for three shillings and four-pence, and for less sums. Wonderful contrast, when at present, the houses on this spot let at 200*l.*!

At the upper end of Queen Street was the usual place for the resort of the royal family to view the antient tournaments. In the reign of Edward III. one of these species of entertainment was exhibited betwixt Sopar Lane and Cheapside Cross, about the 21st of September, in the year 1331. A scaffold was erected across the street for queen Philippa, and her ladies, all most richly attired, to behold the knights collected from all quarters to shew their skill in deeds of arms. The upper part of the scaffold, however, on which the ladies were seated, "brake in sunder, and," as Stow says, "whereby they were, with some shame, forced to fall down;" and many knights and others, which stood beneath, much hurt. The carpenters were saved from punishment by the intercession of the queen, *on her knees*; but to prevent such accidents in future, the king ordered a building of stone to be erected, near the church of St. Mary le Bow, for himself, the queen, and "other states," to see the gallant spectacles in safety.

In this part of Cheapside was a parcel of land called "The Great Field in the Street," in the tenure of Lady Catharine Dormer, who sold it, in the second year of the reign of Edward VI. to Sir Robert Cholmley, knight.

Sopar Lane took its name from Alleyne le Sopar, in the ninth year of Edward II. and not as vulgarly supposed from manufacturing soap. There was no article of that kind made in the city till one John Lambe, dwelling in Grass Street, set up a boiling-house upwards of three hundred years ago. For this city, in former times, was served with white soap in hard cakes, called Castile soap, from beyond sea; grey soap, speckled with white, from Bristol, sold here for 1*d.* a pound, and never above a penny farthing, and black soap for an halfpenny the pound.

On the south of Cheapside stands the parish church of

SAINT MARY LE BOW.

THIS structure was supposed to be first erected in the reign of William I. and named *New Mary Church*, to distinguish it from Alder-Mary in its neighbourhood, and said to be the first built on arches. Great part of the steeple fell down, in the year 1271, and slew several persons. The common council ordered that Bow bell should, in the year 1469, nightly be rung at nine. Toward the rebuilding of the steeple, Robert Harding, goldsmith, one of the sheriffs, 1478, gave 40*l.* and others lesser sums; so that, in the year 1512, it was finished, except the lanthorns and bows, which were afterwards built of stone brought from Caen in Normandy, and delivered at the Custom-house Key, at 4*s.* 8*d.* the ton. The lanthorns were intended to have been glazed, and to have lights placed in them every night in the winter, for the benefit of such whose business might occasion a resort early in the morning to the city.

The church, in the year 1620, was new pewed and beautified; but being a sharer in the ruin made by the flames in 1666,

1666, when there fell with the steeple a most melodious ring of twelve bells; it was rebuilt in the year 1673, the dial put up in 1681; the whole repaired and beautified, and the altar-piece set up in the beginning of the year 1706. Lady Williamson contributed very considerably towards the present fabric.

The church is well built of brick and stone, the walls covered with a finishing, the roof is arched and supported with ten columns of the Corinthian order, and covered with lead. The floor is paved with stone; there are three aisles, besides the cross aisle at the west end, and several handsome windows.

The roof is adorned with pannels and arches of crocket and fret-work; between the columns are arches, and above them an entablament; on the key-pieces of the arches are cherubims. It is pewed and wainscoted with oak; the pulpit is veneered and carved, having enrichments of leaves, coronets, escalops, &c. Near the north-west angle is a handsome inner wainscot door-case, adorned with four fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order; at the west end is a gallery, in which is a good organ. The galleries on the north and south sides are very handsome.

The altar-piece is very neat, adorned with four fluted pilasters and entablature, of the Corinthian order, two on each side of the Decalogue, done in gold letters on black under a glory, all in one square frame carved and gilt; above are two attic pilasters, with cornice and compass pediment, whereon are placed the figures of seven golden candlesticks with flaming tapers. Under this pediment is a spacious glory, the rays curiously veneered, replenishing a circle about five feet diameter; in the center whereof are the words—*Glory be to God on high:* And under, in one line without the circle, these words,—*On earth peace, good will towards men.* The upper part of the altar-piece is enriched with palm-branches, leaves, &c. between two lamps; and at the west end of the church is a marble font; and the arms of England are placed on the front of the north gallery.

But the principal ornament of this church is its steeple, erected near the north-west angle, and made contiguous by a lobby

a lobby between the church and steeple. It is accounted by judicious artists an admirable piece of architecture, not to be paralleled by the steeple of any parochial church in Europe. It was finished in 1680, by Messrs. Thompson and Cartwright, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and is built of Portland stone, and consists of a tower and spire; the tower is square; on the north side is a door and beautiful door-case, the piers and arch are of the Tuscan order, adorned with two columns and entablament, of the Doric order, and enriched with cherubims; above the cornice is an elliptical aperture, on the key-piece a cherub, whence (by way of compartment) there extend two festoons of large fruit, sustained by two angels in a sitting posture, their feet resting on the cornice, and the whole adorned with rustic work. There is another door-case of the same form on the west side; above that, on the north side is another aperture and balcony, and a little higher a modellion cornice; above that are four belfry windows, each adorned with four pilasters, and entablament, of the Ionic order; on the cornice an acroteria, at each angle four cartouches erected tapering, and on the meeting of the upper ends a spacious vase, which terminates the tower.

The spire begins with a circular mure, and on that, a little higher than the tops of the vases, is a range of columns, with entablature and acroteria, of the Corinthian order.—This balcony is adorned with bows or arches, all which may be passed under in walking round this part. The spire, a little higher, is adorned with pedestals, their columns and entablature, of the Composite order; so that here are the five orders placed in the same way and order in which they are commonly expressed.

On the cornice of this last order stand several cartouches supporting a pyramidal body of considerable altitude, and at the vertex a spacious ball; above, as a vane, is the figure of a dragon, of polished brass, ten feet long, with wings partially expanded, and proportionably bulky, yet is turned by the least wind.

To give the sentiments of an author we have taken occasion

sion sometimes to quote: "The steeple of Bow," says he, "is another masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren's, in a peculiar kind of building, which has no fixed rule to direct it, nor is it to be reduced to any fixed laws of beauty; without doubt, if we consider it only a part of some other building, it can be esteemed no other than a delightful absurdity; but if either considered in itself, or as a decoration of a whole city in prospect, not only to be justified, but admired. That which we have just mentioned is beyond question as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute, and till we see it outdone, we shall hardly think it to be equalled."

The dimensions of the church within are, length sixty-five feet and half, breadth sixty-three, altitude, thirty-eight, and of the steeple two hundred and twenty-five feet, wherein are ten large tuneable bells.*

Over the aperture in the west inner door-case, is the following inscription:

Dame Dyonis Williamson, of Hales hall, in the County of Norfolk, gave to the Inhabitants of this Parish 2000*l.* towards the rebuilding and splendid finishing of this Church and Steeple, and furnishing the same with Bells, &c. and made the Rector, Church-Wardens, and 4 others of the Parish, Trustees.

In digging the foundation for the new ground (the present edifice being brought about forty feet more towards the high street, so as to make it range with the houses) Sir Christopher, to his great surprize, sunk about eighteen feet deep through made ground, under which he found a Roman causeway, four feet thick, of rough stone, close and well rammed, with Roman brick and rubbish at the bottom; on which causeway Sir Christopher laid the foundation of this weighty and lofty tower. The church is at present under repair.

* The present musical deep-toned bells were rung for the first time on his Majesty's birth day, June 4, 1762. The following account of their weight is from the Gentleman's Magazine for that year:

1st. bell, 8 cwt. 3-4ths. and 7lb.	6th. — 17 cwt. and 11lb.
2nd. — 9 cwt. and 2lb.	7th. — 20 cwt. and a half and 26lb.
3rd. — 10 cwt. 1-4th and 4lb.	8th. — 24 cwt. and a half and 5lb.
4th. — 12 cwt. and 7lb.	9th. — 34 cwt. and a half and 6lb.
5th. — 13 cwt. and 24lb.	10th. — 53 cwt. and 22 lb.

Stow notices the eminent persons undernamed, buried in the old church:

Sir John Coventry, mercer, mayor, 1425.

Sir Nicholas Alwin, mercer, mayor, 1499. He gave 12*d.* a piece to three thousand poor people in London, and the like to as many more in and about Spalding.

Robert Hardin, goldsmith, one of the sheriffs, 1478.

John Lock, sheriff in 1461.

Edw. Banks, alderman.

Richard Lambert, grocer, alderman and sheriff, 1563. *Ob.* 1567.

Here was likewise a monument in memory of queen Elizabeth.

The monuments most worthy of notice are as follow:

On a black marble grave-stone in the cross ile, at the west end of the church, is this inscription:

Here lyes interred the body of Mrs. Julian Marshall, Relict of Mr. John Marshall, of St. Olives, Southwark, Wool merchant, who departed the 25th of February, 1701. Aged about 89, and was here buried according to her own Desire.

She was always faithful to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, even in the most difficult times; and, as a Testimony of her Affection to the Church, left the greatest part of her Estate to such Orthodox and Indigent Clergymen, as are thoroughly and truly conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline, and according to the Rites and Ceremonies thereof.

Under the south-east window, in the chancel, is a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. NEWTON, bishop of Bristol, by the late Thomas Banks, Esq. R. A. consisting of a pedestal sculptured with the arms of the see of Bristol, impaling that of *Newton*, on this a sarcophagus, the front of which represents a fine weeping figure, lamenting over the bishop's bust. On the left side of the tomb is a fine figure of Faith, supporting her left arm on the sarcophagus, and her head on her hand, her right arm extended, as though in the act of clasping. On the opposite side is a boy, with a globe and triangle at his feet, and on the sarcophagus a mitre, crosier, and rolls of paper. The monument has the following inscription:

"In

"In thee the fairest bloom of opening youth,
Flourish'd beneath the guard of Christian Truth.
That guiding Truth to Virtue form'd thy mind,
And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind.
How sad the change my widow'd days now prove!
Thou Soul of Friendship and of tender Love.
Yet holy Faith one soothing hope supplies,
That points our future union to the skies."

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS NEWTON, D.D. twenty-five Years Rector of this Church, Dean of St. Paul's, and Bishop of Bristol. He resigned his Soul to his Almighty Creator, Feb. 14, 1782, in the 79th year of his age.

"His remains were, according to his desire, interred under the south aisle of St. Paul's.

"Reader, if you would be further informed of his character, acquaint yourself with his Writings. His second Wife, who had the happiness of living with him in the most perfect love for upwards of twenty years, has caused this Monument to be placed as a Testimony of her Affection and Gratitude to the kindest Husband and most benevolent Friend." *

The

* This venerable prelate was born at Litchfield, on the 1st of January, 1704. The first part of his education, he received in the free school of Litchfield, which has had the honour of sending forth many great and eminent men. In 1717 he was removed to Westminster school, and the year following was admitted a King's scholar. Having continued six years at this school, he was next elected to Trinity College in Cambridge. He was ordained deacon on the 21st of December, 1729, and priest in the February following. At first he officiated for a little time as curate of St. George's Hanover Square, and continued several years assistant preacher to Dr. Trebeck, whose ill health disabled him from performing his duty. His first preferment was that of reader and afternoon preacher at Grosvenor Chapel in South-Audley Street. He was next taken into Lord Carpenter's family, as tutor to his son, afterwards created Earl of Tyrconnel. In this family he lived several years very much at his ease, and in the friendship and intimacy of Lord and Lady Carpenter.

In 1744, Mr. Newton, through the interest of the Earl of Bath, was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside; so that he was forty years old before he obtained any living. At the commencement in 1745, he took his degree of D.D. In 1747, Dr. Newton was chosen lecturer of St. George's Hanover Square. The same year, he married his

The rails are in imitation of croziers with mitres for those divisions where vases are usually placed.

There are other memorials:—To Matthew Howard, of Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. who died March 22, 1737, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His daughter Hannah married John, earl of Rothes.

Colonel Charles Bainton, May 26, 1712.

first wife Jane, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Trebeck, with whom he lived happily near seven years. In 1749, he published his edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, which met with a very favourable reception.

In June 1754, he lost his father at the age of eighty-three, and a few days after his wife at the age of thirty-eight. At this time he was engaged in writing his Dissertations on the Prophecies; and happy it was for him, for in any affliction he never found a more effectual remedy than plunging deep into study. The first volume was published the following winter, but the other two did not appear till three years afterwards, as for the encouragement of his work, he was appointed in the meanwhile to preach the Boyle's Lecture. Their reception at home, as well as abroad, was very favourable.

In 1756, he was appointed chaplain to his Majesty, and, the following year, a Prebendary of Westminster. In 1757, he experienced the friendship of archbishop Gilbert, who, on his promotion to the see of York, procured to him the appointment of Sub-Almoner to his Majesty, and afterwards gave him one of the most valuable places of preferment in the church of York, the precentorship, which he held till his promotion to a bishopric. On the 5th of September, 1761, Dr. Newton married his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Viscount Lisburne, by a fine young woman whom he had married and much injured. She was the widow of the Rev. Mr. Hand. On the 18th of the same month, he was promoted to the see of Bristol.

In 1768, he succeeded to the deanry of St. Paul's, vacated by the promotion of Bishop Cornwallis to the see of Canterbury. On this preferment, which appeared to be the summit of his wishes, he resigned, with becoming moderation, the living of St. Mary le Bow, which, notwithstanding he might have held in commendam. From the period of this promotion his health became very tender and precarious. He was often subject to many severe fits of illness. He lived long enough, however, to survive almost all his friends, (a situation which is by no means enviable) and on Thursday, the 14th of February, 1782, he expired.

His works are collected in three volumes, quarto, to which are prefixed one hundred and thirty-five pages of the 'Life and Anecdotes of himself and friends,' of which the latter is by much the largest and most entertaining part.

Mr.

Mr. JAMES CART, June 8, 1706, with six of his nine children. His son James, of St. John's Street, —— "departed this life Oct. 9, 1731, aged 41 years, lamented by the best of mothers, to whom he paid a most extraordinary duty to his last moments. She departed this life Oct. 15, 1736, and was buried in the church of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. The last named Mr. James Cart, was removed hence Oct. 23, 1736, and deposited in the same grave with his mother, Mrs. Jane Cart, in Dunstable, to the poor of which town, as well as to others, she was in her lifetime and at her death a generous benefactor. She instituted and endowed a weekly lecture in the said church at Dunstable on the Lord's-Day in the afternoon. She likewise built and endowed six alms-houses for poor women; and also one-third part of a charity-school for forty boys. And, amongst other instances of extensive benevolence, she bequeathed the surplus of her estates for the yearly relief of poor clergymen of the church of England, their widows and daughters for ever."

Here are appointed to be preached, in pursuance of the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, eight lectures, for demonstrating the Christian to be the true religion, against the cavils and denial of Atheists, Deists, Jews, Mahometans, or Pagans; but without entering into the controversies on inferior points, too common among Christians. The lectures are preached on the first Monday of January, till May, and from September till November.

The annual sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is also preached here before the lord mayor, and the archbishops and bishops, &c. on the third Friday in February.

Bow Church is also sometimes appropriated for the consecration of bishops. It is also the principal of the archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars in the city of London.

Among the rectors of this church were the following eminent persons: MARTIN FOTHERBY, D. D. bishop of Salisbury. NICHOLAS FELTON, D. D. bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Ely. SAMUEL BRADFORD, D. D. bishop of Bristol. THOMAS NEWTON, D. D. bishop of Bristol. JOHN SCLATER, D. D. a most unhappy fate befel this gentleman. He was passing down St. Mary Hill, Billingsgate,

under a warehouse into which goods were craning. At the moment that the doctor had got under the crane, the rope broke, the package fell, and crushed him to death. EAST APTHORPE, D.D. prebendary of Finsbury, author of Letters on the Prevalence of Christianity," &c. &c.

This church, on account of the many accidents which have occurred, is more remarkable than any other in the city. In the year 1090, a tempest of wind unroofed the building; the rafters of which, twenty-six feet in length, were precipitated with such violence into the high street, which, at that time was swampy, unpaved ground, that only four feet appeared above the level, which were compelled to be cut down to the level of the street, as they could not otherwise be removed.

The particulars of a dangerous insurrection claim a place here: In the year 1195, one William Fitz Osbert, alias Long-beard, a deformed person, but who had permitted his beard to grow to an unusual length, partly from an affectation of gravity, and partly in derision of the Norman custom of shaving the face, so wrought upon the lower classes of people, that he was esteemed by them a man of extraordinary talents and demeanour.

The greatest enemies of Fitz Osbert acknowledge, that being a person of most powerful elocution, he became the professed advocate of the poor citizens, against the oppressions of the more wealthy; and having frequently pleaded the cause of the poor before the magistrates, he became the idol of the lowers orders of the people, who were universally at his devotion.

Fitz Osbert, upon this, began to act more openly, and made use of all his rhetoric to incense the populace against a certain aid or tallage, which was to be raised for the service of the public.

He insisted that this tax was proportioned in a very unjust manner; for that the poor were to bear the burden of almost the whole, while the rich were in a manner exonerated: and this insinuation wrought so powerfully on

on the minds of the people, that a tumult ensued near St. Paul's church, in which many of the citizens were killed.

Advice of this insurrection being transmitted to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, the king's justiciary; that prelate summoned Fitz Osbert to appear before him, at a fixed time and place. He obeyed the summons, but was attended by such a numerous croud of his adherents, that the archbishop, instead of seizing his person, thought it necessary for his own safety to dismiss him with a gentle reproof, and his advice not to appear in any unlawful assembly for the future.

The more wealthy citizens being greatly terrified at the proceedings of Fitz Osbert and his party, at length agreed that a number of men should lay in wait to seize him at a time when he had but few attendants; and an opportunity of this kind soon offered; but Fitz Osbert, with the few friends he had with him, made a most desperate defence, and having possessed themselves of the church of St. Mary-le-bow in Cheapside, they fortified the steeple, with a full determination of defending themselves till further assistance should arrive.

The situation of Fitz Osbert and his friends was no sooner known, than the populace, from all parts in and near the city, assembled in Cheapside, with the view of setting their champion at liberty: but the magistrates used such persuasive arguments, that the people were at length prevailed on to disperse.

A resolution was then formed of setting fire to the steeple, so that Fitz Osbert and his abettors had no chance, but to force their way through the flames and fight for their lives, or be burnt on the spot; the former expedient was chosen, as the less dreadful; wherefore making an impetuous sally, they aimed at safety by wading through the blood of their opponents: but being overpowered by superior numbers, Fitz Osbert and eight of his adherents were made prisoners, and committed to the Tower of London.

The next morning they were brought to their trial; and sentence

sentence of death being passed upon them, they were allowed only one night to make their peace with heaven; and on the following day they were drawn by the feet through the city to a part of Smithfield then called the Elms, where they were publicly executed, and then hung in chains.

The disturbances, however, were not wholly appeased; the body of Fitz Osbert having been taken down and carried away, a report was immediately propagated by a priest, the kinsman of the deceased, that several miracles had been wrought at the place of his execution, and vast numbers of people resorted to Smithfield, many of whom picked up and carried away, as holy relics, pieces of the earth on which the blood of their champion had been spilled, while others continued the whole night in the utmost fervors of devotion, and would not quit the place till a military guard dispersed them reluctantly to their respective habitations.

In order to undeceive the deluded populace, the life of Fitz Osbert was made public by authority; and his relation, the priest, excommunicated for attempting to deceive the people, who very soon applied quietly to their several avocations.

In 1271, great part of the steeple fell down, and killed several persons; and in the year 1284, Laurence Ducket, a goldsmith, having offended a person of the name of Crepin, the latter severely wounded Ducket, who fled for safety into the church; upon this Crepin's adherents, entered the church in the night time and slew Ducket, who was lying in the steeple, and then hanged up the body in such a situation, that it might appear as though Ducket had committed suicide. The inquisition returned such a verdict, and the murdered corpse was drawn by the feet through the City, and buried in a ditch without the walls. A young boy, however, who had secreted Ducket from his pursuers, and had lain with him, disclosed the truth; the murderers were seized and executed; a woman, the chief cause, being burnt, and others who were wealthy persons, were hanged in their purses. The church was interdicted, and the door

and

and windows stopped up with thorns, till Ducket's body was taken up and buried in the church-yard. This Ducket might probably have been a Lombard merchant, whose calling had made him obnoxious.

On the north side of the church, towards the high street, stood a large stone building, called in records *Sildam*, a shed, which darkened this side of the building. This gallery, or shed, as we have lately noticed, was built by order of Edward III. in place of that at the end of Sopar Lane, for the use of the royal family, who wished to be spectators of tournaments, processions, &c. It was called CROWN-SILD, and in 1410 was confirmed by Henry IV. to several mercers, by the name of "one new sildam, shed, or building, with all shops, cellars, and edifices, &c." Notwithstanding this grant, the kings of England, and the royal family, made it a constant place of resort for the above purposes.

In the year 1510, Henry VIII. disguised in the habit of a yeoman of the guard, went into the City on the eve of St. John, to see the grand cavalcade of the city watch; and the monarch was so pleased, that he returned on St. Peter's eve, with his royal consort, attended by the principal nobility, and stood in Cheapside, where they saw the stately march. This ceremony was performed twice every year, viz. on the eve of St. John Baptist, and the feast of St. Peter and Paul. The manner of conducting this nocturnal parade was as follows: the city music followed by the lord mayor's officers in party-coloured liveries: the sword bearer on horseback, in beautiful armour, before the lord mayor, mounted on a stately horse richly decorated, attended by a giant and two pages on horseback, three pageants, morice-dancers, and footmen: after these came the sheriffs, followed by their officers in proper liveries, and attended by their giants, pages, &c. then a considerable body of demi-lancers in bright armour, on stately horses; these were followed by a great number of carabineers in fustian coats, with the city arms on their backs and breasts; then marched a division of archers, with their bows bent, and by their sides

shafts

shafts of arrows; after these a great number of halberdiers, preceded by a party of pikemen, with croslets and helmets; and the rear was brought up by a party of billmen with aprons and helmets of mail; the whole body consisted of about two thousand men, in different divisions, in each of which were properly fixed musicians, drums, standards, and ensigns. The march began at the conduit the west end of Cheapside, and passed through Cheapside, the Poultry, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, to Aldgate; whence it returned through Fenchurch Street, Gracechurch Street, Cornhill, and back to the conduit. The procession was illuminated by nine hundred and forty large lanthorns fixed at the ends of poles, and carried on mens' shoulders; two hundred of which were provided at the expence of the city; five hundred at that of the companies, and two hundred and forty by the city constables; exclusive of these a great number of lamps were hung against the houses on each side the way, decorated with flowers and greens made into garlands. The whole formed a very pleasing sight, and gave the highest satisfaction to the royal party.

The place for the royal family is still appointed at a large house, opposite Bow church, to view processions.

From Sopar Lane to the Standard, the south side of the street antiently were no more than sheds, without houses, as for a market; and the Poultry, was the continuation of the poultry market to West Cheaping.

Nearly opposite Honey Lane, stood

THE STANDARD.

Here was THE LESSER CONDUIT, added by John Wells, mayor, in 1430, and finished by his executors Thomas Knowles, and John Chicheley, who also had licence from Henry IV. to rebuild the Standard, then ruinous, "of stone, together with a conduit in the same, of new, strongly to be builded, for the commodity and honour of the city, with the goods of the said testator, without interruption."

It

It is needless to repeat that this was a place both of legal and lawless execution. Here Queen Anne Bullen, in her passage to her coronation, was received by *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Venus*. *Mercury*, also, in the names of those goddesses, presented to the queen a ball of gold divided into three parts, signifying three gifts bestowed on her by the deities *Wisdom*, *Riches*, and *Felicity*. "But, alas!" says Pennant, "beneath them lurked speedy disgrace, imprisonment, the block, and axe."

From this Standard to St. Paul's, in 1439, walked barefooted, with a taper in her hand, Eleanor Cobham, wife to Humphrey, the good duke of Glocester, charged with the crime of sorcery, and intending the death of Henry VI. by melting an image of wax, with which his body was to sympathize. A more serious fate attended her pretended accomplices; a woman, mother Jourdaine, (the witch) was burnt, and three men, among whom was her chaplain, were hanged. This was only a prelude to Duke Humphrey's murder by the machinations of the infamous cardinal Beaufort, bishop of Winchester *.

At the north-east corner of Bread Street, upon digging a vault, a perfect pavement was found, fifteen feet from the surface, by which it appeared how amazing the ground at that time had been raised from the foundation. *Burton*, in his account of London, during the reign of Charles II. adds, "that within fourscore years and less, Cheapside is raised divers feet higher. For it hath been found to be twenty eight feet higher than it was when St. Paul's was first built; as appeared by several eminent marks, discovered in the late laying of the foundation of that church," after the fire.

THE CROSS.

This building, which stood opposite Wood Street, was first erected by Edward I. in the year 1290, as a token of affection to his beloved Queen Eleanor, who had accompanied him in the Crusades; and who, it is reported, saved

* See Vol. I. p. 95. *et seq.*

his life, when wounded by a poisoned dagger, by sucking the poison out of the wounds. The queen died some years afterwards at Herdeby, in Lincolnshire; and Edward, to commemorate her, ordered crosses to be erected at the several places, where the corpse rested, previous to its interment in Westminster Abbey; these were Grantham, Wooborne, Northampton, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, West Cheap, and Charing.

In the year 1441, this cross had become so ruinous, that John Hatherley, the mayor, procured a licence from Henry VI. to re-edify it in a more beautiful manner. This licence empowered him to take up two hundred fodder of lead, not only for the use of the cross, but for the various conduits, and the common granary. This seems to have been the principal aqueduct to the other conduits; for the letters patent say, "*pro quadam Augea tanquam mater.*"

It was ornamented with various images, and emblems, such as the Resurrection of the Virgin, of Edward the Confessor, and similar representations, and was in form very much like the cross at Northampton. At every public entry it was gilt and burnished. After the Reformation, the images gave such offence, that a figure of Diana, which had been found in the Thames, was substituted instead of the Virgin, after the symbols of superstition had been frequently mutilated. Queen Elizabeth, however, disapproved of such attacks on the remnants of the old religion, and offered a reward for the discovery of the offenders; she thought that a plain cross, the mark of the religion of the country, ought not to be the occasion of any scandal; so directed that one should be placed on the summit, and ordered it to be gilt.

This was the zenith of the Cross. In the year 1643, the parliament voted the taking down of all crosses, and the demolishing of all popish paintings, &c. The destruction of Cheapside Cross was committed to Sir Robert Harlow; and he went on the service with true puritanic zeal, attended by a troop of horse, and two companies of foot, and executed his orders most effectually. "The same most *pious* and

and *religious noble* knight did also attack and demolish the *abominable* and *most blasphemous* crucifix, in Christ's Hospital, and broke it into a thousand pieces. In short, such was the rage of the times against the sign of our religion, that it was not suffered in shop books, or even in the primers of children; and as to the cross used in baptism, it became the abomination of abominations." *

> And some against all idolizing,
> The Cross in shop books, and baptizing †.

But though the Puritans were so anxious in demolishing the outward representations of the miracles and sufferings of the great author of the Christian religion, they were very tenacious to preserve his name, in all their actions; and under the cloak of that most holy name, to practice every enormity. Nay, so ridiculous were they in their applications, that the following will serve as a specimen of their naming their children at baptism: IF JESUS CHRIST HAD NOT COME INTO THE WORLD THOU HADST BEEN DAMNED, was that given at baptism, to a *worthy brother* of the notorious PRAISE GOD BAREBONE, of rebellious and fanatic record.

Howell, in his Lettres, has described these times in a very lively manner:

"Who would have thought," says he, "poor England had been brought to this pass? Could it ever have entred into the imagination of man, that the scheme and whole frame of so antient and well-molded a government, should be so suddenly struck off the hinges, quite out of joynt, and tumbled into such a horrid confusion! who would have held it possible, that to fly from Babylon, we should fall into such a Babel? that to avoid superstition, some people should be brought to belch out such a horrid prophaneness, as to call the temples of God, the tabernacles of Satan; the Lord's Supper, a two-penny ordinary; to make the communion table, a manger; and the font, a trough to water their horses in; to term the white decent robe of the Pres-

* Pennant. † Hudibras.

byter, the whore's smock; the pipes, through which nothing came but anthems and holy hymns, the devil's bagpipes; the Liturgy of the Church, though extracted most of it out of the Sacred Text, called by some, another kind of Alcoran; by others, raw porredge, by some a piece forged in hell: who would have thought to have seen in England, the churches shut, and the shops open, upon Christmas Day? Could any soul have imagined, that this isle would have produced such monsters, as to rejoyce at the Turks good successes against Christians, and wish he were in the midst of Rome? who would have dreamed ten years since, when archbishop Laud did ride in state through London streets, accompanying my lord mayor of London to be sworn lord high treasurer of England; that the Mitre should have now come to such a scorn, to such a national kind of hatred, as to put the whole island in a combustion."

Nearly opposite this Cross, on the south, stood GOLDSMITH's Row, which was distinguished by Stow, as "the most beautiful frame and front of four houses and shops, within all the walls of London." They were built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, and sheriff in 1491, and consisted of "ten fair dwelling houses, and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high, beautified towards the street with the goldsmiths arms; and the likeness of Woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts. All cast in lead, richly painted over and gilt. These he gave to the goldsmiths, with stocks of money to be lent to young men having those shops, &c.

The goldsmiths kept their trade and shops in West Cheap, before the reign of Edward III.

Westward of GOLDSMITHS' Row, was the *Old Exchange* of the kings of England, which will be described in its due rotation.

At the west end of Cheapside was a stone cross of greater antiquity, than that we have just mentioned; this was distinguished by the name of THE OLD CROSS; and stood at the east end of the parish church of *St. Michael in the Corn*, or *le Quern*, the north end of the Old Exchange, till the year

year 1390, in the reign of Richard II. when it was taken down, the church of St. Michael enlarged, and in the reign of Henry VI. a conduit was erected in its place.

In Cheapside, lived a considerable mercer of the name of John Hare, at the sign of the CROWN, "probably," says Stow, "that Crown of which we have that pretty odd story in our chronicles.* This Mr. Hare was of an antient family in Suffolk, and died in 1564. To his fourth son Richard, who continued his trade, he gave by will, the dwelling house at the Crown, with all the shops, cellars, yards and warehouses thereunto belonging. Besides which, he bequeathed the following legacies: To the poor people of our Lady of Bow, where he then dwelt, 40*s.* to be divided among them: To the poor of the parish of our Lady in Homersfield, in the county of Suffolk, where he was born, 20*s.* To the two hospitals, Christ's and St. Thomas's, to the use of the poor thereof, 40*l.* To St. Bartholomew's hospital, 10*l.* To the five lazer houses about London, 10*s.* to every house: To every prisoner within Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, and the King's Bench, 4*d.* in money to every one that were prisoners there at his decease. And to every one that should be then prisoners in the Compters of Wood Street and the Poultry, 4*d.* a-piece. To the thirteen poor men in Whittington College, 2*s.* a-piece.

He also gave to the worshipful company of Mercers, to make banquet withal, after his decease, 12*l.* to be paid within three months after his decease, to the wardens of the company then being. To every man or maid servant not aforementioned, the rest having particular legacies assigned them, being his present servants at the time of his death, 40*s.* a-piece. Item, to divers persons of quality, and citizens of

* This "pretty odd story" was, that a citizen joking about "his son's being heir to the crown," meaning the sign, the jest turned to such earnest, that the poor citizen was taken and executed as a traitor. In Stow's Annals it is thus related: "The 12th of March, 1460, Walter Walker, a grocer of Cheape in London, for words spoken touching the title of king Edward when he was proclaymed, was suddenly apprehended, condemned, and beheaded in Smithfield." P. 415.

rank, he bequeathed rings, each of fine gold, already made, weighing near the weight of three quarters of an ounce every ring, to the number of thirty-five. "Which I have set down thus largely," writes Stow, "to shew the wealth accruing to the citizens in former times by their trades and diligence therein; and likewise their charities and generosities."

The view of Cheapside before the great fire was certainly spacious and picturesque. The Cross and Conduit, the long row of shops which projected from the houses reaching to the bottom of the first floors, and were lighted by windows in the roofs, shew in a very striking manner the antient forms of building in the more magnificent streets.

We cannot, however, reflect on this scene of former splendor without bringing to our mind the procession of the usurper Henry of Lancaster with the deposed Richard II. through this street:

> Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
> Did scowl on Richard. No man said, "God save him!"
> No joyful tongue gave him his welcome home,
> But dust was thrown upon his sacred head,
> Which with such gentle sorrow he shook off,
> His face still combating with fears and smiles,
> That had not God, for some strong purpose steel'd
> The hearts of men, they must perforce have melted,
> And barbarism itself have pitied him!" *

To behold Cheapside in its present state, displaying all the brilliant articles of trade in the most tasteful shops, whilst the upper stories exhibit structures of the most firm texture and stately forms, every beholder must be struck with admiration;—for the exhibition is wonderful!

* Shakespeare.

END OF THE SIXTH ROUTE.

ROUTE

ROUTE VII.

From the Poultry, down the Old Jewry, to King Street, Guildhall, Basinghall Street, Fore Street, Aldermanbury, North End of Wood Street, Cripplegate, and Barbican. Return through Aldersgate Street, Falcon Square, Noble Street, St. Anne's Lane, Aldersgate, St. Martins le Grand, Blowbladder Street, Cheapside, Foster Lane, Maiden Lane, Gutter Lane, South End of Wood Street, Milk Street, Honey Lane Market, King Street, Ironmonger Lane, to the Poultry.

OUR first attention at the commencement of this part of perambulation is the site of

SAINT MARY, COLECHURCH;

which was so named from its founder, of the name Cole.—The building was constructed upon a vault, above ground, after the fashion of modern buildings, so that there was an ascent of several steps to the church. The date of its foundation is uncertain; but the baptism of Thomas à Becket and St. Edmund, confirm an opinion that it must have been very antient. It was under the patronage of the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Thomas de Acon, martyr, and was, with the possession of that hospital, granted by Henry VIII. to the company of Mercers. It stood at the south-west corner of the Old Jewry, and was only a curacy of such small value, that the company gave up the whole profits to the incumbent. Not having been rebuilt since the great fire, the parish has been united to that of St. Mildred, Poultry.

Lower down, in the Old Jewry, is

MERCERS' SCHOOL.

THIS seems to be one of the most early foundations of the kind in London. For many years, however, previous to this establishment, London was graced with seminaries of learning. Fitz Stephen records, that in his time, the three principal

principal churches of London were graced with famous schools, "either by privilege and antient dignity, or by favour of some particular persons, as of doctors, which were counted notable and renowned for knowledge in philosophy.

"Upon festival days, the masters made solemn meetings in the churches, where their scholars disputed logically and demonstratively; some bringing enthymems, others perfect syllogisms; some disputed for shew, others to trace out the truth: And cunning sophisters were thought brave scholars, when they flowed with words: Others used fallacies. Rhetoricians spoke aptly to persuade, observing the precepts of art, and omitted nothing that might serve their purpose.—The boys of divers schools did cap or pot verses, and contended of the principles of grammar.

"There were some, which, on the other side, with epigrams and rhymes, nipping and quipping their fellows, and the faults of others, though suppressing their names, moved thereby much laughter among their auditors."

These three churches are supposed to have been the cathedral church of St. Paul, agreeably to the decree of the council of Lateran, in 1176, "that every cathedral church should have its school-master, to teach poor scholars, and others, as had been accustomed; and that no man should take any reward for licence to teach."

The second church in which was a school, must have been Westminster Abbey; for Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, in the reign of William I. tells us "that he was born in the most beautiful city of London; for to attain learning, was first put to Westminster," &c.*

The third church appears to have been the monastery of

* When writing in praise of Edgitha, queen to Edward the Confessor, he says, "I have seen her often, when being but a boy, I came to see my father, dwelling in the king's court; and often, coming from school, when I met the queen, she would oppose me, touching my learning and lesson. And falling from grammar to logic, wherein she had some knowledge, she would subtilly conclude an argument with me; and by her handmaiden give me three or four pieces of money, and send me unto the palace, where I should receive some victuals, and then be dismissed."

St.

St. Saviour, at Bermondsey, as being of the earliest date; though afterwards the other monasteries and religious foundations had their schools, though not equally celebrated.

But afterwards, from various causes, ignorance having gained a great predominance, among the clergy as well as the laity, four benevolent clergymen of the city of London petitioned the parliament in the 25th of Henry VI. that they and their successors might be allowed to set up schools in their four respective churches, and appoint masters for the instruction of youth.

Their petition, extracted from the Parliament Rolls in the Tower, being curious, is inserted, as follows:

"To the ful worthie and discrete Communes in this present Parlement assemblyd, to considre the grete Nombre of Gramer Scholes that sometyme were in divers Parties of this Realme, beside those that were in London, and how few ben in these dayes, and the grete hurt that is caused of this, not oonly in the spiritual Partie of the Chirche, where oftentyme it apperith to openly in som Persones with grete Shame, but also in the temporal Partie; to whom also it is full expedyent to have competent Congneitie for many Causes, as to your Wisdomes apperith.

"And forasmuche as to the Cite of London is the common Concourse of this Land, som [from] Lake of Schole Maisters in their own Contree, for to be enfourmed of Gramer ther, and som for the grete Almess of Lordes, Merchants, and others, that which is in London more plenteously, sooner than in manie other Places of this Reaume, to such pouere Creatures as never shuld have be brought to so greet Vertue and Connyng as thei have, ne had hit ben by the meane of the Almess abovesaid.

"Wherfor it were expedyent, that in London were a sufficient Number of Scholes, and good Enfourmers in Grammer; and, not for the singular Avail for two or three Persones, grevously to hurt the Multitude of yong Peple of all this Land: For wher ther is grete Nombre of Lerners and few teachers, and al the Lerners be compelled to go to the few Techers, and to noon others, the Maisters waxen riche in Monie, and the Lerners pouere in Connyng, as Experyence openly shuith agenst all Vertu and Ordre of well Publick.

"And these Premisses moven and sturen of grete Devocion and Pitee Maistre WILLIAM LYCCHEFELD, Person of the Parich

Chirch of *Alhallowen the More* in *London*, Maistre GILBERT, Person of Seint *Andrew, Holbourne*, in the Suburbs of the said Citee, Maistre JOHN COTE, Person of St. *Peter* in *Cornhull* of *London*, and JOHN NEEL, Maistre of the Hous or Hospital of Seint *Thomas* of *Acres*, and Person of *Colchirche* in London, to compleyne unto you, and for Remedie besechyn you to pray the Kyng our Soveraign Lord, that he, bi the Advys and Assent of the Lord Spirituel and Temporel in this present Parliament assembled, will provide, ordeyne, and graunt to the seid Maistre *William* and his successors, that they in the seid Parish of *Al Hallowen*, to the seid Maistre Gilbert, and his successors, that they, in the seid Perish of Seint Andrew, to the seid Mastre John and his Successors, that they, in the said Parish of Seint Petre, and to the seid *John*, Maistre of the seid Hospital, and his Successors, that they, within the foresaid Parrish of our Ladie of Colchirche, in the which the said House of St. Thomas is sette; may ordeyne, create, establish, and sett a Person sufficientlie lerned in Gramer, to hold and exercise a Schole in the same Science of Gramer, and it there to teche al that will learne.

"And that everiche of the said Maistres, Maistre William, Maistre Gilbert, Maistre John, and John Neel, Maistre; such Schole Maistre so bi him sett, and everiche of their Successors, such Scholemaistre by him, or bi any of his Predecessors so established and sett, speciallie as is above rehercid, may in his own Parich or Place remove, and another in his place substitute and sett, as often as any of the said Persones, or their Successors semith, [and] the cause reasonable so requirieth.

"And so to do ich of the said Persones and their Successors, as often as it happenythe any of the said Scholes to be void of a Schole-maister in any Manner wyse, to the Honour of God, and encreasyng of Vertue."

"*Responsio.* The King wille, that it be do, as it is desired, so that it be done bi thadvyse of the Ordinary, therelles of the Archbisshope of Canterbury for the time being."

We have before* hinted at these foundations, as well as of five others which were set up in various churches in London. The step was taken to check and suppress several schools set up by illiterate men, to the great disadvantage of the youth committed to their care.

Though the other scholastic institutions ceased, the Mercers' Company, with a liberality for which they have always been

* Vol. I. p. 101.

been celebrated, upon their purchase of the dissolved hospital of St. Thomas, continued this school, which, after the great fire, was, with the attingent buildings, confirmed to them by act of parliament in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II.

In this school twenty-five boys are instructed in grammatical learning, and the master has a commodious house and liberal salary for their instruction.

Among the masters of this school, was WILLIAM BAXTER, nephew to the famous Richard Baxter. He was born in Shropshire, in 1650. His education was much neglected in his youth; so that at the age of eighteen, when he went to the school of Harrow on the Hill, he was ignorant of letters, and only understood the Welsh language. He soon, however, retrieved his lost time, and became an eminent grammarian and critic. Applying himself to the study of antiquity and philology, he published in 1679, a grammar on the Latin tongue; in 1695, an edition of Anacreon; in 1710, an edition of Horace; in 1719, his Dictionary of British Antiquities, under the title of *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*. His Glossary, or Dictionary of Roman Antiquities, which goes no farther than the letter A, was published in 1726, by the reverend Mr. Moses Williams. Mr. Baxter had also a share in the English translation of Plutarch; he was a great master of the antient British and Irish tongues, and well skilled in the Latin and Greek, as well as the Northern and Eastern languages. He kept a correspondence with most of the learned men of his time, especially with Mr. Edward Lhwyd, and was also a contributor to the Transactions of the Royal Society.

He spent most of his time in the education of youth, and for some years kept a boarding-school at Tottenham High-Cross, where he remained till he was chosen master of the Mercers' School; in which he continued till his resignation, a short time before his death, which happened on the 31st of May, 1723.

FREDERICK'S PLACE. Sir John Frederick, son of Christopher Frederick, citizen and barber-surgeon, having been

educated in Christ's Hospital, by various successes in merchandize, rose to be lord mayor in 1662, and built a stately mansion here, after the great fire;* it has been since appropriated for the Excise Office, upon the removal of which to Broad Street, the building was taken down, and the site formed into a court of very elegant buildings.

Lower down, in the Old Jewry, was formerly a large stone building, erected on the site of dwellings belonging to the Jews; in the reign of Henry VI. it was called *his principal palace in the* Old Jewry. It was afterwards called *the Prince's Wardrobe*, and granted by Richard III. to his trusty servant, John Kendale, his secretary, in 1463, for a dwelling.

It was alienated from the crown, in the reign of Edward VI. under the name of a *great messuage*, called *the Prince's Wardrobe*, to which belonged divers houses, edifices, gardens, &c. and was sold to Sir Anthony Cope, a privy counsellor, for 60*l.* "And," says Stow, "in consideration of services, the yearly value being reckoned 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a good pennyworth no question."

ST. OLAVE, OLD JEWRY.

* Dr. Hibbert, on March 5, 1671, leased out to Sir John Frederick, knt. for the term of forty years, at 4*l. per annum* rent, reserved to himself and his successors, a toft of ground abutting upon the churchyard, on the west, on which he built a dwelling house. *Newcourt's Repertorium.*

THIS

THIS church was also called St. Olave Upwell, from a well under the east end, afterwards covered by a pump. The foundation of the church is of very antient date; for in 1171, Ranulph de Glanville, chief justice of England, having newly founded the priory of Butley, in Suffolk, it appears that St. Olave's, then under the patronage of the canons of St. Paul's cathedral, was granted by them for a yearly rent of four shillings to Ralph de Ardern, son-in-law of the above Glanville, for the profit of Butley Priory.

Thomas Morestead, Esq. surgeon to Henry the IVth, Vth, and VIth, built the north aisle in the year 1450; but being unhappily demolished by the fatal flames in 1666, it was again re-edified and finished, in 1673.

The walls are partly brick, with stone facings, windows, and door cases; the east end is stone; the roof within is flat, covered with lead; the steeple, consisting of a handsome tower with pinnacles, is also of stone, the floor paved with purbeck; there are two aisles, a very large chancel, the area of which is paved with stone, one step higher than the west end; the altar is three steps raised above the chancel.

The outside of the east end is adorned with pilasters, cornices, and a spacious pediment; the upper part of the walls at the meeting with the roof round the church, is enriched with cherubims, festoons, and cartouches. At the west end is a handsome gallery, extending also a little eastward on both ends, fronted with oak, and supported with columns of the Tuscan order; the church is pewed with oak, and the walls wainscotted. The south outer door-case is adorned with pilasters and entablament, of the Doric order; and there are two handsome inner door-cases opening towards the north and south; and a third in a fine wainscot partition at the west end of the church. The pulpit is placed on the north side, made of oak, enriched with cherubims and fruit. The altar-piece is of the same species of timber, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and open arched pediment, of the Corinthian order; in which pediment are placed the arms of England, between two lamps or vases. The inter-

columns are the decalogue under a glory and three cherubims, and placed between the portraits of Moses and Aaron, between the paternoster and creed; the whole enriched with palm branches, fruit, leaves, cartouches, &c.

The communion table is posited on an arabathrum of black and white marble, inclosed with a rail and banister.

Stow mentions the following eminent persons buried here:

William Dikman, sheriff of London, 1367.

John Organ, mercer, one of the sheriffs, 1385.

Thomas Morestead, Esq. one of the sheriffs, 1436.

Robert Large, mercer, mayor in 1439, ob. 1440. He gave to his parish church of St. Olave's, 200*l.* To St. Margaret's, Lothbury, 25*l.* To the poor, 20*l.* To London Bridge, 100 marks. Toward the vaulting over the water course of Walbrook, 200 marks. Maids marriages, 100 marks. To poor housholders, 100*l.* &c.

Richard Chamberlain, alderman.

Sir Humphrey Weld, mayor in 1608. He gave to be distributed among the several hospitals, 100*l.*

Sir Thomas Cambell, grocer, mayor, 1609; and

Sir Henry Anderson, knt. batchelor, alderman.

MODERN MONUMENTS.

On the south side of the church a black and white marble monument, of the Composite order, this inscription:

Near this place lyeth the Body of Ephraim Skinner, Merchant, sometime His Majesty's Consul at Livorne, whose exemplary Piety towards God, Integrity towards Men, Charity to the Poor, and Humility toward all, made him live desired, and die lamented by all that knew him. He was born in the Town of Barnstaple, in Devon, on St. Andrew's Day, An. 1637. Died at Islington, May the 6th 1678, in the 41st year of his Age.

A marble monument, with this inscription:

Here lyeth, in hope of a Glorious Resurrection, the Body of Sir Nathaniel Herne, Knight, late Sheriff, and at his Death Alderman of this Famous City, and Governour of the E. India Company; Son to Nicholas, and Grandson to Richard Herne, sometime Alderman also of this City. A Person of great Prudence and indefatigable Industry in the management of all Publick Affairs;

fairs; of exemplary Piety, spotless Integrity, and diffusive Charity, having with his own Hand dispensed very considerable Sums to many charitable Uses, particularly to the Relief of poor Seamen, and educating of their children. He took to Wife Judith, eldest Daughter of Sir John Frederick, Knight, Alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of London, his now sorrowful Widow, by whom he had divers Children, and left 3 hopeful Sons surviving, viz. Frederick, Nathaniel, and Thomas; to whose, and this City's and Nation's great Loss, as also to the Grief of all them that knew him, he departed this life, the 10th of August 1679. Ætat. 50.

Length of the church seventy-eight feet, breadth thirty-four, altitude thirty-six, the tower to the pinnacles about eighty-eight feet.

The living is an impropriation in the gift of the crown. In the church is preached a lecture sermon every Wednesday, in consequence of the gift of the Lady Weld; and farther encouraged by the benefactions of Mr. Vaughan, and Sir John Frederick.

The parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, annexed to St. Olave's Jewry, had their church at the corner of Church Alley, and on the east side of Ironmonger Lane; the site which remains now only as a burial place for the inhabitants of this parish. St. Martin's was a rectory, and a small church, originally known by the name of St. Martin in the Pomery, or Orchard, which probably might grow about it. The advowson was given by the founder to the convent of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, and at the suppression of that religious house, the patronage fell to the crown. So that the king solely now presents to the two united livings of St. Olave, Jewry, and St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane.

To the east of this church-yard, is a very handsome house, formerly the residence of Sir Thomas Chitty, lord mayor of London, 1760.

At the bottom of Ironmonger Lane, CATEATON STREET, antiently CATTE STREET, crosses KING STREET, in which is situated the parish church of

ST.

St. LAWRENCE, JEWRY.

THE earliest account that we have received of this church informs us, that in the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward I. Hugo de Wickenbroke, gave the patronage to Baliol College, Oxford, recently founded by John Baliol, and Dergovilla, his wife, parents to John Baliol, king of Scotland; which gift was two years afterwards confirmed by Richard de Gravesead to the college, having first converted it to be a vicarage, the rectory having ceased.

The right of patronage continued in the college till the year 1636, when the parishioners purchased the right of patronage from the college, to whom it again reverted, and the members are the present patrons.

The church was repaired by the parishioners, in the year 1618, and the windows at the charge of several benefactors; but that fabric having been destroyed by the fire in 1666, the present church was built in 1677, the charge of the walls being defrayed out of the parish stock; and the interior decoration at the charge of Sir John Langham, bart. who gave 250*l.*

Edward, lord bishop of Norwich, also gave 50*l.* and the church was fully completed in 1706.

It

It is well built of stone, the roof flat; covered with lead, the windows below are arched, the upper are square.

The roof is adorned with fret-work; the pilasters on the south side, and the columns on the north, are beautiful specimens of the Corinthian order; as is also an entablament on the same side.

The church is well coated about eight feet high with oak; the pews are of the same wood.

The pulpit is of wainscot, and highly enriched.

The altar-piece is decorated with, and the communion table sustained by, four cherubims, and beautifully carved in oak.

The three inner door-cases are of wainscot; those at the west end having columns, &c. of the Corinthian order, with each an angel finely executed; the door-case on the south side of the church is of the same order as the rest of the building, and adorned with pilasters, festoons, palm branches, &c.

The marble font is placed in a large carved pew; also three spacious brass branches, and a gallery at the west end, in which is a brilliant toned organ. The east end of the church, facing Guildhall yard, is adorned with four stone columns and two pilasters, with their entablature and pediment, of the Corinthian order.

The dimensions are, length eighty-one, breadth sixty-eight, altitude forty feet; and the steeple, which is a tower, lanthorn and small spire, terminated by a vane in the shape of a gridiron, about one hundred and thirty feet; in the tower are eight fine bells.

Here was buried, in 1471, Sir Geffrey Bullen, lord mayor of London, son of Geffrey Bullen, of Sale in Norfolk, Esq. He married Ann, eldest daughter to Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, by whom he had issue Sir William Bullen, knight, father to Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltshire, who was father to Ann Bullen, second wife to King Henry the Eighth, and mother of Queen Elizabeth.

In this church were also buried Sir Tho. Skinner, who died lord mayor in the sixty-third year of his age, 1596.

Gerrard Gore, alderman, aged ninety-one; and his lady seventy-five.

Tho. Henshaw, Merchant Taylor.

Sir William Stone, alderman; on whose tomb was cut the following quaint epitaph:

As the Earth the Earth doth cover,
So under this Stone lyes another, &c.
Grass of Levity;
Spain in Brevity;
Flowers Felicity;
Fire of Misery,
Winds Stability,
Is Mortality.

MODERN MONUMENTS.

On the south side of the church, a handsome white marble monument, adorned with cherub, urn, and this inscription:

M. S.

Charissimo suo Conjugi Christophero Goodfellow, ad Legem servienti alterius è curiis Vice Comitatibus in hac Civitate Justitiario, hoc faciendum curavit,

Uxor quæ superest maxime Luctuosa. Ob. 8 May An. Ætat. 74. Dom. 1690.

Accedit Luctui quod idem ponendum est præ dilecto suo filiis natu Maximo. Johanni Goodfellow, Armiger, huic Civitati Olim à Consiliis dein communi Clerico. Ob. 26 Junii An. Ætat. 45. Dom. 1700. Uterq; juxta Jacet Sepultus.

Near the south-west corner of the church a marble monument, with this inscription:

M.

Infra Marmor hoc reconditum est quicquid Mortale fuit Elizab. Rawstorn, Filiæ Edvini Brown Mercatoris, & Uxoris Gulielmi Rawstorn, nunc Militis Vice-Comitis Londinensis, 1678.

Numerosum peperit illa prolem Fælix parens Octo Liberis Dictata quorum quatuor Defuncti sunt, viz. Hieron, Anna, Maria &, Margareta, reliqui adhuc in Vivis nempe Eliza. Gulielm. Edwin & Samuel

Deinde

Deinde vero cum satis gloriæ suæ vixisset, non tuis sed virtutibus omnigenis plena, heu! invido fato succubuit Lectissima Fœmina, sed tamen ut exinde altius assurgeret jam tantum supra vilem nostram mortalitatem quantum & semper supra Laudes nostras Evecta. Obiit 14 die Aug. Anno Ætat. suæ 29. Anno Dom. 1675.

In eodem hoc conditorio quiescunt Cineres Rawstornum juxta atq; Baxteriorum, ut quas duas Familias Amor & Affinitas conjunxerant nefas esset disjungere sepultura.

At the west end, near the north corner of the church, is a spacious and noble monument, with this inscription:

In or near this Church lyeth interred the Body of William Halyday, Alderman of the City of London, with his Wife Susanna, Sister of Sir Henry Row, of Shacklewell in the County of Middlesex, by whom he had 2 Daughters, Ann married to Sir Henry Mildmay, and Margaret to Sir Edward Hungerford, below mentioned. He died the 14th of March 1623, being a worthy Magistrate of this City, who, for his Piety, Charity, and Prudence, deserves Immortal Fame.

Close by that above, on the same monument, this inscription:

Susanna, Relict of William Halyday, after married to Robert Earl of Warwick, Admiral of the Seas, she departed this Life, and was buried in this Church the 21st of January 1645.

Here is also this on the same monument:

Ann, eldest Daughter of William Haliday by Susanna his Wife, married to Sir Henry Mildmay, Knight, by whom he had 5 Children, 2 Sons and 3 Daughters; the 2d Daughter, named Diana Maria, was buried in this place, Sept. 26, 1643. This Ann departed this life about the 12th of March 1656.

Under are these words:

This Monument was erected by Dame Margaret Hungerford, Relict and Executrix of Sir Giles Hungerford, Knight, who was Executor to Dame Margaret Hungerford, Relict of Sir Edward Hungerford, Knight of the Bath his eldest Brother; which Dame Margaret appointed in her last Will, a Monument should be set up for her Family when this church was rebuilded, 1687.

It is adorned with the effigies of the above William, Susanna, and Ann Haliday; also fruit, leaves, festoon and urn finely carved, with armorial bearings, &c.

At the east end of the north aisle, a very neat marble monument, with this inscription:

To the Memory of Mrs. Mary Browning, Daughter of John Browning, Merchant, and Elizabeth his Wife, who died the 6th of August 1697. Aged thirteen years and six months.

While here Entomb'd the Virgin Ashes lye,
Her deathless Soul resides above the Sky:
To which calm Region of Eternal Day,
Her younger Sister kindly led the way;
Where they their pious Father's Spirit meet,
And with transporting Joy each other greet.
How welcome must they be to Angels there,
Who were themselves so like to Angels here?
In Bliss they dwell, while, to their lasting Fame,
Their mourning Mother rais'd this Marble Frame;
Whose second Nuptials for two Nymphs deceas'd,
With Recompence of two sweet Sons are bless'd.
Long may those Charming Birds on Earth be heard;
And then to sing in Paradise preferr'd.

The monument is adorned with the figure of the defunct Mary, as large as the life, over whose head are two Cupids, and two weeping at her feet. She has her left arm resting on an urn, and placed under a gilded curtain; also deaths heads, &c.

William Bird died the 2d of Octob. 1698. Aged 4 years and $\frac{1}{2}$.

One Charming Bird to Paradise is flown;
Yet are we not of Comfort quite bereft,
Since one of this fair Brood is still our own,
And still to chear our drooping Soul is left.
This stays with us, whilst that his flight doth take,
That Earth and Skies may one sweet Consort make.

On the north side of the chancel, a white marble monument, with this inscription:

P. M.

Reverendissimi & Sanctissimi presulis Joannis Tillotson Archiepiscopi

Engraved by Hay from a Drawing by Gyfford. For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

GUILDHALL.

Published by J. Stockdale, 181, Piccadilly, July 20, 1807.

chiepiscopi Cantuariensis, Concionatoris olim hac in Ecclesia per Annos 30 celeberimi.

Qui obiit 10 Kal. Dec. 1694, Ætat. 64.

Hoc posuit Elizabetha Conjux illius Mœstissima.

The monument is adorned with his effigies, done in *basso relievo*; over his head a mitre, and enrichments of palm branches, Cupids, mantling, and the arms of the archiepiscopal see, impaled with the arms of Tillotson.

In St. Lawrence's church, a lecture every Tuesday evening, was liberally founded by Lady Campden. And here is preached annually the sermon, before the corporation of London, on the 29th of September, previous to the election for lord mayor.

To the north of this church, in GUILDHALL YARD, is the SITTING JUSTICE'S ROOM, and other offices attached to conducting the corporation business of the city.

GUILDHALL

is an antient, spacious, and handsome structure, in which the following city courts are kept:

1. The Court of Common-council.
2. The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
3. The Court of Hustings.
4. The Orphans' Court.
5.—6. The two Sheriffs' Courts.
7. The Court of Wardmote.
8. The Court of Hallmote.
9. The Court of Requests, or of Conscience.
10. The Chamberlain's Court, for binding apprentices, and making them free, when their apprenticeship has expired. The nature of these various courts has been described in their proper places, in the preceding volume.

In this hall, also, the following livery companies, who do not possess halls of their own, usually transact business:—

The Carmen	The Pinmakers
Cooks	Poulterers
Gardiners	Shipwrights

The

The Gunsmiths	The Tin-plate workers
Patten-makers	Turners
Paviours	Wheelwrights, &c.

The place for transacting the city concerns, was formerly in an adjoining street, called from that circumstance *Aldermanbury*, or *Aldermen's Court*; and as the street bears that name as early as the year 1189, it is not improbable that Edward the Confessor, who commenced his reign in 1042, had a considerable share in the foundation; the recollection of which is preserved by the armorial bearings of that monarch being placed in several parts of the structure we are now about to describe.

The old hall being inadequate to transacting the increased business of an improving metropolis, on account of its contracted space and obscure situation; "being," as Stow comparatively describes it, "a little cottage;" Sir Thomas Knowles, lord mayor, and the rest of the aldermen, in the year 1411, founded a more convenient structure, towards the charge of which the several livery companies were considerable benefactors; and of such consequence was this work esteemed, that offences of men were pardoned, for their contributions towards the building; extraordinary fees were raised, fines, amerciaments, and other means employed, during ten years, towards its completion.

John Coventrie, and John Carpentar, Sir Richard Whittington's executors, bestowed 35*l.* towards paving the hall with Purbeck stone, besides glazing the windows, in each of which they placed Sir Richard's arms. In 1425, the foundation of the Mayor's Court was laid, and the other offices in progression. The kitchen was built by Sir John Shaw, in 1501, and he was the first chief magistrate who held the grand civic feast in this place. The new Council Chamber was finished in 1615, at the expence of 1740*l.*

Sharing the fate of other public structures, partially, in the year 1666, it was, though much damaged, not taken down, but substantially repaired in 1669, at the charge of 2500*l.*

The

The embellishments of this construction, were, that the portico was adorned with a stately Gothic frontispiece, enriched with the arms of England, under a cornice, pediment, and vase, between two cartouches and the city supporters, on acroters, and these between two other vases, under which were niches. In the middle of this front, were depencilled in gold these words:

REPARATOR ET ORNATOR THOMA RAWLINSON, MILIT. MAJORE, AN. DOM. MDCCVI.

Beneath, the aperture was embellished with the arms of twenty-four companies, and the city arms; the sides of the gateway were also graced with the statues of Moses and Aaron, and the four Cardinal Virtues. The four latter, when this front was taken down a few years since, were requested of the court of common council by the late Mr. Alderman Boydell, for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Banks, the sculptor; that gentleman thought them such eminent specimens of art, that he was at the pains of adding joints to the mutilated limbs, and considered them valuable additions to his excellent collection of statuary treasure. They were sold by auction after his death, at a very considerable price.

Stow, in relation to the images which were demolished in his time, states that *William Elderton*, an attorney in the sheriffs' court, made the following doggrel verses, concerning the statues in front of Guildhall:

Though most the Images be pulled down,
And none be thought remain in town,
I'm sure there be in London yet
Seven Images, such, and in such a place
As few or none I think will hit;
Yet every Day they shew their face,
And thousands see them every Year,
But few, I think, can tell me where;
Where Jesu Christ aloft doth stand,
Law and Learning on either Hand,
Discipline in the Devil's Neck
And hard by her are three direct;
There *Justice*, *Fortitude* and *Temperance* stand,
Where find ye the like in all this Land?

The

The present facade was erected in the year 1789, after a design and under the direction of Mr. George Dance, architect to the corporation. The centre contains a pointed door, with pillars and mouldings. On each side are pilasters, with oblong and pointed pannels, whence to the escalloped battlements, they are fluted; above are the sword and mace, the whole terminated by enriched mouldings and peculiar pinnacles. The space between the pilasters contains six lancet windows, in two stories, the lowest being long; the parapet supports the armorial bearings of the city, with their supporters. The pilasters at each end are similar to those in the centre, except that the fluted part is continued to the base, and that they are not so high; the wings of the building, have twenty-four lancet windows of unequal lengths; the whole front formed into thirty windows between slender piers. This front partakes of no determinate stile of architecture, and seems to have been formed from the inventive faculty of the builder.

The roof of the inside is flat, divided into pannels, the walls on the north and south sides adorned with four demy pillars of the Gothic order, painted white and veined with blue, and the capitals gilt with gold, and these arms finely depicted in their proper colours; at the east end, the arms of St. Edward the Confessor, and of England, and the shield and cross of St. George. At the west end the arms of the Confessor, those of England and France quarterly, and the arms of England. On the fourteen demy pillars (above the capital) are, the arms of England on the north end, and the arms of London the south end pillar, and westward from them are the arms of the twelve companies. At the east end are the portraits of William III. and Mary II. by Vander Vaert; Queen Anne, George I. George II. and Queen Caroline; George III. and Queen Charlotte, both by Ramsey. Round the hall are the full-length portraits of those great characters, the Judges, who, for their signal services rendered to the City, by deciding disputes between landlord and tenant, without recourse to

judicial litigation, were placed here, as a mark of the gratitude of the distressed city they had so essentially benefited. Their names were

Sir Orlando Bridgeman, knt. and bart. of the Inner Temple, and in the time of Charles I. attorney to the Court of Wards.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law May 31, 1660; appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer June 1, and created a baronet the day following. He sat as first judge upon the trial of the regicides in October 1660, and was, the twenty-second of that month, advanced to be lord chief justice of the Common Pleas.

When the great seal was taken from Lord Clarendon, August 30, 1667, it was delivered to Sir Orlando Bridgeman under the title of Lord Keeper, which post he continued till November 5, 1672. He died June 25, 1674, and was buried at Teddington in Middlesex. There was published under his name a folio book of Conveyances, being select precedents of deeds and instruments concerning the most considerable estates in England.

The earl of Clarendon speaks highly of this gentleman, in his History of the Rebellion.

Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, observes, "his moderation and equity were such, that he seemed to carry a chancery in his breast." Though desirous of an union with Scotland, and a comprehension with the Dissenters, he was against the toleration of Popery; and for refusing to affix the seal to the declaration for liberty of conscience by Charles II. he was removed from his office.

Sir Edward Atkyns, *Knt.* was of Lincoln's Inn, of which society he was reader 8th of Charles I. and was called to the degree of serjeant at law, May 19, 1640.

Such was his attachment to the royal cause, that (during the civil war) he refused several advantages and honours which were offered him by the chiefs of the opposite party.

On Feb. 8, 1660, he was appointed a commissioner for settling and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king, was made second baron of the Exchequer June 23,

and received the honour of knighthood the second of July following. In October he sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides: he died in 1669, aged eighty-two.

Sir Thomas Twisden, Knt. and Bart. was of the Inner Temple, and member of parliament for Maidstone, 1640. During the Usurpation he was sent to the Tower for defending the rights of the city of London, for which he was counsel. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, 1660; made one of the justices of the King's Bench June 27th; and in October following he sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides. He was created a baronet June 18, 1666; and when through age and infirmities he had obtained leave to resign his office, (having sat upon the bench twenty years) his Majesty was pleased to continue his salary to him for life. He died 1682, aged eighty-one.

Sir Christopher Turnor, Knt. was of the Middle Temple, called to the degree of serjeant at law, July 4, 1660; made third baron of the Exchequer on the 7th, and received the honour of knighthood on the 16th of the same month.

In 1660, he was appointed a commissioner for settling and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king, and in October that year, he sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides. In the memorable case* of the Perry's, he was the judge who at Gloucester Lent assizes, 1661, refused to try them upon an indictment for murder, because the body of the person supposed to be murdered was not found; yet, in a circuit afterwards, a less cautious judge did try them, and, upon being found guilty, ordered execution, when, some years after, the person supposed to be murdered appeared alive! This unhappy circumstance has occasioned a more scrupulous attention to the sufficiency of evidence in cases where the body of a person supposed to be murdered is not found.

He died May 19, 1675, aged sixty-eight, and was buried at Milton-Erness, in Bedfordshire, where there is a handsome monument for him.

* See State Trials, vol. X. App. p. 30, and Harl. Miscellany, vol. III. p. 519.

Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt. was of the Inner Temple, called to the degree of serjeant at law July 4, 1660, received the honour of knighthood July 16, and was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, the 27th of the same month. He sat upon the trial of the regicides, October 9, 1660, and was returned member for Buckinghamshire in the parliament called that year.

Sir Samuel Brown, Knt. was of Lincoln's-Inn, of which society he was reader 18 Charles I. and represented the borough of Dartmouth in the parliament called 1640, and there he exerted himself much against archbishop Laud, being the person who carried up the attainder against that prelate to the House of Lords in 1644.

October 12, 1648, he was made serjeant at law, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and a commissioner of the great Seal. After the Restoration he was again called to the degree of serjeant, June 21, 1660, and was chosen member for the county of Bedford in the parliament called that year. He sat upon the commiſſion for the trial of the regicides in October, was appointed one of the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas, November 3, 1660, and received the honour of knighthood December 4 following. He died in the year 1668.

Sir Matthew Hale, Knt. was of Lincoln's-Inn. In 1663 he was appointed one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and in the parliaments called 1654 and 1660, was returned member for Gloucestershire.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of the regicides in October, and constituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer November 7, 1660; he was likewise in that year a commissioner for settling and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king.

He was advanced to be lord chief justice of the King's Bench May 18, 1671, which place he resigned February 20, 1675-6. He died on Christmas day following, and was buried at Alderley in Gloucestershire.

"This excellent person, whose learning in the law was

scarce equalled, and never exceeded; was, in many respects, one of the most perfect characters of his age; he was far from inconsiderable as a philosopher and divine; he was as good and amiable in his private, as he was great and venerable in his public capacity. And though he was a man of true humility, he was not insensible of that honest praise which was bestowed on him by the general voice of mankind."

Sir Wadham Wyndham, Knt. was of Lincoln's Inn, and much esteemed in his profession. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law July 4, 1660, and sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides in October following.

He was appointed one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, November 24, 1660, and received the honour of knighthood the 4th of December following. Sir John Hawles gives him the character of the second best judge who sat in Westminster Hall from the Restoration to the Revolution.

Sir John Kelynge, Knt. was of the Inner Temple, and called to the degree of serjeant at law July 4, 1660; received the honour of knighthood January 21, 1661; and was advanced to be king's serjeant the 6th of November following.

He was chosen member for Bedford in the parliament called 1661, was made a justice of the King's Bench June 10, 1663, and constituted lord chief justice thereof November 21, 1665. He died (as is observed on the picture frame) May 9, 1671.

He wrote and published Reports of divers cases in pleas of the crown, in the reign of Charles II. with directions for justices of peace and others, which were republished by lord chief justice Holt, with notes and some new cases.

Sir John Archer, Knt. was admitted of Gray's-Inn in the year 1615, and chosen one of the members for Essex in the parliament called 1656. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, 1660; made one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas November 4, 1663, and received the honour of knighthood the 4th of December following.

He died February 8, 1681, aged eighty-four, and was buried at Theydon-Gernon.

Sir Richard Rainsford, Knt. was of Lincoln's Inn; called to

to the degree of serjeant at law October 5, 1660, and appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer Nov. 16, 1663.

He was made a justice of the King's Bench February 6, 1668, and upon the resignation of Sir Matthew Hale, was constituted lord chief justice thereof April 12, 1676, which post he resigned in 1678, and died February 17, 1679, aged seventy-five. He was buried at Dallington in Northamptonshire, where he built and founded an alms-house for four old persons, men and women, with a weekly allowance of two shillings each.

Sir Richard Rainsford, "had the disadvantage of succeeding Sir Matthew Hale, who was confessedly at the head of his profession; but though his merit, eclipsed by the superior lustre of his predecessor, appeared to be much less than it was in reality; he was as much above his successor in point of integrity, as he was below Sir Matthew Hale in point of learning."

Sir William Morton, Knt. was of the Inner Temple: when the civil wars broke out, he was one of the several gentlemen of the long robe who laid aside his gown, and took up the sword. He distinguished himself much (according to Clarendon) as a lieutenant-colonel of horse. At the Restoration he resumed his profession, and was made serjeant at law July 4, 1660: he was advanced to be king's serjeant July 1, 1663, and made a justice of the King's Bench November 3, 1665.

He discharged the office of judge with much gravity and learning, and was very terrible to those who chose to live by robbing on the highway.*

He died September 23, 1672, aged sixty-eight years, and was buried in the Temple church, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

Sir William Wilde, Knt. and Bart. was of the Inner Temple; chosen recorder of London November 3, 1659, and created a baronet September 13, 1660, in which year he represented the city of London in parliament.

He was upon the commission for the trial of the regicides in November 1660, called to the degree of serjeant at law October

* Clarendon, vol. II. p. 491.

October 5, 1660, and advanced to be king's serjeant November 10, 1661. Appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas April 16, 1668, and a justice of the King's Bench January 22, 1672.

His patent was revoked April 29, 1679, because he had *honestly* discountenanced the evidence of Bedloe against the jesuits Whitebread and Fenwick.* He died November 23, 1679, and was buried in the Temple church.

He published in 1661, in folio, Yelverton's reports of special cases in the King's Bench, temp. Eliz. and James I.

Sir John Vaughan, Knt. was of the Inner Temple. He represented the borough of Cardigan in the parliament called 1640, and was there distinguished for his learning and eloquence.

During the civil war he retired to the country, and was elected member for the county of Cardigan the first parliament after the Restoration. He afterwards joined the enemies of the earl of Clarendon, whose overtures of preferment he had constantly refused.

He received the honour of knighthood May 19, 1668; was called to the degree of serjeant at law the day following, and was constituted lord chief justice of the Common Pleas the twenty-third of the same month.

He died December 10, 1674, and was buried in the Temple church, where there is a monument erected to his memory; the inscription mentions his having been an intimate friend and executor of the learned Selden.

He wrote and collected the reports of the court in which he presided, which were published by his son Edward in one volume in folio, with a print of the lord chief juſtice.

Sir Timothy Littleton, Knt. was of the Inner Temple, and represented the borough of Ludlow in the parliament called 1661. Appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer February 1, 1670, and received the honour of knighthood June 29, 1671.

He died intestate March 29, 1679, and was buried in the Temple church.

* Burnet's Hist. of his own times, vol. I. p. 450.

Sir

Sir Hugh Wyndham, Knt was of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the degree of serjeant at law June 21, 1660; he represented the borough of Minehead in 1661; he was made a baron of the Exchequer June 20, 1670, and received the honour of knighthood the 28th of the same month. January 22, 1672, he was made a justice of the court of Common Pleas. He died on the circuit at Norwich in 1684, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried at Silton in Dorsetshire, where there is a noble monument erected to his memory.

Sir Edward Turnor, Knt. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and from thence removed to the Middle Temple (where for four generations his immediate ancestors had been placed.) July 7, 1660, he received the honour of knighthood, was made king's counsel, and attorney-general to the duke of York. October 9, 1660, he sat upon the trial of the regicides, in which he took an active part.

In the parliament called 1660, he was returned for the county of Essex; and in that of 1661, he represented the borough of Hertford, and was in that year chosen speaker of the House of Commons, in which post he continued till he was appointed solicitor-general May 11, 1670. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law May 19, 1671, and constituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer, the 23d of May following. He died at Bedford during the assizes there, March 4, 1675, and was buried at Little Parndon in Essex.

Sir Edward Thurland, Knt. was of the Inner Temple, of which society he was reader 14 Charles II. and represented the borough of Ryegate in the parliaments called 1659, 1660 and 1661.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law December 12, 1662; was solicitor-general to the duke of York, and received the honour of knighthood April 22, 1665. He was made a baron of the Exchequer January 24, 1672; and died in 1682, aged seventy-six; he was buried at Ryegate in Surrey, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory.

Sir Robert Atkyns, K. B. was of Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he was reader 16 Charles II.

At

At the Restoration he was made a knight of the Bath, and was then considered as one of the greatest ornaments of his profession. He was called to the degree of serjeant at law May 20, 1668, and advanced to be king's serjeant in 1671. He was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas April 25, 1672, which post he resigned in 1679, being unwilling to countenance the arbitrary proceedings then introduced.

He retired to his seat at Saperton in the county of Gloucester (which he had purchased of Sir William Pool) till the time of the Revolution, of which event he was a zealous promoter.

He was received with great marks of distinction by king William and his royal consort, who advanced him to be lord chief baron of the Exchequer April 17, 1689. He was in that year chosen speaker of the House of Lords; which high post he continued till 1693, when the great seal was given to Sir John Summers. He resigned his public employments in 1695, and died in 1709, aged eighty-eight years.

There is a learned volume of Law and Parliamentary Tracts written by Sir Robert Atkyns.

Sir William Ellis, Knt. was of Gray's Inn. He was chosen member for Grantham in the parliament called 1656, at which time it appears he was Oliver Cromwell's solicitor.

He was reader of Gray's Inn, 1668, called to the degree of serjeant at law June 26, 1669, and received the honour of knighthood April 30, 1671, about which time he was made king's serjeant.

He was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas December 18, 1672, and died, unmarried, December 2, 1680. He was buried at Nocton in Lincolnshire.

Sir Francis North (baron of Guildford) was of the society of the Middle Temple, and became so eminent in his profession, that the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him the 20th of May, 1671, when he was made solicitor-general. November 12, 1673, he was appointed attorney-general; and on the 23d of January, 1674, he was advanced to be lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He

was

was appointed lord keeper of the great seal December 20, 1682, and created baron of Guildford September 26, 1683. He died at his seat at Wroxton in Oxfordshire, September 5, 1685.

Sir Heneage Finch (earl of Nottingham) was the eldest son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, and speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I. Was born December 23, 1621, educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, of which society he was reader 13 Charles II. He was chosen member for Canterbury in the parliament held 1660, made solicitor-general June 6, 1660; received the honour of knighthood the day following, and created a baronet the same day. In October he sat upon the commission for the trial of the regicides. In 1661 was returned member for the university of Oxford; on May 10, 1670, made attorney-general, and constituted lord keeper of the great seal November 9, 1673; the same year advanced to the peerage by the title of "Lord Finch of Daventry;" and in 1675 declared lord high chancellor of England. May 12, 1681, created earl of Nottingham, and died December 18, 1682, aged sixty.

"Mr. Granger says, that "he rose by regular gradations to the high office of chancellor, for which he was eminently qualified. He presided in the Chancery when the whole kingdom was divided into factions; but had such a command of his passions, and was so nice in his conduct, that he always appeared to be of no faction himself. He was master of the powers of elocution in a very high degree; a talent extremely dangerous in the possession of a dishonest man. This he took every occasion of exerting; but it was only to enforce and adorn, never to weaken or disguise the truth." Blackstone speaks also highly of him in his *Commentaries*.

The portraits were executed by Michael Wright, a good painter in the reign of Charles II. and James II. and who died in the year 1700. It had been intended that Sir Peter Lely should paint these pictures; but the proud German fastidiously refused to wait on the judges at their chambers; and therefore the English artist was employed; he received

60*l.* for each picture. In the year 1779 they were found to be in so bad a condition as to make it an even question with the Committee of City Lands, whether they should continue in their places, or be committed to the flames. To the eternal honour of Mr. Alderman Townsend, chairman of the committee, his vote decided in favour of their preservation.* He recommended Mr. Roma, who, by his skill in repairing pictures, rescued them from the rage of time; so that they may remain another century, a proof of the gratitude of the capital.

In the hall is also the whole length portrait of the late earl CAMDEN; who presided in the Court of Common Pleas with a dignity, weight and impartiality never exceeded by any of his predecessors. When Mr. Wilkes was seized and committed to the Tower, on an illegal *General Warrant*, his lordship, with the intrepidity of a British magistrate, and the fortitude of an Englishman, granted a *habeas corpus*; and on Mr. Wilkes being brought before the court, discharged him from his confinement, on the 6th of May, 1763, in a speech which must ever redound to his honour. His wise and spirited behaviour on this remarkable occasion, so interesting to every true-born Briton, was so acceptable to the nation, that the city of London presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box;† and voted the picture we have just mentioned to be placed as a respectful memorial of the conduct of an upr ght judge.

His

* London's Gratitude, p. 19. *et seq.*

† His lordship's letter to the chamberlain on this occasion is so descriptive of his character, that we have preserved it:

"Sir,

"It is impossible for me not to feel the most sensible pleasure in finding my behaviour in the administration of justice approved by the city of London—the most respectable body in this kingdom, after the two houses of parliament.

"If they have been pleased from any part of my conduct to entertain an opinion of my integrity—the best quality of a judge, my utmost ambition is satisfied; and I may venture, without the reproach of vanity, to take to myself the character of an honest man, which the City of London have told me I am entitled to: But they will give me leave, at the same time

His lordship is represented in his full robes as lord chief justice, with books and papers, the representation of a Turkey carpet, which covers the table, and descends in rich folds, has been very much admired; underneath is the following inscription:

Hanc Iconem
CAROLI PRATT, Esq.
Summi Judicis C. B.
In Honorem Tanti Viri
Anglicæ Libertatis Lege Assertoris
Fidi
S. P. Q. L.
In Curia Municipali
Proni Jusserunt
Nono Kal. Mar. A. D. MDCCLXIV.
Gulielmo Bridgen, Arm. Præ. Urb.

The picture is in the best stile of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and has been engraved by Bazire.

Over the steps to the mayor's court, on each side, at some height, are two giants of an enormous size; the one holding a pole-ax, the other an halbert; supposed to be an antient Briton, and a Roman, expressed by the eagle upon his shield.

Between these, and directly over the steps and aperture leading to the mayor's court, is a balcony, supported at each end by four iron pillars in the form of palm-trees, which compose something like two arbours: under these are the following large capital letters, S. P. Q. L. *i. e. Senatus Populus Que Londinensis.*

In the front of the balcony is a very fine clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak: at the four corners of which are

time, to ascribe it only to my own good fortune, that I happened to be distinguised upon the present occasion, beyond the rest of my brethren; since I am persuaded, that, if they had been called upon as I was, they would have acted with the like conscientious regard to their oaths and to the law of the land.

"Since, however, the City of London has now given me a reputation, I must take more than ordinary care to preserve their gift, by the strictest attention to my duty, knowing that the best way of thanking the public for honours like these is by persevering in the same conduct, by which their approbation was first acquired."

carved the Cardinal Virtues; on the top the figure of Time, with a cock on each side of him.

The great hall is also decorated with two fine specimens of sculpture:

The first is at the west end, to the memory of that disinterested patriot,

WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.

twice lord mayor, in 1763, and 1770.

A pair of neat brackets form the base of this monument, on which the figure of the lord mayor, esteemed an excellent likeness, is placed, standing in the position in which it is supposed that he addressed the king when he presented the city remonstrance in 1770. The emblematic figures represent London and Commerce in attitudes of mourning.

Underneath is the following address Mr. Beckford made to his Majesty:

"Most gracious Sovereign;

"Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare, in your royal presence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would at all times affect their minds? The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown. We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

"Permit me, Sire, to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, is an enemy to your Majesty's Person and Family, a Violater of the Public Peace, and a Betrayer of our Happy Constitution, as it was established at the Glorious Revolution."

The

Grainger sc.

MONUMENT to the Memory of ALDERMAN BECKFORD.

In Guildhall.

Monument in Guildhall
to the Memory of the
EARL OF CHATHAM.

The other sculptured monument is a cenotaph of

WILLIAM, EARL OF CHATHAM;

elevated on a base, fixed on a rock: the earl, in the habit of a Roman senator, appears gracefully looking on a figure representing the City of London; his left hand sustains the helm of government, whilst his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is smiling on her protector, through whose zeal, assisted by the four quarters of the world, she is pouring plenty into the lap of Britannia.

The City, graced with a mural crown, with a look of gratitude seems to address her noble friend, and at the same time pointing to Commerce; at her feet are placed the emblems of Industry, and on her right, those of Justice and Power.

Upon the plinth is engraved the following inscription:

"In grateful Acknowledgment to the Supreme Disposer of events, who, intending to advance this nation for such time as to his wisdom seemed good, to an high pitch of Prosperity and Glory, by Unanimity at home—by Confidence and Reputation abroad—by Alliance wisely chosen and faithfully observed—by Colonies united and protected—by decisive Victories by sea and land—by Conquests made by Arms and Generosity in every part of the globe—and by Commerce, for the first time, united with, and made to flourish by War—was pleased to raise up as a proper instrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

"The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, mindful of the Benefits which the City of London received by her ample Share in the general Prosperity, have erected to the Memory of this eminent Statesman and powerful Orator, this Monument in her Guildhall, that her Citizens may never meet for the Transaction of their Affairs, without being reminded that the Means by which Providence raises a Nation to Greatness, are the Virtues infused into Great Men; and that to withhold from these Virtues, either of the Living or the Dead, the Tribute of Esteem and Veneration, is to deny to themselves the Means of Happiness and Honour.

"This distinguished Person, for the Service rendered to King George II. and to King George III. was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

"The

The British Nation honoured his Memory with a public Funeral, and a public Monument, amongst her illustrious Men in Westminster Abbey."

Under this is an oval Medallion, charged with the cap of liberty, inscribed upon the turn-up *Libertas*, richly adorned with laurels, festoons, &c. The back of the whole is a pyramidal slab of variegated marble.

Both the above monuments were the performance of the late John Bacon, Esq. R. A. the first whilst in the employment of Mr. Moore, whose name is inscribed on the monument.

THE CHAMBERLAIN's OFFICE.

THIS apartment is most elegantly decorated with those tokens, twenty-two in number, of public gratitude, conveyed in the thanks of the corporation of London to the heroes who signalized themselves in preserving their country in its independence, from the despotic mandates of insolent ambition. These beautiful copies are richly and beautifully illuminated on vellum, mostly written by the masterly pen of Mr. Thomas Tomkins, and handsomely framed and glazed.

They are placed in the following order:

To Sir Robert Calder, May 10, 1797.

Rear Admiral Parker, March, 10, 1797.

Sir John Jervis, March 10, 1797.

For their gallant behaviour in defeating the Spanish fleet, on the 14th of February, in the same year.

Captain Sir Edward Berry, the captains, &c. of Sir Horatio Nelson's fleet, for the victory at the Nile, August 1, 1798.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the general officers, and soldiers, for effecting a landing in Holland, and causing the surrender of the Dutch Fleet; September 13, 1799.

Sir William Sidney Smith, for his gallant defence of the city of Acre, besieged by Buonaparte, October 11, 1799.

A beautiful engraving from the writing of Mr. Tomkins; being Lord Nelson's official dispatch concerning the victory at the Nile.

To Lord Nelson, for his conduct in obtaining that victory, and the vote of common-council for a sword, value 200*l.* to be presented to his lordship.

Sir

Sir Edward Hamilton, for his gallantry in re-capturing the Hermione; March 6, 1800.

Commodore Nelson, for his conduct, jointly with Sir John Jervis, &c. on the 14th of February, 1797.

Vice Admiral Mitchell, his officers and seamen, for capturing the Dutch fleet; September 13, 1799.

Vice Admiral Thomson, and a gold box, value one hundred guineas; March 10, 1797.

Major-general Sir William Meadows, for his gallantry in the East Indies; October 4, 1792.

Vice Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, for his eminent services under Lord Duncan, at the battle of Camperdown, and a sword of two hundred guineas; October 19, 1797.

Sir Charles Grey, his officers, &c. for their bravery in the West Indies; May 27, 1794.

Lord Viscount Duncan, for the victory at Camperdown; and a sword of two hundred guineas value; October 19, 1797.

Vice Admiral Waldegrave, for the defeat of the Spanish fleet, jointly with Sir John Jervis, &c. and a gold box, value two hundred guineas; March 10, 1797.

Earl Howe, his officers and seamen, for the victory over the French fleet; June 18, 1794.

Sir John Jervis (now Earl of St. Vincent) his officers, &c. for their gallantry in the West Indies; May 27, 1794.

Marquis Cornwallis, for his meritorious conduct in the East Indies; October 4, 1792.

Lord Bridport, for his victory, on the 23d of June, 1795, over the French fleet; October 9, 1795.

Sir John Borlace Warren, for his general bravery, and more particularly for his victory over the French fleet off Bantry Bay; with the vote of a gold box, value one hundred guineas; December 6, 1796.

The armorial bearings of the above brave men are placed over each vote of thanks, the city arms at the bottom, and the borders composed of such emblems and trophies as were distinguishable of the actions which the various records exhibit.

Beside

Beside the above, the following eminent persons have also received the freedom of the city, since the accession of his present Majesty:

1761, May 1.—The Right Honourable ARTHUR ONSLOW, speaker of the House of Commons.

1761, June 5.—His Royal Highness EDWARD DUKE OF YORK, brother to king George III.

1764, February 15.—The Right Honourable SIR CHARLES PRATT, (Earl Camden.)

1765, June 6.—His Royal Highness WILLIAM HENRY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, brother to George III.

1767, June 17.—The Right Honourable CHARLES TOWNSHEND, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his kind and successful endeavours to serve the Court of Common Council in their application to parliament for several improvements to be made in the metropolis.

1768, October 12.—CHRISTIAN VII. KING OF DENMARK.

1776, March 14.—RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S. for his pamphlet on Civil Liberty.

1777, May 15.—The Right Honourable Sir FLETCHER NORTON, speaker of the House of Commons, for promoting and forwarding the act for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Thames, &c.

1779, February 12.—The Honourable Admiral AUGUSTUS KEPPEL.

1780, March 6.—Admiral Sir GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, afterwards Lord Rodney.

1780, June 26.—Sir HENRY GOULD, Knt. one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, for resting his security (during the late riots) on the protection of the laws of the land, and refusing the aid of the military, which was offered to all the judges. Mr. Justice Gould, it is said, declined accepting the fredom, considering it improper to be received for merely doing his duty.

In the Chamberlain's Office, are exhibited Hogarth's prints of the *Industrious and Idle Apprentice*, and others upon moral and instructive subjects.

By the custom of London, any *perſon above fourteen, and under twenty-one, unmarried, may bind himſelf apprentice, &c.* according to the custom, *and the master thereupon shall have the same remedy against him, as if he were twenty-one.* In covenant brought on an indenture of such an apprentice, the courts hold the custom sufficiently alledged to give and make good an action of *covenant*, that *Tale Remedium* implies it, as well as other things; and though by common law or the statute, his covenant shall not bind him, yet by custom it shall.

If the indentures be not inrolled before the chamberlain within the year, upon a petition to the mayor and aldermen, &c. a *ſcire facias* shall issue to the master to shew cause why not enrolled; and if it was through the master's default, the apprentice may sue out his indentures; otherwise, if through the fault of the apprentice, as if he would not come and present himself before the chamberlain, &c. for it cannot be enrolled unless the infant is in court and acknowledges it. 2 *Rol. Rep.* 305. *Palm.* 361, and see 1 *Mod.* 271.

This custom does not extend to one bound apprentice to a waterman under twenty-one, for the company of watermen are but a voluntary society, and being free of that does not make any one free of London. 6 *Mod.* 69.

According to the same custom, when a master binds an apprentice, he must be declared a *citizen* as well as a *freeman*.

There are many citizens, who for want of necessary information respecting themselves and apprentices, have fallen into mistakes respecting INROLLMENT. It is the business of publications of this nature to afford the most ample information in their power; therefore we remark:

The reason usually given why a master does not chuse very often to enroll his apprentice is, "That if the apprentice *be inrolled* the master is bound to keep him, though he turn out to be a thief, gamester, &c. but that *if he is not inrolled*, he may be turned away at pleasure; this is a great mistake: For, if an apprentice shall not be enrolled, and the master turn him away, the apprentice may in such case bring his action upon the covenants in his indenture, and recover damages from time to time against his master: And if the apprentice be inrolled and turned away, he has the same remedy.

But on the other hand, "If the apprentice be a thief, the master

may as lawfully turn him away when he is inrolled, as when he is not inrolled, so that it be done before, and with the authority of, the chamberlain; for the inrollment is no obligation upon the master to keep the apprentice more than before he was inrolled; but by the inrollment the master answers the oath he took when he was made free, the penalty of breaking which is disfranchisement, and other penalties, and obliges the apprentice not to go away at his pleasure.

Again, "Although an apprentice be inrolled he may be discharged from his master, in case the master shall beat him unreasonably without cause; or in case the master refuse to find him sufficient necessaries; or if the master turn the apprentice out of his service or leave off his trade; or shall neglect to instruct his apprentice, &c. But all these matters *must be discussed* before the chamberlain, and determined by him in equity." But an indenture cannot be sued out except in the Lord Mayor's Court.*

There is also an opinion "that at age, the apprentice may discharge himself."—But by the custom of London, "If an apprentice shall be bound by a city indenture, no law nor custom can discharge him or her from their service till the full term of that indenture has expired."

When an apprentice is by consent of his master to be turned over to another master of the same trade, it cannot be done by a scrivener; but the apprentice must be first turned over before the company where he was bound, and then before the chamberlain: And it is to be observed, that if an apprentice be turned over by the company only, it is no obligation for the second master to keep such apprentice; nor is the apprentice compellable thereby to serve such second master, but may depart from the service of such master at his pleasure, by suing out his indenture against his first master, which may be done without the privity or knowledge of the second master. And there is no remedy. "The best way, therefore, in all cases of doubt, is to apply at the Chamberlain's Office, where ample information and instruction upon these and other particulars may be easily gained."

* Should an apprentice refuse to be enrolled within the first year of the term of his servitude, the master may, within that time, bring his indenture to the chamberlain or his clerk, who will enter it upon record, which record will answer every purpose of inrollment; and shall bar every apprentice from discharging himself.

The

The LORD MAYOR'S COURT is appropriated for the accommodation of the Court of King's Bench during its sitting in London.

In this court is a half length portrait of Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON, Knight, who was a member of Lincoln's Inn, chosen member for Ipswich in 1713, which borough he represented in parliament till he was advanced to the bench. In 1714 he was chosen recorder of London, and on the 6th of February 1716, appointed solicitor general, which post he resigned March 17, 1719.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law November 26, 1729, and was constituted one of the barons of the Exchequer the day following.

He died October 27, 1739, and by will dated January 9, 1737-8, "He left his portrait, painted by *Seaman*, to the court of aldermen, either to be put up in the council chamber, or in the outer court where the recorder used to sit, and requested them to give directions accordingly; he desired they would accept his picture as a token of his respect for the city, and the high sense he had of the favours conferred upon him; being conscious of having served the city faithfully, and with integrity, and hoping to be remembered accordingly."

The OLD COUNCIL CHAMBER, in which the lord mayor and aldermen hold their court, is a handsome room, with a heavy painted and gilt cieling; round the top of the room are affixed shields bearing the arms of several chief magistrates.

But the apartment of peculiar notice in this city senate house, is

THE COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

THE room itself is spacious and plain; the ceiling forms a dome, the centre of which is a sky-light. The accommodations for the court when assembled are excellent, and the pictures which decorate the dome and walls, are objects of undiminished attention.

The dome is commenced from four Tuscan arches, on

which it is formed into an escalloped shell; the angles are embellished by paintings of the following subjects, tending to shew the utility of the arts in improving the mind, as well as pleasing the eye.

I. PROVIDENCE, painted by *Rigaud*. Emblematically expressed by the figure of a venerable matron, nobly cloathed in white and gold coloured robes, seated on the clouds, and crowned with ears of corn and grapes, holding in her right hand two keys and the helm of a ship. She is seated on the clouds, to shew that she presides over all the affairs of the world, and crowned with ears of corn and grapes, to denote that all the good things we enjoy proceed from her. The keys and helm of a ship shew her secret power, and the safety we enjoy under her guidance and government. The eye on her breast, surrounded with rays of light, is expressive of omniscience, watchful care, and foresight. An angel on her right hand points to the sun and the moon, as the principal instruments through which she dispenses the blessings she bestows. Another angel on her left, presses the clouds to produce rain and dew, to refresh the earth, which is represented by the globe below, on which is traced a faint representation of this island; over which two angels are pouring out of a cornucopiæ a variety of fruits, to signify the plenty we enjoy from her bounty. Her extended arms, and open hand, imply liberality and protection. The whole indicating the goodness of Providence, in furnishing us so liberally with every thing necessary for the happiness of mankind.

II. INNOCENCE; or INFANCY and YOUTH. By *J. Rigaud*. Allegorically represented by the figure of a Virgin simply clad in white robes, in allusion to the purity of her mind and heart. She sits caressing a lamb, which is a noted attribute of Innocence, because it has neither the power nor intention of doing any harm. In the back ground are seen several palm trees. Some little boys, emblematical of youth, are endeavouring to reach the branches, and presenting one already gathered to the figure of Innocence; the palm having always been considered as the reward, and a mark of the triumph of Innocence over the vices and allurements of the world. By her side grows a white lily, the most approved symbol of purity; and at her feet grow more common flowers, such as daisies and lilies of the valley, emblems of humility. One of the children

children is playfully decking the lamb with a wreath of roses. Beneath is a child washing his hands at a clear spring, another expression of Innocence.

III. Wisdom; by *Rigaud*: represented by the figure of a woman cloathed in white and blue robes. She turns to an angel on her right hand, who holds a mirror, to denote that Wisdom consists in the true knowledge of ourselves. On her left, another angel holds a serpent in a circle, biting his tail, the symbol of eternity, and implies that Wisdom looks to futurity, as well as the present time. She has a corselet on her body, and an helmet on her head, emblems of fortitude and security. Her temples emit rays of light, as emblematic of the illumination of the mind. A jewel hanging by a chain of gold on her breast, is intended to shew that Wisdom leads to honour and eminence. Her right hand holds a shield, in the middle of which is the figure of a dove, which signifies the heavenly influence of the Spirit; and her left hand leans on a book with seven seals, and a lamb on the top, to denote that from Divine Revelation alone we acquire true wisdom. She is seated on a rock, to shew that she is firm and immoveable in her purposes. At her feet is a cock, the acknowledged emblem of vigilance. Beneath is a boy, holding and pointing to a book, on the open leaf of which is written, from the Proverbs of Solomon, ch. iv. ver. 7, 8; "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get Wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee honour when thou doest embrace her."

IV. Happiness. The painter, *Mr. Rigaud*, has in this piece chosen those outward marks of happiness which result from successful industry. She is therefore represented by the figure of an amiable and graceful woman, with a placid countenance, and dressed in white and rich coloured robes. She is seated, because there is no happiness without tranquillity. In one hand she holds the caduceus of Mercury, to indicate industry, commerce, and good management; in the other a cornucopiæ with fruit, as the produce of her well-regulated endeavours, and an acknowledged symbol of plenty; peace and plenty being the great sources of public as well as private happiness. She is seated in the midst of a garden, planted with fruit trees, some hops, and vines; at a distance is seen a mansion, or noble retreat, beyond which is a distant view of the sea, bringing in the produce of other countries.

To

To complete the scene, she is surrounded by her happy children, enjoying the blessings she has procured. One is holding a cup overflowing with some kind of beverage. Another on her lap is presenting to her a golden apple; while a third, at her feet, has his lap full of all kinds of treasure, and a golden cup also filled to a heap with pieces of gold, pearls, &c. The Genius of Peace is with one hand presenting her with an olive-branch, and in the other he holds a torch, with which he is setting fire to the implements of war, while with his foot he tramples on a broken sword; indicating a general peace, and the happy period so much wished for, of wars being totally banished from the earth. She is crowned with flowers, to denote festivity on the completion of her wishes.

At the west end of the room, over the lord mayor's chair, which is seated with red velvet, and the arms and back gilt, is the grand painting, by COPLEY, of

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FLOATING BATTERIES BEFORE GIBRALTAR.—Voted by the corporation to commemorate the gallant defence of that important fortress by General Elliot, (afterwards Lord Heathfield) in 1782.

The picture is divided into two groups; and the principal lights are distinguished by the smoke from the fire of the garrison, and the commander in chief's white charger, on the right side of the picture; contrasted with the flames of the Spanish gun-boats, sinking sailors, &c. on the left. The prominent figures, nineteen in number, are as large as life, and mostly portraits; the faces are very fine, exquisitely finished, and full of animated expression. The groupe of English and Spaniards intermixed forms a very striking contrast, and throughout the whole of the picture, the feelings of terror intermixed with humanity are displayed in a masterly manner.

On the north and south walls, are four other paintings, on detached subjects relating to the siege, and represent:

I. THE ENGLISH LINES WITHIN THE TOWN, WITH THE HOUSES BURNING AND IN RUINS.

II. VIEW FROM THE SEA, AND BLOWING UP THE VESSELS.

III. THE BRITISH FLEET, UNDER LORD HOWE BEARING DOWN TO THE RELIEF OF THE FORTRESS.

IV. SECOND VIEW OF BURNING THE SPANISH VESSELS.

SOUTH WALL. Near the chief magistrate's chair, is a fine half-length of the late Marquis CORNWALLIS, leaning his left hand on a rock; his right supported by his cane, his head uncovered.

In the centre is an excellent picture of THE DEATH OF DAVID RIZZIO. The figures finely grouped, and the story most affectingly represented.

Below are two charming paintings:

I. CONJUGAL AFFECTION, OR INDUSTRY AND PRUDENCE; by *R. Smirke*, R. A.

The subject of this picture is intended to represent conjugal and domestic happiness, as the result of prudence, industry, and a well regulated life. It is supposed to be the family of a merchant or tradesman, whose personal exertions in his profession (assisted by the co-operation of a wife of congenial mind, no less assiduous in her proper sphere) have raised him, even in the prime of life, to senatorial importance in the councils of his fellow-citizens. A father, mother, and three children, are introduced. The time of the composition is supposed to be just when the father is quitting, for the business of the morning, a family who shares and returns his affection. The youngest, an infant female, is soliciting his caresses; an elder boy with a ledger, requesting instructions of his father, shews his future destination; and the other, leaning on his mother's knee, appears, by a book in his hand, to have been under her tuition. On the part of the wife, an affectionate attention to the companion of her life, is meant chiefly to be impressed on her countenance; and, sharing all the tender feelings which agitate the breast of her husband, the work of her needle, and the instruction of her child, are at that moment suspended.

The accompaniments of the group, or other decorations of the scene, are intended to explain the subject, and illustrate those excellent qualities, which are supposed to have given success to their mutual labours.

Behind the principal figure is an escritoir, on the top of which is placed a small statue, in the robes of an ancient magistrate, representing Sir R. Whittington, the celebrated mayor of this city; whose industry and good fortune have become proverbial. Its pedestal is formed of several steps: at each end of the lowest stands a beehive, to shew that industry is the basis of prosperity; and also,

also, that it is by gradations the man of business rises to honour and wealth. A clock is introduced, to shew, that a strict attention to the progress of time, is essential to regularity and promptitude in every profession; and its embellishments, the cock, the owl, and cornucopiæ, denote, that the dawn of morning, and the shades of evening, begin and terminate the labours of an industrious man;—those wise and well directed labours which are continually recompensed with abundance. The two uppermost pictures, which serve as ornaments to the apartment, represent Commerce and Agriculture; and the subject of the larger historical one below, is the Parable of the Talents (mentioned in Matthew, 25.), where the master commends and rewards the faithful servants, who had, by their assiduity, doubled the sum which had been committed to their care.

On one side, a servant attends with the gown of an alderman; intimating, that his master, who had arrived to that dignity, was then going to attend upon public business. The dog by his side, is the symbol of fidelity and attachment, the honourable characteristics of his station. Near him, an open window discovers a view on the river, with shipping, wharfs, and other appearances of traffic, alluding as well to the particular avocations of the principal personage, as to the commercial importance of this great city.

Those emblematical accompaniments on the other side of the picture, are intended to illustrate the feminine and conjugal virtues, and such duties as are more immediately applicable to the wife. Implements of industry lie near her, on the table. The cat placed at her feet, is the emblem of that personal neatness, which not only gives a value, but is essential to female excellence. The bird singing in its cage, has an obvious allusion to the qualities that properly belong to her conjugal situation;—a cheerful submission to the restraints which duty and affection impose: for the range of a virtuous wife is necessarily confined, as the chief objects of her worldly regards are, to the narrow limits of her own domains! and cheerfulness as naturally diffuses happiness to all within the sphere of its influence, as light and heat are communicated by the sun; but in no instance is it more valuable, than in the twofold character of *Mother* and *Wife:* the husband finds in it a healing balm to the wounds inflicted by care, and their mutual offspring a source of harmony and peace.

Through

Through the opening of a window, on the same side of the picture, the spire of a church is seen; and is intended to shew, that religion, though it is the peculiar ornament, and best security of the fair sex, is still necessary to the successful exertions of industry, and the full enjoyment of its fruits; for without the blessing of Heaven, the utmost efforts of man, and all his hopes of repose and happiness in society, are delusive and vain.

II. THE MISERIES OF CIVIL WAR; from Shakespere's Henry IV.

On the NORTH WALL, a fine portrait, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, of LORD HEATHFIELD, holding a key with both hands, in allusion to his office as governor and keeper of Gibraltar.

Mr. *Northcote*, has bestowed some of the best efforts of his masterly pencil by two extremely fine and characteristic representations of the MALE AND FEMALE TIGER, placed under the portraits of Marquis CORNWALLIS, and Lord HEATHFIELD.

Here are also portraits of those naval heroes, Earl HOWE, Lord Vifcount DUNCAN, and Lord Viscount NELSON.

THE DEATH OF WAT TYLER. This is a painting of very great merit. The complacent and magnanimous deportment of King Richard, contrasted with the surprise and resentment of the populace on account of the fallen traitor, are exhibited in a masterly manner.

The portraits of Lord RODNEY, and Lord Viscount HOOD, the naval heroes, during the American war; two pictures of SEA-FIGHTS; and several prints of the NEW DOCKS, ornament the wall without the inclosure.

Over the chimney piece, on the east side, is the model of the fine *alto relievo*, executed by *Banks*, for the front of the Shakespere Gallery, Pall Mall; and two pictures:

I. THE PROCESSION OF THE LORD MAYOR AND LIVERY COMPANIES TO WESTMINSTER HALL, BY WATER, ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

II. THE CEREMONY OF SWEARING IN MR. ALDERMAN NEWNHAM, AS LORD MAYOR, IN GUILDHALL, ON THE 8th OF NOVEMBER, 1781. This picture exhibits nearly

the length of Guildhall; the figures are portraits of the principal members of the corporation at that time.

An admirable portrait of the late Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, the liberal donor of most of the paintings we have recited, habited in all the insignia of his office as lord mayor of London.

Mr. BOYDELL's portrait is appropriately attended by two pictures of MINERVA, and APOLLO.

Above these paintings are three fine imitations of *alto relievo*.

We close this account of the embellishments which grace the COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER, by noticing an engraved plate, above the marble of the chimney, which records the following Resolution:

"At a Court of Common Council, Feb. 27, 1800, on the motion of Mr. Deputy Goodbehere, it was resolved, That the members of this corporation, grateful for the delight afforded them, as often as they assemble in this court, by the splendid collection of paintings presented by Mr. Aderman Boydell, entertaining an affectionate sense of the honour done them by that celebrated patron of arts, and proud of the relation in which they stand to him as fellow-citizens, do, in testimony of those feelings, request him to sit for his portrait, to an artist of his own choice: conscious, however, that hereby they are only requesting him to confer a new gratification on themselves and their successors, and unwilling that, amidst such and so many remembrances of sublime characters and illustrious actions, his portrait should be wanting, who, discerning in the discovery, and munificent in the encouragement, of merit in others, combined in his own character private integrity with public spirit, and solid honesty with a highly cultivated taste."

We have thus completed our intention of giving an ample description of Guildhall, respecting its more important divisions. It may be necessary to state that there are various offices, and courts within, and attached to the building, which to describe here would be needless.

The

The architecture of the great hall is in its original state, only in the lower range of windows, which are pointed, and bounded by tiers of trefoil pannels. The intermediate clustered pillars, and the arcades, are very beautiful. The great eastern and western windows, are exquisitely divided by mullions and tracery, in the best antient florid style.

This hall is in length one hundred and fifty-three feet, breadth forty-eight, and altitude fifty-feet to the roof, which is flat, and divided into pannels. It is sufficiently capacious to contain nearly seven thousand persons.

GUILDHALL CHAPEL,

situate between Blackwell Hall and Guildhall, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, was founded in the year 1299, and called London College.

This chapel or college was surrendered among others. The chapel remained to the mayor and commonalty, who bought it of King Edward VI. and divers other messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the city of London, for the sum of 456*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon their humble petition; the yearly value being computed to be 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The date of the patent was April 10, to commence from the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, in the third of the said king's reign; and the city holds it in soccage of the manor of Greenwich.

Upon the front of this chapel are set up the figures, in stone, of King Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, and of King Charles I. treading upon a globe.

This chapel having been much defaced, but not burnt down, in the fire of London, A. D. 1666; it was afterwards repaired and used as a place for Divine Service by the corporation; but the business increasing, it has since been desecrated, and is now converted to the Court of Requests, as part of Guildhall.

Adjoining to this chapel, on the south side, was an extensive library, furnished with books for the use of the Guildhall and the college. This library was erected by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, and by William

Bury. In the reign of Edward VI. the protector, Somerset, sent for the books, under a promise of being speedily restored; but he broke his word, and they were never returned.

BAKEWELL HALL, *vulgarly called* BLACKWELL HALL.

THIS edifice has been employed for ages as a market for all broad cloths brought to London.

Its original name was BASING'S HAUGH, or *Hall*, from the family of Basing, who originally raised the fabric; and have given their name to BASING'S HALL STREET, and to BASING'S HAW, corruptly *Bassishaw*, Ward. Basing's Haugh, in process of time, descended to a proprietor named Thomas Bakewell, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III. and from him it took the name of *Bakewell* Hall. It afterwards fell to the crown, and Richard II. sold it, with its garden and appurtenances, to the city of London, for 50*l*. The old hall, after having been rebuilt in 1558, was destroyed by the great fire, and again constructed in its present form in the year 1672.

The building is square, with two courts, surrounded by warehouses, with two spacious entrances, one from Basinghall Street, the other from Guildhall Yard, which is the principal front; the door case of this front is adorned with two columns of the Doric order, entablature, and pediment, in which are the king's arms, and underneath the city arms, cupids, and other ornaments.

Within this building, which also has an entrance on the west side from Cateaton Street, there are divers apartments or warehouses, called by the names of their different cloths; in which each piece of cloth pays one penny for pitching, and a halfpenny *per* week resting; by which means there arises a large annual revenue; which, by the generosity of the citizens, is applied towards the support of Christ's Hospital, and the governors have the sole management of these warehouses. It may be said to be the greatest woollen cloth market in the world; and therefore it has always been the particular care of the city of London to provide good regulations and orders for this market. For, so early

early as the 21st of Richard II. it was ordained, That no manner of person should sell any woollen cloths, except they were first brought, harboured, and discharged, at the common market of Blackwell Hall, upon pain of forfeiture thereof. And that ordinance was confirmed by an act of common council, held on the 1st of August, 8 Hen. VIII. with this addition, That no manner of person, being a freeman of this city, suffer any manner of person whatsoever, be he free or foreign, to buy or sell any manner of woollen cloths, harboured or lodged, contrary to the said ordinance, within his shop, chamber, or other place within his house, unless the said cloths were first brought to Blackwell Hall, and there bought and sold; under the penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.* for every broad cloth; 3*s.* 4*d.* for every Kersey; and 20*d.* for every Dessein of Bridgewater and other pieces of cloth. Double for a second offence: and disfranchisement for a third offence.

On the east side of Basinghall Street, and a little to the northward of Blackwell Hall, is a paved alley, a thoroughfare into Coleman Street, and is called Mason's Alley from

MASONS' HALL,

which stands at the south-east angle; and, though small, it is convenient, and well-built of stone, bounded on the south by the church-yard of St. Stephen. It is now occupied by a carpet manufacturer.

This is the company which was incorporated about the year 1410, by the name and stile of *The Freemasons*; a fraternity of great account, and honoured by many of the gentry and nobility, and even by several kings, who have been members of their society. In 1477, William Hanckstow, clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their society, as borne at this time: but the present company act under the incorporation granted by the letters patent of the 29th of Charles II. on the 17th of September, 1677, by the name of "The Master, Warden, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Masons of the City of London." Under which stile they enjoy the privilege of the livery,

livery, and are governed by a master and two wardens, who are chosen annually, as in all other companies; and a court of assistants, who are chosen for life, except they commit any act that shall disqualify or disfranchise them.

On the same side of the way in Basinghall Street, is

WEAVER's HALL,

which is handsomely built, and neatly adorned on the inside with hangings, fretwork, and a screen of the Ionic order.

This company is of very great antiquity, and perhaps was the first incorporated society in this city. The weavers were originally named *Thelarii*, and, in the reign of king Henry I. they paid 16*l.* to the crown for their immunities, and eighteen marks annually. In 1200 king John disfranchised them, at the instance of the mayor and citizens of London, for which favour the citizens paid twenty marks *per annum* to the king. What their crime was we are not informed; but it must have been of great magnitude, since a whole community were expelled for such a small sum. It is not improbable, that the difference between the citizens and weavers might arise from some bad practices of the weavers, who, by virtue of a power granted by king Henry II. in the thirty-first year of his reign, were put under the inspection of the portgrave, or chief magistrate of London: for, amongst other articles, that king ordained, "If any man made cloth of Spanish wool mixed with English wool, the portgrave, or chief magistrate of London, ought to burn it."

This corporation seems to have been of opponent principles on more occasions than one. There was a contest between the company and the city, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, on account of the permission to persons not of the company to exercise the art of weaving. Again, during the mayoralty of Mr. Beckford, this was one of the refractory companies, in disobeying the precept of the lord mayor, in the political disputes of 1768, and the following years.

The company originally consisted of tapestry and cloth weavers, who, in the 7th of Henry IV. were reinstated with their

their freedom, and by act of parliament put under the management and authority of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; though they stand no higher than the forty-second company. Its present state is extremely different, and consists chiefly of worsted, cotton, and silk weavers, who, in the silk branches, may be said with great truth, to surpass all the world in the richness, beauty, and strength of their manufactured silks.

The government of this fraternity is in two officers, called bailiffs, two wardens, and a court of assistants; and it is privileged with the livery.

SAMBROOKE COURT is formed from the site of a mansion, belonging to Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, formerly an eminent merchant.

Nearly opposite is

COOPERS' HALL.

THIS is a very handsome brick structure. The hall room is wainscoted to the height of fourteen feet, and the pavement is marble. There are three large arched windows towards the street, in which are several coats of arms. The room is also ornamented by the portrait of Sir John Fleet, lord mayor in 1693; and Mr. Henry Stroud, a member of the company, who, in 1704, gave 6500*l.* to build and endow a free school and alms houses, at Egham in Surrey. In this hall the state lottery tickets have lately been drawn.

The COOPERS' COMPANY was incorporated in the year 1501, by Henry VII. under the title of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of COOPERS of London and suburbs thereof;" and by stat. 23 Henry VIII. it was ordained that "No brewer, who shall brew for sale beer or ale, shall occupy the mystery of *Coopers*, nor make any barrels or other vessels whereby they shall put their beer or ale to sale; but all such barrels, or other vessels of wood, shall be made and marked by the *Coopers*, upon pain to forfeit for every such barrel or other vessel, three shillings and four-pence.

"The wardens of the mystery of Coopers in London, taking

taking with them an officer of the mayor's, shall have power to search and gauge all such barrels and other vessels to be made for ale, beer, and soap, to be put to sale in London, and within two miles without the suburbs; and to mark every such barrel and other vessel with St. Anthony's cross. The same wardens to have, for the search and gauging of every such barrel and every other vessel, one farthing of the owners or makers; and shall have authority to retain every such vessel as they shall so gauge and mark, until they be satisfied thereof. And in case they shall find any of the said vessels defective, they may seize and retain every such vessel, and cause the same to be re-marked or amended, or else to be burned."

Near this hall, on the same side of the street, stands the parish church of

SAINT MICHAEL BASSISHAW.

THE rectory is of very remote foundation; for it appears that the church was dedicated about the year 1140, and that it was then, and continued to be in the presentation of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield; though the register of London gives no name of its rector before Ralph de Waltham, who died in the year 1327, at which time the presentation was in Henry Bodyke, citizen of London. But, about a hundred years after, it fell to the dean

dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who have continued patrons to the present time.

The original church is recorded to have been beautiful; but it became ruinous before the year 1460, when it was rebuilt; and that church continued till the fire in 1666 entirely consumed it and all its monuments, and made way for the present structure, the walls of which are of brick, strengthened with rustic work at the corners; and the body is well enlightened by a single series of large windows: at the east end, where the top is terminated by an arch, are three windows, one of them tall and upright, is bricked up; the two others circular: the pillars are Corinthian; here is also a good organ. The steeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which rises a kind of spire. It was begun in 1676, and finished in 1679.

The length of this church is seventy feet, the breadth fifty, height forty-two, and the tower seventy five feet.

Burials in the old church, according to Stow:

Sir James Yarford, lord mayor of London, 1519, from which time the mayors were usually knighted.

Sir John Ayliffe, surgeon and sheriff.

Nicholas Bakhurst, sheriff.

Sir Wolston Dixie lord mayor of the city of London, 1585.

Sir Leonard Holyday, lord mayor, 1605, when the Gun-Powder treason was happily discovered.

Sir John Gresham, lord mayor, 1574.

Modern Monuments:

On a grey marble grave stone, near the east end of the south aisle, this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Sir Rowland Aynsworth, knight, who departed this life the 14th of January, 1702, in the 48th Year of his Age.

On a grey marble stone, at the south end of the altar-rail, an inscription, in memory of Paris and Elizabeth Slaughter.

On a grey marble grave stone, at the east end of the middle aisle, this inscription:

H. S. E. Edwardus Smith, A. M. ubi per viginti & septem annos Magistro suo Domino Jesu Christo cum æquabili & Humillima Pietate, rerum Divinarum debitâ administratione, concionibus assiduis & Exemplo Vitæ Fideliter famulatus est.

Nemini molestus, omnibus Charus; Erat enim Ingenio miti & suavissimo, Viduam & unicum Filium post se reliquit. Externis rebus satis beatus. Sed intus & animo miserè Mœrentes. Quippe erat desideratissimus, & Maritus, & Pater. Obiit 22 Octob. A. D. MDCCI. Ætat. suæ 58. His arms are cut on the stone.

In this church is also interred the body of JOHN KIRKMAN, Esq. alderman of Cheap Ward, and sheriff elect of London, in the year 1780.

This gentleman, during the above troublesome year, when almost every one was afraid of doing his duty, headed a body of young citizens, afterwards denominated THE LONDON ASSOCIATION, and eventually preserved this great and opulent city from the destruction of an infatuated banditti.

Mr. Alderman Kirkman's illness originated with a violent cold, caught when he headed the city volunteers during several rainy nights; the cold brought on a brain fever, which terminated in his dissolution, at Margate.

The death of so worthy a citizen, when the suffrages of his fellow citizens had elected him member of parliament, was a shock for which they were not prepared. A public funeral was appointed on the 25th of September, and the greatest concourse of people almost ever known were assembled early in the afternoon in all the streets through which the procession was to pass, from the Obelisk in St. George's Fields to the church. About four o'clock the corpse arrived at the Obelisk, where it was received by the horse and foot London Association; the procession then began in the following order:

Four staff-men on horseback.
London Foot Association; their arms reversed.
Trumpets sounding the Horse Dead March.
A quarter master.
Twelve light horse volunteers.
An officer.
Board of feathers.

Pall

Pall bearers.		*Pall bearers.*
Mr. Fulham.	Hearse	Mr. Barkleigh.
Mr. Dunlop.	with escutcheons	Mr. Ewer.
Mr. Watson.	and trophies.	Mr. Grove.

Band of music, playing the Dead March in Saul.
An officer.
The chief mourner's coach.
Three other mourning coaches.
Lord mayor's coach.
Aldermen's coaches.
Coaches of the election committee.
Sundry carriages with friends of the deceased.

In this manner they proceeded to Black-friars Bridge, where they were joined by the associations of the different wards of the city, by the lord mayor, aldermen Alsop, Crosby, Sawbridge, Lewes, Plomer, Hayley, Newnham, Clark, Hart, Wright, Pugh, Sainsbury, Kitchen, and Burnell, in mourning, and their coachmen and footmen with black silk hat-bands; also by Mr. Kirkman's committee, in deep mourning, in four coaches. In this manner they proceeded (the music playing in a solemn manner) up Ludgate Street, round St. Paul's, through Cheapside, King Street, to the end of Basinghall Street; at which place the coffin was taken out of the hearse, covered with a pall ornamented with escutcheons, and the gorget, shash, and white wand laid upon it. The London Horse Association dismounted, and some of them assisted as pall bearers. The lord mayor, aldermen, &c. also alighted at the same place, whence the cavalcade on foot, went to St. Michael's church, where they arrived about six o'clock. The London Foot Association lined the street, and when the funeral service was ended, fired three vollies over the grave. Mr. Kirkman was only thirty-nine years of age, though he had been an alderman twelve years; having been elected on the decease of Sir Samuel Fludyer, in February 1768.

Benefactors to the Parish.

		Given in money.	Per Ann. for ever.
1575	Lady Ann Bacon - -	£6 -	£14 0 0
1585	Mr. John Storey, in bread	0 -	2 0 0
1587	Mr. Thomas Rose, in bread	0 -	2 12 0
1592	Sir Wolston Dixie -	10 -	3 6 8
1608	Mrs. Cicely Sioll, in bread	0 -	3 0 0
1625	Alderman Elkyn, in bread	0 -	2 12 0
1630	Mr. John Bank, deputy -	0 -	2 0 0
1632	Mr John Lock gave to Christ Hospital the maintenance of two poor children from this parish.		
1633	Alderman Baskerfield -	0 -	2 10 0
1634	Sir Robert Ducy, and his lady	70 -	0 0 0
1647	Mr. Emanuel Bird - -	0 -	6 0 0

And twenty more of lesser note.

Lower down, on the opposite side of the street, is situated

GIRDLERS' HALL:

A handsome and convenient building, finished in 1681, well wainscoted within, and adorned with a skreen of the Composite order, for transacting the affairs of the company, which was incorporated in the 27th of Henry VI. on the 6th of August, 1449; and were re-incorporated with the Pinners and Wire-drawers by queen Elizabeth, on the 12th of October, 1568, by the name of "The Master and Wardens or Keepers of the Art or Mystery of the Girdlers of London," and is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants; it is also a livery company.

Turning out of Basinghall Street at London Wall, we proceed westward to Aldermanbury, and notice

SION COLLEGE.

THE plot of ground on which this college was erected, had been formerly occupied by a nunnery; but being in a state of decay, *William Elsynge*, citizen and mercer of London, founded an hospital bearing his name, in the reign of Edward III. and the year 1329, for a warden, priest, and one hundred blind paupers. It was afterwards improved into a priory

a priory of canons regular by the name of THE PRIORY OF ST. MARY OF ELSYNGE, the founder being the first prior.

Upon the dissolution, 31 Henry VIII. it was valued at 193*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* and granted to John Williams, Esq. afterwards Sir John, and ultimately Lord Williams of Thame; being also master of the king's jewels, who converted the hospital, with the lodgings of the prior and canons into a dwelling-house; the church-yard he transformed into a garden plot, and the cloister he reduced to a gallery; whilst the apartments of the poor blind brethren were converted to stabling for horses. During Lord Williams's residence, on Christmas eve, 1541, an accidental fire broke out in the gallery, which burnt with such fierceness, that the whole house and other buildings were consumed, and several of the royal jewels were destroyed and embezzled.

The house having been rebuilt, Margery, daughter of Lord Williams, and wife of Lord Norris, after the death of her father, conveyed the whole estate to Sir Rowland Hayward, alderman and lord mayor of London, for the sum of 700*l.* Sir Rowland's son, Sir John, sold it to Mr. Robert Parkhurst, alderman, reserving a quit rent and 4*l.* *per annum*, left by his father to the poor of St. Alphage, for ever.

SION COLLEGE, built upon the site of the hospital and priory, owes its foundation to Dr. THOMAS WHITE, vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet Street, who directed by his will, dated October 1st, 1623, that 3000*l.* should be applied in building a college for the use of the London clergy, who were incorporated by Charles I. by the name of "THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE OF SION, WITHIN THE CITY OF LONDON;" and for almeshouses for twenty persons, ten men and ten women. For the endowment of which, Dr. White left 160*l.* *per annum*, of which the sum of 120*l.* *per annum* was appropriated to the almshouses; and the remaining 40*l.* to the support of the common expenditures of the college; out of which, it was ordered that the clergy should have four annual dinners, and on those days quarterly, to have Latin sermons.

The bishop of London was appointed visitor, by the char-

ter; and the corporation made to consist of a President, two Deans, and four Assistants, (to be chosen on Tuesday three weeks after Easter, yearly) and all the rectors, vicars, licenced lecturers, and curates, within the city of London, and the suburbs thereof; and the president, deans, and assistants, were appointed governors and rectors of the alms-houses and alms-people, and to elect proper objects.

Dr. White not living to see the foundation, which he had intended in his life time, completed, left the execution of his benevolence to the Reverend Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, who not only fulfilled the important trust, but, at his own cost of 2000*l.* added a spacious library, one hundred and twenty feet long by twenty-five feet broad; and erected a building on the south side for the residence of the governors.

In the year 1632, the corporation fixed on a common seal, which represented the Good Samaritan, with this inscription: *Vade et sac Similiter*, and round it, *Sigillum Collegii de Sion, Londini.*

The books were given by various benefactors, and particularly a great many were brought thither from the old cathedral of St. Paul, in the year 1647. But, in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houses, several chambers for students, and the apartments reserved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the residence of the librarian and the clerk, were destroyed by the great fire of London. However, this whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in a plain manner, with brick-work; and the library has been from time to time improved by a part of the Jesuits books seized in the year 1679; by the donation of Lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle Sir Robert Cooke's books to the library; by several legacies, to be laid out yearly in books; by a great number of private benefactors; by the copies of new publications, which booksellers are obliged, by an act of the tenth of queen Anne, to give to this library, in order to secure their own copy right and property; and by the books, which has been some time a custom, given by every incumbent within the city and suburbs, upon his taking possession

session of his living, who presents a book to this library of at least ten shillings value. For the care and preservation of this library, there is one librarian, who has a genteel apartment at the south side of the college, that communicates by a door with the library.

The LIBRARY and HALL, which were repaired and beautified in the year 1800, is adorned with the following pictures:

I. A curious piece of antiquity bearing on one side the image of the Deity, with the following Saxon inscription: ЄLO SVM ALPPA ЄT Ω. On the other side the decollation of St. John the Baptist.—Probably the painting of an altar belonging to the old priory.*

II. Charles I.; a very melancholy countenance.

III. "Georgius comes de Berkeley." The nobleman who was a benefactor to the library.

IV. "Edwardus, barō de Cherbury, obiit 1678."

V. "Robertus Cooke, miles." The gentleman who was possessor of the above books.

VI. "Samuel Brewer, armiger." This gentleman was a member of the Inner Temple, and intended that Sion College should have had his books; but his intentions were frustrated; and it was not till after a suit in Chancery that they had obtained an estate which he had bequeathed.

VII. "Thomas James, S. T. P. 1627, æt. 57." This gentleman was the first keeper of the Bodleian library.

VIII. "Thomas James, Typog^r." An eminent printer, who left his books, by will, to the use of the public. The college were therefore infinitely obliged to his widow, for preferring them to the benefaction.

IX. "Eleonora, conjux Thomæ James."

X. "Tho. Secker, archiep. Cantuar. 1758," in his robes.

XI. "Edmund Gibson, ep. Lond. 1723:" by Vanderbank.

XII. "Thomas Tennison, archiep. Cantuar. 1691.

XIII. "Hen. Compton, ep. Lond. 1675."

XIV. A whole length of Charles II.

XV. "Richard Terrick, ep. Lond. 1761."

XVI. "Thomas Sherlock, ep. Lond. 1718."

The

* Malcolm.

The alms-houses are built under the library, on the west side of the square; ten rooms for the ten poor men, within the college; and ten rooms for as many poor women, without the college wall, opening into Philip Lane, at the west side of the college. Four of these alms-people are nominated by the city of Bristol, where Dr. White was born; eight by the Merchant Taylors company; six by the parish of St. Dunstan in the west, where he was minister forty-nine years; and two by St. Gregory's parish, in which he lived twenty years; except any of the kindred of either of his wives should appear, who were first to be considered; provided they did not exceed four at a time.

The principal regulations of the almsfolk are, that they shall attend private morning and evening prayers daily, regularly to attend on Wednesdays and Fridays at church; they must be single persons, and more than fifty years of age.

The front, next London Wall, as well as part of the structure next Philip Lane, was found to be so ruinous and unsafe, that it was taken down in 1800, and rebuilt in a substantial manner.

Opposite the college is a small burial ground, once attached to the east end of the mother church of St. Alphage, and abuts on the antient city wall. The church-yard wall next the street is guarded by buttresses; and on a gate, with a pediment, is inscribed: "This gateway was erected at the proper cost and charge of Ralph Holbrook, husband to Elizabeth Holbrook, niece to Jeremiah Copping, gent. who lieth intombed within, A. D. 1687."

Opposite the ends of Basinghall Street, and Aldermanbury, were two narrow posterns through the wall; the passages are now widened into handsome streets. In Aldermanbury Postern is a neat meeting house for Protestant Dissenters.

At the north-west corner of ALDERMANBURY, antiently called *Gayspur Lane*, stands the parish church of

ST.

ST. ALPHAGE.

THE canonized prelate to whom this church is dedicated was bishop of Winchester, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was put to death by the Danes at Greenwich, on the 17th of April, 1014; soon after which a church was dedicated to his memory, near the wall by Cripplegate. At the Dissolution that fabric was pulled down, and converted to a carpenters' yard. The south aisle of the priory church belonging to Elsing-spital, was appropriated as the parish church of St. Alphage; the north aisle having been pulled down, and a frame of four houses set up in its stead. This structure escaped the fire of London, but had nothing to recommend it to notice.

In the year 1774, the church was declared to be in such a decayed and dangerous state, that a committee was appointed for rebuilding it. Mr. now Sir William, Staines, offered to take down the old fabric, and construct the new, for the sum of 1350*l.*; his offer was accepted, and the new church was opened in 1777. It consists of two fronts, one in Aldermanbury, the other facing London Wall; the former consists of a pediment, supported by pillars, a Venetian and other windows. The latter of a lofty pediment, supported by *oval* pillars; a plain window and door-case. The interior is without pillars, and devoid of ornament. It is however very neat.

The only particular worth notice in the church is the monument of Sir Rowland Haywood, Clothworker, lord mayor of London, in 1570, and 1590, and a benefactor to the parish, on the north wall.

His effigy is carved in a kneeling posture, with one wife and eight children in the same posture at his right hand, and his second wife and eight children at his left; and under the image of Sir Rowland, is the following inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Sir Rowland Hayward, Kt. twice Lord Mayor of this City of London; living an Alderman the space of 30 years, and at his Death the ancientest Alderman of the said City. He lived beloved of all good men, and died in great Credit and Reputation the 5th day of Dec. Ann. Dom. 1593, and the 36 year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth: He had 2 virtuous Wives, and by them many happy Children.

The arms of the Clothworkers company are under the figures.

The monument has this additional inscription:

"On rebuilding this church, in 1777, this monument was repaired and beautified at the expence of the parish. Sir R. Hayward having been a liberal benefactor, this monument was again erected to perpetuate his memory."

A tablet, on the same wall, is dedicated

"To Benjamin Russell, common council man, 1715, aged 48. Mrs. Christian Russell, his widow, 1724. And Mr. William Molyneux, of Liverpool, her nephew, 1722, aged 38. Mrs. Russell, surviving her husband, disposed of her estate to pious and charitable uses. To the repair of this church, 100*l.* To the charity-school, 20*l.* To the corporation for the relief of clergymen's widows, 100*l.* To the Wire-drawers company, a silver salver. 100*l.* to relieve poor widows. And to Bethlehem Hospital, 50*l.* Besides a great number of private charities. Grant them, O Lord, a blessed resurrection."

Among the eminent ministers of St. Alphage, was THOMAS DOOLITTLE, A. M. a native of Kidderminster. Mr. Richard Baxter, who thought him a promising youth, sent him to Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge; where he made such a proficiency in learning, as fully answered his expectation. Having succeeded Mr. Samuel Fawcett, in this living, in the year 1643, he continued till he was expelled for nonconformity in the year 1662, "a serious, useful, and awakening preacher, and was very assiduous in catechising."

After

After his expulsion he kept a private academy in Monkwell Street, which afterwards rose to be, as it still continues, a respectable meeting-house; here he continued to preach, and trained up several ministers of considerable note. He published books of practical divinity to almost the time of his death, which happened on the 24th of May, 1707. He is said to have built the first meeting-house in London, and to have been the last that survived of the ejected ministers. His "Treatise on the Sacrament," has, perhaps, been oftener printed than any other book on that subject; and his "Call to delaying Sinners," has gone through many editions. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Daniel Williams.

At the eastern entrance to Addle Street, is

BREWERS' HALL.

The entrance to this handsome structure is through a large paved court, with the front of the hall on the north side, composed of a rich basement approaching to the Tuscan order. The upper story of red brick.

The HALL ROOM has a square window, dated 1774, is bordered with ears of barley, inclosing the arms of England; of Richard Platt, Esq. benefactor, 1599; Henry, lord Willoughby, of Parham, twice master; an emblem of the branch of a fig tree, with red fruit, Dame Alice Owen, benefactress, 1614; and beneath, the arms of Samuel, lord Hawley, four times master.

The WITHDRAWING ROOM is ornamented by a large eastern window, in which are the arms of London, and of St. Thomas à Becket, impaling those of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. Three oval windows on the north side, are also filled with painted glass.

On the south wall is an oval tablet, embellished with carved work, which declares, that "The right worshipful Sir Samuel Starling, knight, and alderman of London, a worthy member of the Brewer's Company, did wainscot this parlour in the year 1670; the said Sir Samuel Starling being then lord mayor of the city of London."

In this room are the portraits of JAMES HICKSON, Esq. in a scarlet gown and large ruff. RICHARD PLATT, Esq. 1600, aged seventy-six. This gentleman, who was sheriff of London, founded a free grammar school and six almshouses for poor women, at Aldenham, Herts. Dame ALICE OWEN, foundress of the school and almshouses at Islington, where we shall have occasion to make further mention of her. CHARLES I. and JAMES II.

The BREWERS COMPANY, were incorporated by Henry VI. in the year 1438, by the name of "The Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London." King Edward IV. not only confirmed that charter; but he granted them a further power, to make by-laws. They at that time bore the arms of St. Thomas à Becket, impaled with their own: but that saint's bones being taken up and burnt, and unsainted, by the powers in being, Clarencieux, king at arms, A. D. 1544, separated them, and gave the brewer's a crest in lieu thereof. It is now a livery company, governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants.

It would exceed our limits to give a regular history of the London breweries, more especially as they have already been mentioned *; but we think it necessary to put together a few notices for the illustration of this part of our subject:

During the reign of Henry VIII. the price of a quarter of

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat was	0	6	8
Malt from 4s. to	0	5	0
Oats	0	2	8
Best hops *per* cwt.	0	6	4

In August 1806.

Wheat	4	1	7
Malt	3	13	0
Oats	1	10	2
Farnham hops, *per* cwt.	8	0	0

* Vol. II. page 195.

In

In the beginning of king William's reign, the duty on strong beer or ale was 1*s.* 3*d. per* barrel; on small beer, 3*d. per* barrel. The brewer then sold his brown ale for 16*s. per* barrel, and the small beer, which was made from the same grains, at 6*s. per* barrel. These were mostly carried from the brewhouse by the customers, and paid for with ready money; so that the brewer entertained but few servants, fewer horses, and had no stock of ale or beer by him, but a trifling quantity of casks, and his money returned before he paid either his duty or his malt. The victualler then sold ale for 2*d. per* quart.

Soon after the wars with France, farther duties were imposed on this commodity; in 1689, a tax of 9*d. per* barrel more was laid on strong, and 3*d. per* barrel on small; in 1690, the duty was advanced 2*s.* 3*d. per* barrel on strong beer, and 9*d. per* barrel on small; and in 1693, more duty was laid by 9*d. per* barrel on strong only.

At this period the brewer raised his price from 16*s.* to 18*s.* and 19*s. per* barrel, and the victualler raised his price to 2½*d. per* quart.

In queen Anne's reign, during the French war, the malt tax, the duty on hops, and that on coals, took place; the duty on malt surpassing that on hops, the brewers endeavoured at a liquor wherein no more of malt and hops should be used. The drinking of PORTER then became to be encouraged in preference to ale. This beer, when new, they sold for 22*s. per* barrel, and at the same time advanced their ale to 19*s.* and 20*s. per* barrel; but the people, not easily weaned from their heavy sweet drink in general, drank ale mixed with beer from the victualler, at 2½*d.* to 2¾*d. per* quart.

The gentry at this time residing in London, more than they had done in former times, introduced the pale ales, and the pale small beer, they were habituated to in the country; and either engaged some of their friends, or the London brewers, to make for them these kinds of drink. Affluence and cleanliness promoted the delivery of them in the brewers own casks, and at his charge. Pale malt being

dearest, the brewer being loaded with more tax and more expence, fixed the price of small beer at eight and 10*s.* *per* barrel, and of the ale at 30*s.* *per* barrel; the latter was sold by the victualler at 4*d.* *per* quart, and under the name of *Twopenny.*

This little opposition excited the brown beer brewers to produce, if possible, a better sort of commodity than heretofore had been made; they began to hop their mild beers more, and the publican started three, four, sometimes six butts at a time; but so little idea had the brewer, or his customer, of being at the charge of large stocks of beer, that it gave room to a set of moneyed people to make a trade by buying these beers from brewers; keeping them some time, and selling them with *stale* to publicans for 25*s.* to 26*s.* *per* barrel; but as tastes slowly alter, or reform, some drank mild beer and stale, others what was called *Three Threads*, 3*d.* *per* quart; but many used all stale, at 4*d.* *per* quart.

On this footing stood the brewing trade until about the year 1722, when the brewers conceived that a mean might be found preferable to any of those extremes; which was, that beer well brewed, from being kept its proper time and become mellow; that is, neither new or stale, would recommend itself to the public. This they ventured to sell at 73*s.* *per* barrel, that the victualler might retail it at 3*d.* *per* quart. At first this innovation was slow in making its way, but in the end the experiment succeeded beyond expectation; the labouring people, porters, &c. found its utility, and thence came its appellation of *Porter*, or *Entire Butt.*

From this time to the commencement of the present reign, it continued at the price of 3*d.* *per* quart, Winchester measure; an additional duty of one halfpenny then took place; during the late administration, it was raised to 4*d.* and is at the present period 5*d.* *per* pot, which is as much as the price of five gallons of ale in the reign of Edward I.

The

The duty on malt from July 5, 1785, to the same period in 1786, amounted to the amazing sum of one million and a half of money.

The following is the quantity of Strong Beer brewed in London, by the twelve principal houses, between the 5th July, 1805, and the 5th July, 1806.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Meux - - -	187,349	F. Calvert - - -	64,475
Barclay - - -	182,529	* Brown and Parry -	57,104
Hanbury - - -	125,820	Elliott - - -	45,943
Whitbread - - -	101,311	J. Calvert - - -	36,444
Shum - - -	75,111	Clowes - - -	35,058
Goodwin - - -	73,335	Biley - - -	31,175

Returning to Aldermanbury, the perambulator arrives at the parish church of

ST. MARY, ALDERMANBURY.

THE first foundation of St. Mary's church is uncertain; but we are informed by Stow, that Sir William Estfield, knight of the Bath, and lord mayor of London, in 1437, was a great benefactor to that fabric.

* Owing to repairs and improvements going on, and which are not yet compleated, this house has brewed but little more than half the season.

He

He also built the steeple, re-cast the bells, and gave 100*l.* towards completing other works of that church.

The structure was nearly rebuilt by parochial contribution in 1633; but being demolished in 1666, the present was reconstructed in 1677.

It is a stone building, with a tower and turret. The roof within is camerated, covered with lead, and supported by twelve pillars of the Composite order; and paved with stone. The floor of the chancel is higher than that of the body of the church; and the apertures for the windows are well placed.

At the east end, fronting Aldermanbury, is a large cornice and triangular pediment; also two large cartouches, and pine-apples of carved stone.

The inside of the roof is adorned with arches of fret-work, and the columns with an entablament, and cantaliver cornice.

The church is wainscotted and pewed with oak; the pulpit is of the same kind of timber, with enrichments and cherubims.

The altar-piece is adorned with two fluted pilasters, entablature, and open circular pediment. Here is also a fine painting of the *Last Supper*, by Old Franks, the gift of Mr. Whitchurch, clerk to the Brewer's Company.

The dimensions are, length seventy-two feet, breadth forty-five, altitude thirty-eight, and that of the steeple, consisting of a tower and turret, about ninety feet.

Buried in the old church, according to Stow, Sir William Estfield.

Sir William Brown, mayor, 1507.

Ralph Woodcock, grocer, sheriff, 1580.

Dame Mary Gresham, wife to Sir John Gresham.

Thomas Digges, Esq. an excellent mathematician, and general scholar.

Sir Tho. Hayes, knight bachelor, lord mayor of London, 1614.

MONUMENTS in the present church. A neat white marble monument, adorned with an urn between two cherubims, mantling,

mantling, death's head, volutas, flowers, fruit, and other enrichments, in memory of Mrs. Mary Hack, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Beach, of Salisbury. She died September 20, 1704.

A handsome white marble monument, in memory of Mr. Richard Chandler, haberdasher, who had fined for alderman, and died November 1691, aged eighty-five years.

On a spacious grave-stone, is an inscription:

In memory of Walter Pell, Esq. alderman. Ob. an. 1675.

A plain tablet, "In memory of JOSEPH LETHERLAND, late of this parish, M. D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, one of the physicians to the queen, and some time one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was born at Stratford upon Avon, A. D. 1699, and departed this life March 31, 1764; not less eminent for the integrity of his heart, and benevolence of his disposition, than for his knowledge in all parts of polite and useful literature."

A neat variegated marble tablet, with a pyramid and funeral vase, to the memory of Samuel Smith, Esq. who died Dec. 4, 1789, aged sixty eight years; and of Elizabeth Smith, who died Feb. 12, 1782, aged fifty-nine years.

A pedestal on brackets, above which is represented a beautiful female figure seated on a gun; her hands crossed on the pedestal of a fractured rostral column. This monument, most admirably executed by Dominico Cardelli, of Rome, in 1789, is thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN SMITH, lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain; who discharged the active duties of an officer with zeal and fidelity, gave vigour to military discipline by the force of his own example, and taught mankind that valour, tempered with humanity, is the true characteristic of a British seaman.

"The memorable actions in the western world, where France disputed with England the empire of the sea, under her favourite commanders, D'Estaign, De Guichen, and De Grasse, bear testimony to his merit in this subordinate station. His admiral was preparing to confirm it, by raising him to a higher rank in the fleet, when he was unfortunately drowned, off Staten Island, in America;

rica; and left his country to deplore his loss, at the moment in which she fondly wished to have rewarded his services, Sept. 7, 1782, aged 24 years."

Here were also buried bishop HOPKINS, 1690. GEORGE lord JEFFREYS, baron of Wern, 1693, who having been privately interred in the Tower, where he was confined for his mal-practices, his relations made interest to have him removed here: the coffin was in perfect preservation a few years since, covered with crimson velvet and gilt furniture. Lord JEFFREYS, his son, 1702, this rake was the person who acted so shamefully with respect to the funeral of Dryden. Sir ROBERT COLBROND, 1709. Sir CLEVE MOORE, 1729 Sir JOSEPH EDMUNDS MOORE, 1732. Rev. EDMUND CALAMY, 1755. Lady ELIZABETH HAWLEY, 1776. SAMUEL lord HAWLEY, 1790.

Among the eminent clergymen who were curates of this church were EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *Cambr.* born in London, in the year 1600; having gone through his academical degrees, he was appointed preacher in St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, where he continued ten years, when Robert earl of Warwick removed him to Rochford in Essex; here he continued till 1639, when he was elected and continued curate of St. Mary till he was ejected by the Uniformity Act, after the Restoration. Setting aside the opposite opinions respecting his character, we shall adopt the moderate one of Mr. Granger: "His natural and acquired abilities qualified him to be the leader of the Presbyterians. He presided over the city ministers in their meetings; was the most active of their members in the Assembly of Divines, and was, in effect, the Baxter of the reign of Charles I. But his writings, which are chiefly practical, are not so numerous as Baxter's. He was one of the writers against the Liturgy; but was not so captious as some of the Nonconformists, who were inclined to quarrel with the *Te Deum*, and 'correct the *Magnificat*,' only because they were used in the service of the church of Rome. He dared to censure the conduct of Cromwell to his face; and was never known to be intimidated where he thought his duty was concerned." He lived to see London

don in ashes, the sight of which broke his heart: He was driven through the ruins in a coach, and beholding the desolate condition of so flourishing a city, for which he had so great an affection, his tender spirit received such impressions, as he could never wear off; he went home, and never left his chamber, but died within a month.—BENJAMIN CALAMY, D. D. son of the former by a second wife, was chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. In 1677 he succeeded Dr. SIMON FORD as minister of this church; and was afterwards preferred to St. Lawrence Jewry, in which he died, to the regret of all that knew him, in January, 1686. NICHOLAS STRATFORD, D. D. of Trinity College, Oxon, was warden of Manchester, and dean of St. Asaph. He was nominated by William III. to the bishopric of Chester, in the room of Dr. Cartwright, and was consecrated at Fulham, in 1689. EZEKIEL HOPKINS, D. D. This prelate, the son of an obscure clergyman in Devonshire, was a chorister of Magdalen College, Oxford, and usher of the adjoining school. In the early part of his life he inclined to presbytery, and was esteemed among that class of Protestants an excellent preacher, a character he well deserved, and in which he had very few equals. John, lord Robarts, happening to hear him preach, was so taken with his discourse, his person, and his manner, that he retained him as his chaplain, when he was sent in quality of lord lieutenant into Ireland, and preferred him to the deanery of Raphoe. When that nobleman was recalled, he so strongly recommended Mr. Hopkins to Lord Berkeley, his successor, that he was soon preferred to the bishopric of Raphoe, whence he was preferred to London-Derry. During the war under the earl of Tyrconnel, at the Revolution, he withdrew into England, and was chosen curate of St. Mary's, died in the parish on the 19th of June, 1690, and was buried in the church. See more of him in "Prince's Worthies of Devon." EDMUND CALAMY, D. D. succeeded Mr. Joshua Smith, in 1731, and died next year.

Passing westward up LOVE LANE, we come to the parish church of

SAINT ALBAN, WOOD STREET.

IT was first founded about the time of Athelstan the Saxon king, and dedicated to St. Alban, the first martyr in England, about the year of Christ 930.

Mr. Weever in his antient monuments, and Mr. Fuller in his Church History, says, Alban suffered under the persecution of Dioclesian, which was about the year 300.

Stow informs us that this church was very antient; not only from the dedication of it to St. Alban, from the manner of turning the arches of the windows, and capitals of the pillars, (which in his time appeared very antique, and were about to be taken down, in order to be rebuilt,) and from the Roman bricks which were interspersed among the stones of the building; but also from the probability, "that it was at least of as antient standing as king Adelstan the Saxon, who began his reign about 924, and, as tradition says, had his house at the east end thereof; and having a door into Adel Street, in this parish, gave name to the said street, which in all antient evidences is written *King-Adel Street.* One great tower of this house was then remaining to be seen at the north corner of Love Lane, as you come from Alder-

manbury;

manbury; which tower was of the very same stone and manner of building with St. Alban's church."

As a corroboration, Matthew Paris, in his Life of St. Alban, p. 50, says, "that in the time of Paul, the fourteenth abbot of St. Albans, A. D. 1077, there were many churches in London belonging to that abbey, of which this was one, the donation of which he changed for the patronage of another with the abbot of Westminster. It is said there to be *the chapel of king Offa, whose royal palace was contiguous to it;* but through the carelessness and sloth of his successors, was by the unjust seizing or encroaching thereon by neighbouring citizens, reduced (though still retaining its antient liberty) to a small house."

The church, which was old and shattered, was rebuilt *Anno* 1634, and being consumed by the dreadful fire in the year 1666, was re-erected, and finished in the year 1685.

The building both of the inside and outside of this church is of the Gothic order. It is wainscoated round with Norway oak.

There is a gallery at the west end of the church, the front of which is large bolection, with raised pannels, in which is a very good organ, also a door case and a spacious arch under the gallery, opening into the nave of the church.

The pulpit is finely carved in imitation of fruit and leaves; the sound-board is a hexagon, surrounded by a handsome cornice, adorned with cherubims and other embellishments; the inside is neatly veneered.

The altar-piece is highly ornamented, and consists of four columns, fluted, with their bases, pedestals, entablature, and open pediment of the Corinthian order; over each column, upon acroters, is a lamp with a gilded taper: above the cornice are the arms of England, with the supporters, helmet and crest, richly carved under a triangular pediment, and on the north and south sides of these ornaments are two large cartouches, carved in fine wainscot.

The church is well pewed with oak; here are also two large brass branches, and a neat marble font, enriched with cherubims, &c.

The tower is of stone, built square; the eight acroterial pinnacles are of the Gothic order. The altitude of the tower is eighty-five feet and a half; to the top of the pinnacles ninety-two feet.

The church is in length about sixty-six feet, breadth fifty-nine, and in height thirty-three.

In Stow's time here were the monuments of Sir Richard Illingworth, baron of the Exchequer; Thomas Catworth, mayor of London in the year 1443; John Woodcock, mayor of London in the year 1405; and of Thomas Chalton, mayor *Anno* 1550.

Sir JOHN CHEKE, preceptor to Edward VI. with this inscription:

Doctrinæ Lumen CHECUS vitæq Magister,
Aurea naturæ fabrica, morte jacet.
Non erat è multis unus, sed præstitit unus
Omnibus, & Patriæ flos erat ille suæ:
Gemma *Britanna* fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora Thesaurum, tempora nulla ferent.

He also says:

Hic jacet Tom Short-hose,
Sine Tombe, sine Sheete, sine Riches;
Qui vixit sine Gowne,
Sine Cloake, sine Shirt, sine Breeches.

The patronage of this rectory was, during the reign of Edward III. in the master, brethren and sisters of the hospital of St. James, Westminster, and so it continued till the foundation of Eton College by Henry VI. when the presentation was transferred to the provost and fellows of that college, in which, after very little interruption, it still continues.

Among the rectors of eminence, we record WILLIAM WATTS, D. D. a native of Lynn in Norfolk, and of Caius College, Cambridge, who having improved his education by travel, became master of several languages, and an admirable critic and divine. Charles I. appointed him one of his chaplains; he was also chaplain to the earl of Arundel, general of the Scottish expedition in 1639. He was afterwards

wards prebendary of Wells. But being sequestered from this benefice, plundered, and his wife and children turned out of doors, and himself compelled to fly for his life. He then retired to the king, and was appointed chaplain to prince Rupert; was present with him in all the battles which he fought with the Parliamentarians, and attended him at the blockade of Kinsale, where, being seized with a distemper that baffled medical assistance, he died and was buried there in 1649. He was distinguished by Vossius as "*Doctissimus et Clarissimus Watsius*," and "*qui optime de Historia meruit*," &c. He greatly assisted in Spelman's Glossary, and corrected, added considerable notes to, and published Matthew Paris's Historia Major, 1640. He was also editor of several other learned works, a catalogue of which is in Wood's Athenæ Oxoni.

Pursuing the route down WOOD STREET, eastward is ADDLE STREET, of which a sufficient account has been given in the preceding article, and in a former part of this work.* In this street is

PLAISTERERS' HALL,

a handsome building, and formerly appropriated as the hall for the Pinners Company. It has, however, been of late years rented as a dancing school, music room, &c.

The PLAISTERERS COMPANY is the forty-sixth upon the city list, incorporated on the 18th of March, 1501, by king Henry VII. by the name and stile of "The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary of Plaisterers, London." Which charter was confirmed 19 Car. II. on the 11th of June, 1667. The present government of this company is in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants. It also enjoys the privilege of the livery.

In Wood Street, near Silver Street, is

PARISH CLERKS' HALL.

The COMPANY OF CLERKS, commonly termed PARISH CLERKS were incorporated *Anno* 1232, in the 17th of Henry III. and confirmed by several succeeding kings; they consist of a master, two wardens and seventeen assistants, as governors,

* Vol. I. p. 47.

governors, besides one hundred and fifteen others, admitting one to each parish, though there are not altogether so many.

They publish the Bills of Mortality, which also shew the number of christenings; with which bills any one may be served weekly for an annual compliment. They also publish at Christmas a yearly bill; and present an account of all the christenings, diseases and casualties, &c. weekly and yearly, to the king.

The antient hall of this company was near Little St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate Street, at the sign of the Angel, and here they had seven almshouses for widows. "Unto this fraternity men and women of the first quality, ecclesiastics, and others, joined themselves." Among the privileges of the company, granted by subsequent charters, were, that they should be exempt from all parish offices in the parish in which they officiated, but in no other. They were allowed to have a printing press in their common hall, for printing their general and weekly bills of mortality; and a printer for that purpose, to be appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury. They were empowered to administer an oath to the members on their admission—"To be observant of, and obedient unto, all such wholesome rules and orders made or to be made, which may conduce to the common profit and benefit of the said company or fellowship." Before this oath can be administered to one newly chosen a parish clerk, it is necessary that he procure a licence under the seal of the bishop of London; upon producing which, the next court day he may be sworn, and received as a brother of the Society of Parish Clerks. Notwithstanding, if the person have not obtained his licence, he may not be refused his admittance, provided he produce a certificate under the hands of the minister and churchwardens of his election.

Formerly, it was the custom for the parish clerks to attend great funerals; going before the hearse, and singing, with their surplices hanging on their arms, till they arrived at the church.

They

They had also public festivals, which they celebrated with music and singing. These meetings were held in Guildhall college, or chapel. On the eve of September 27, 1560, they had an even song, and the next day a communion, whence they proceeded to dinner in Carpenter's Hall. In 1562, on the 11th of May, they again kept their communion in the chapel, and received seven persons into their brotherhood; they then retired to their own hall to dinner, after which they attended "a goodly play of the children of Westminster, with waits, regals, and singing."

In SILVER STREET, so called on account of the residence of silversmiths formerly, is SILVER STREET CHAPEL, which was an Independent meeting house; but afterwards occupied by the late pious Mr. THOMAS WILLS, many years preacher at Spa Fields chapel, Clerkenwell.

Beyond, on the same side of the way, is the site of

ST. OLAVE, SILVER STREET.

This was a rectory, and small church of some antiquity: but it does not appear when, or by whom, it was founded. It was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's at the time, and long before the fire of London in 1666, when it was destroyed: so that the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the provost and fellows of Eaton, present to this living alternately. The site remains now only as a burying place for the inhabitants of this parish.

In antient records this church is denominated *St. Olave de Mucwell*, on account of its proximity to Mucwell, or Monkswell Street. In the church was buried John lord Darcy, of Chich, who died in 1593.

This parish is united to St. Alban's, but it still maintains a separate government within itself, by a general vestry, two churchwardens, and four overseers for the poor.

MONKSWELL STREET. The first object of attention in this street, is the MEETING HOUSE in Windsor Court. It was here that Mr. Doolittle opened the first Dissenting place of worship in London. The late Dr. James Fordyce, author of several religious and useful works, preached in this place of worship many years.

On the spot stood Neville's inn, the house of John lord Neville, in the forty-eighth year of Edward III. Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, died possessed of it in the fourth of Henry IV. and of the Erber on Dowgate Hill *. It is supposed to have continued in that family till the last earl having raised a rebellion against queen Elizabeth, was exiled, and died in obscurity and poverty in the Netherlands. His property in England was confiscated. Henry Windsor, lord Windsor, was the next possessor. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Rivet, knight; their daughter Grissilde, was buried in the church of St. Olave, in 1600. Their son, Thomas, lord Windsor, died without issue, 1642; and the eldest daughter having married Dixey Hickman, Esq. of Kent; the title of Windsor, revived in him, by favour of Charles II. and from them are descended the earls of Plymouth.

On the west side of this street, near the centre, is situate

BARBERS' HALL.

This magnificent building consists of a spacious hall room, court room, and various other commodious offices. The grand entrance from Monkswell Street is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court room has a fret work ceiling, with a handsome cupola light, and is also adorned with the following pictures:

King Henry VIII. and the court of assistants, in one fine piece, by Holbein.

The king is represented in his robes, sitting on a chair of state, with his crown on his head, a ring on his right thumb, and other rings on the first and fourth fingers of his left hand, with which he holds his sword of state erect, resting on his knee, and the members of the company kneeling on each side, three on his right, eight on his left, and seven more standing behind them. Those on his left hand are:

1. JOHN CHAMBRE, his majesty's principal physician, educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he was af-

* Pennant.

terwards

terwards warden, M. D. at Padua, and Oxford, and was in holy orders, dean of St. Stephen's College, Westminster, where he built a curious cloister. He died in 1549. Linacre calls him "observantissimus paternitatis suæ famulus." He is represented in the picture with a cap and fur gown, and large sleeves, in which his hands are wrapped.

2. WILLIAM BUTTS, with a scull cap on his head, and a gold chain over the shoulder of his gown. He was physician to Henry VIII. and was admitted to the College of Physicians, as "vir gravis; eximiâ literarum cognitione, singulari judicio, summâ experientiâ, et prudenti consilio Doctor." Being a friend to the Reformation; he invited Hugh Latimer to court, and recommended Dr. Thirlby to Cranmer, by whose favour he became successively bishop of Westminster, Ely, and Norwich. Fox, the martyrologist, and bishop Packhurst, speak highly of him. He was knighted by Henry, died Nov. 17, 1545, and buried in Fulham church. His conduct respecting the degradation of archbishop Cranmer, when his enemies imagined that the king had forsaken him, is well pictured by Shakespere, in the play of Henry VIII.

3. J. ALSOP, with lank hair, and uncovered.

On the king's right hand are,

4. THOMAS VYCARY, with a gold chain over the shoulder of his gown; the king is giving the charter which he holds in his right hand, into Vycary's hand. "The name of this person deserves recording, as the author of the first anatomical work in the English language. He was a citizen of London, serjeant surgeon to kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queens Mary and Elizabeth; and chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital."

5. JOHN AILIFE. His character is best known from his epitaph in the church of St. Michael Bassishaw, as recorded by Stow:

In Surgery brought up in youth,
A knight here lieth dead;
A knight, and eke a surgeon, such
As England seld hath bred.

For which so soveraigne gift of God,
Wherein he did excell;
King Henry VIII. call'd him to court,
Who lov'd him dearly well.
King Edward, for his service sake,
Bade him rise up a knight;
A name of praise, and ever since
He Sir John Ailife hight.

He was also a Blackwell Hall merchant, and sheriff of London.

6. N. Symson. 7. E. Harman. 8. J. Monforde. 9. J. Pen. 10. N. Alcoke. 11. R. Fereis. 12. 13. 14. W. Tylly. 15. 16. 17. X. Samson. 18. The other numbers are without names. On this side of the picture is the following in Roman capitals:

Hencio octavo opt. max. Regi Angliæ
Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defenso-
ri, ac Anglicanæ, Hibernicæq.
Ecclesiæ proximè a Christo supremo
Capiti, Societas Chirurgorum
Communibus votis hæc consecrat.
Tristior Anglorum pestis violaverat orbem,
Infestans animos, corporibusque sedens;
Hanc Deus insignam clademi miseratus ab alto
Te medici munus jussit obire boni.
Lumen Evangelii fulvis circumvolat alis,
Pharmacon adfectis mentibus illud erit:
Consilioq. tuo celebrant monumenta Galeni,
Et celeri morbus pellitur omnis ope.
Nos igitur, supplex medicorum turba tuorum,
Hanc tibi sacramus religione domum,
Muneris et memores quo nos, Henrice, beasti,
Imperio optamus maxima queque tuo.

At the bottom, in the centre, are the arms of the earl of Burlington, with a talbot, gorged with a ducal coronet, and the following inscription:

Nobilissimo D. D. Ricardo Boyle, Comiti de Burlington & Cork, &c. illustrissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equiti, ob Amphitheatrum Anatomicum summo artificio a celeberrimo archiecto

Inigo

INIGO JONES ante centum annos extructum, vetustate labefactum, pari ingenio summa munificentia, suis sumtibus restitutum, hanc Holbenii tabulam, donationem diplomatis ab Henrico VIII. Rege Angliæ, &c. Societati Chyrurgorum Londinensium sua manu dati exprimentum, in eorum aula adservatam.

Humilitor D. D. D.
Societas Chirurgorum Londinensium.

Charles II.

Inigo Jones, by Vandyke.

Sarah, Countess of Richmond, most beautifully painted by Sir Peter Lely.

Sir CHARLES SCARBOROUGH.

This eminent person was educated in St. Paul's school, and admitted, in 1632, of Caius College, Cambridge; where, having taken the first degrees in arts in 1636, he was chosen into a fellowship, and commenced A. M. 1639. Having been designed for the profession of physic, he applied himself to the preparatory studies; and considering that it became necessary also to acquire a competent knowledge of the mathematics, he became acquainted with Mr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, and they mutually assisted each other in the study of that science; meeting, however, with some insuperable difficulties in Mr. Oughtred's "Clavis Mathematica," they made a joint visit to that author, at his living at Albury, in Surrey. Mr. Oughtred, pleased to see these ingenious young men apply themselves to such abstruse studies, ably resolved all their queries; and they returned to Cambridge complete masters of that excellent treatise, and they were the first who read lectures on the subject in that university.

Mr. Scarborough was a joint sufferer for the royal cause, with his brother student, and was ejected from his fellowship; he then withdrew himself to Oxford, entered himself of Merton College, and was incorporated A. M. of that university June 23, 1646. The celebrated Dr. William Harvey was then warden of the college, and being employed in writing his treatise "De Generatione Animalium," gladly accepted of Mr. Scarborough's assistance,

who also became acquainted with Sir Cristopher Wren, then a gentleman commoner of Wadham College, and engaged him to translate "Oughtred's Geometrical Dialling," into Latin, which was published in 1649. Upon leaving Oxford, he took the degree of M. D. settled in London, practised with great reputation, and was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, where he was respected as a person of uncommon talents. In 1658, by the special appointment of the president, he introduced, with an elegant Latin speech, the marquis of Dorchester for his admission into the college. He also, about the same time, began his highly celebrated Anatomical Lectures at this hall, which he continued for sixteen or seventeen years, and was the first who introduced geometrical and mechanical reasonings upon the muscles.

Such extraordinary merit did not escape the notice of Charles II. who conferred on him, August 15, 1669, the honour of knighthood, and appointed him his principal physician. He was retained in the same honourable occupation by James II. and William III. and was also appointed physician to the Tower. He died highly respected and honoured, at the commencement of the last century. The works that he wrote were, "An English Translation of Euclid's Elements, with explanatory Notes." "A Treatise upon Trigonometry." "A Compendium of Lily's Grammar;" and "An Elegy upon Mr. Abraham Cowley." Mr. Oughtred speaks thus of him in the Preface to his "Clavis Mathematica."—*Accessit & alter hortator vchemens* D. CAR. SCARBOROUGH, *Doctor Medicinæ, suavissimus moribus, perspicacissimo ingenio, cujus tanta est in Mathesi solertia, & supra fidem felix tenaxq; memoria, ut omnes Euclidis, Archimedis, aliorumq; nonnullorum ex antiquis propositiones recitare ordine & in usum proferre potis sit, &c.*

In his picture at this hall, Sir Charles, dressed in the red gown, hood, and cap, of a doctor of physic, is in the act of lecturing, with one hand on his breast, the other a little stretched out. On the left is another figure, the demonstrating

strating surgeon, dressed in the livery gown, holding up the arm of a dead subject, placed on a table, partly covered with a sheet, with the *sternum*, (or that part of the breast where the ribs meet,) naked, and laid bare, the pectoral muscles appearing. Under the picture is the following inscription:

Hæc tibi SCARBURGI *Arrisius** queis spiritus intus
Corporis humani nobile versat opus.
Ille Opifex rerum tibi rerum arcana reclusit,
Et Numen verbis jussit inesse tuis.
Ille Dator rerum tibi res indulsit opimas,
Atque animum indultas qui bene donet opes.
Alterutri vestrum nemo secundus erit.

EDWARD ARRIS, Esq. alderman of London. This gentleman gave to the company of Surgeons 30*l.* for an anatomical lecture; and 34*l.* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to both yearly for ever.

THOMAS ARRIS, M. D. his son, fellow of the College of Physicians, justice of peace for the county of Hertford, and M. P. for St. Alban's, 1661.

NEHEMIAH GREW, M. D. The father of this gentleman was of non-conforming principles; he sent his son to complete his education in foreign universities, in one of which he obtained the degree of M. D. but being resolved to settle in London, he stood candidate for an honorary fellowship in the College of Physicians, and was admitted Sept. 30, 1680. By his great abilities he obtained extensive practice, and his reputation caused his election as a fellow of the Royal Society. Upon the death of Mr. Oldenburgh, Dr. Grew succeeded him as secretary to that society on St. Andrew's Day, 1677, and he carried on the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions" till the end of February 1678.

In the mean time, pursuant to an order of council, of July 18, that year, he drew up "A Catalogue of the natural

* Dr. Thomas Arris, who composed the inscription, was a physician, a member of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, &c.

tural and artificial Rarities belonging to the Society." This was published, under the title of "Musæum Regalis Societatis," &c. 1761; and was followed by "A comparative Anatomy of the Stomach and Guts," begun, &c. 1681; and the "Anatomy of Plants, &c." 1682. After this he continued to employ the press for the service of the public, and his own reputation, at the same time; since he printed several other treatises, much esteemed by the learned world, both at home and abroad, being mostly translated into Latin by foreigners. Thus he passed his time with the character of a learned author and able practitioner in his profession, till his death, which happened suddenly on Lady Day, 1711.

A member of the company, in an alderman's robe and chain; John Frederick, Esq. barber surgeon, was sheriff of London, 1655; Sir Nathaniel Herne, and John Lethulier, Esq. barber surgeons, were both sheriffs in 1674. Probably the portrait may belong to one of those gentlemen.

Mr. LISLE, barber to Charles II. a full length.

JOHN PATERSON, Esq. clerk to the company, deputy for the ward of Farringdon Within, and the projector of a number of useful plans for the benefit of the city of London.

The THEATRE contained four degrees of cedar seats, one above another, in an elliptical form, and the roof was an eliptical cupola; but as the furniture was introduced by the Surgeons, and a separation between the two companies taking place in the reign of George II. the theatre was entirely deserted, and taken down a few years since. The site is covered by three houses. The KITCHEN is one of the most spacious and convenient in the city.

Barber's Hall is one of the works of that great architect Inigo Jones, and is a master-piece in its kind; and exhibits that elegant simplicity which characterizes all his works.

The art of Surgery was anciently practised in this city only by the Barbers, who were incorporated by letters patent granted by king Edward IV. in the year 1461; and in 1512,

1512, an act was passed to prevent any persons besides the Barbers practising Surgery within the city of London, and seven miles round*. At length several persons, who were not Barbers, being examined and admitted as practitioners in the art of Surgery, the parliament united them in the thirty-second year of the reign of king Henry VIII. by the appellation of "The Master or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of BARBERS and SURGEONS of the City of London; and by this act all persons practising the art of shaving were strictly enjoined not to intermeddle with that of Surgery, except what belonged to drawing of teeth. Thus this company obtained the name of Barber Surgeons, which they continued to enjoy till the eighteenth year of the reign of his late majesty king George II. when the Surgeons applying to parliament to have this union dissolved, were formed into a separate company; though the Barbers were left in possession of the hall and theatre, and were constituted a body politic, under the name of "The Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of BARBERS of London." It is a livery company, and under the direction of a master, three other governors, and a court of assistants.

Opposite to the hall are the alms houses founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, knight, salter and lord mayor, in 1575, for twelve poor and aged persons, rent free. They have each also a weekly allowance of seven-pence, and every year five sacks of charcoal, and one quarter of faggots, for ever.

LAMB'S CHAPEL COURT takes its name from an antient chapel, situated near the north-west corner of London Wall. This chapel was founded in the reign of Edward I. and dedicated to St. James, and was distinguished from other places of worship by the name of *St. James's Chapel* or *Hermitage, upon the Wall*; there was also a well for the use of the religious, whence the street was called *Monkswell Street*.

* We have given an account of the deplorable state of Surgery during the reign of Henry VIII. in Vol. I. p. 113.

The hermitage was dependent upon the abbot and convent of Gerendon in Leicestershire, who kept two Cistertian monks here.* At the dissolution by Henry VIII. it was granted to William Lamb, Esq. a rich cloth worker of London, who bequeathed it, with his house and other appurtenances, with lands and tenements to the value of 30*l. per annum* to the company of Cloth-workers, for paying a clergyman to perform divine service of Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the chapel, and to relieve the poor.

In pursuance of the will, the company have four sermons preached to them upon four principal festivals in the year, viz. upon the feast of the annunciation of the blessed virgin Mary, March 25; on the feast of St. John Baptist, June 24; on the feast of St. Michael the arch-angel, September 29; and on the feast of St. Thomas the apostle, December 21. Upon which days, the master, wardens, and livery of the company meet at some convenient place, near unto the chapel, whence they go in their gowns and hoods to the chapel, and hear a sermon: after which they relieve twelve poor men, and as many women, with 12*d.* a piece in money; and once a year, viz. at Michaelmas, give to each of them a frieze gown, a lockram shift, and a good pair of winter shoes, fit for their wearing.

Before the act of parliament, which confines the granting of licences to such churches and chapels only where banns had been usually published, this chapel was famous for private weddings.

HART STREET crosses the north end of Monkswell Street, running due east and west from Cripplegate to the north-west angle of London-wall: in which is a charitable foundation by Mr. Robert Rogers, leather-seller and merchant-adventurer, for six antient couple, who have a room below and another above, and 4*l. per annum* each, paid by the city of London. They who are eligible into this house must be free, and have no charge of children. This charity is in the gift of the city.

Continuing to London Wall, and passing a dissenting meeting house, we arrive at

CURRIERS'

* Tanner's Notitia.

CURRIERS' HALL.

THIS is a plain brick building, on the south side of a small court, and is very convenient for the accommodation and business of the company to which it belongs.

In the court room on the first floor, is a screen of the Corinthian order, with paintings of Plenty, Justice, and Temperance. On the right of the master's chair is a portrait of James I. and on the left a picture of William Dawes, Esq. a benefactor to the company. One of the windows on the north side is ornamented with painted glass, exhibiting the king's arms, and underneath is the following inscription: "This hall was new built and glassed in the yeare 1670. ANKER HANCOCK, Master. JOHN WINTER, JOHN CLARK, Wardens." There is nothing else worthy of notice.

The CURRIERS COMPANY is of considerable antiquity, and in 1367, they founded a guild or brotherhood in the conventual church of the White Friars, in Fleet Street. James I. incorporated them on the 30th of April, 1605, by the stile of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Art or Mystery of the Curriers of the City of London." It is now governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

At the north west extremity of London Wall Street stood

CRIPPLEGATE;

so called as early as the year 1010. It was some time a prison, to which such citizens, and others, as were arrested for debt, or common trespasses, were committed, as they are now to the Compters. This appeareth by a writ of Edward I. in these words: "Rex vic. London. salutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. & detent in prisona nostra de Cripplesgat pro *x.* l. quas coram *Radulpho de Sandwico*, tunc. custod. civitatis nostræ London, & *I. de Blackwell* civis recognit. debit, &c." *See Cripplegate Ward*, in Vol. II.

We now take our route through FORE STREET, the south side of which is built on a regular plan, and this street may now be considered for its length, breadth, as well as for the elegance and uniformity of its buildings, one of the best in

the city; the passage which formerly was dangerous for carriages, and the houses filled by butchers, cooks, publicans, &c. is now inhabited by respectable tenants, and may be approached from Cripplegate, Aldermanbury, Basinghall Street, Coleman Street, &c. with the same ease and accommodation as any other place of traffic in the city. This street, and all the tract from Grub Street, as far as Bishopsgate without, was in 1560, occupied by fields, gardens, and a morass. We have in another place * given an account of it in the time of Fitz Stephen.

WHITECROSS STREET in the city liberty, is a good street, and has among its buildings THE PEACOCK BREWHOUSE, the GREEN YARD, where strayed cattle, &c. are pounded, and where the lord mayor's state coach is kept. Adjoining are Sir THOMAS GRESHAM'S ALMSHOUSES, which were built here in place of those which formerly stood in Broad Street, and were pulled down with Gresham College, to build on the site the Excise Office.

In this street Henry V. founded a guild of *St. Giles*, which house had been an hospital belonging to a French brotherhood, by the name of St. Giles, Cripplegate. And, upon the suppression of the former guild, the lands belonging to that foundation were transferred to the brotherhood of the new hospital for the relief of the poor.

Here also formerly stood *a stone cross*, and near it was erected an arch of the same material, under which ran a water-course to the *Moor*. This being, on account of its narrow current, an annoyance to the inhabitants, was presented at an inquisition held in the 3d year of Edward I. The jury presented the abbot of Ramsey and the prior of the Holy Trinity, "whose predecessors, six preceding years, had built, as the inquisition ran, a certain stone arch at *Whyte Croyse*, in the ward of Cripplegate, beyond the course of a certain water coming down from Smithfield del Barbican, in that ward, towards the *Moor*; which said arch the aforesaid abbot and prior, and their successors, ought to maintain and repair; and which was so streight that the water there could not have its full course, to the annoyance of the inhabitants."

* Vol. II. p. 29.

inhabitants." Hereupon the sheriffs were commanded to distrain the said abbot and convent to mend the said arch.

Near the south end of the street stood a conduit, by which water was conveyed in pipes from Highbury, by John Middleton, one of the executors to Sir William Estfield. The inhabitants castellated it, at their joint expence, in 1483.

GRUB STREET. The name of this street is proverbial for the supposed residence "of authors of the less fortunate tribe, and the trite and illiberal jest of the more favoured."* But it was here that honest JOHN FOX, compiled most of his "Martyrology," and we rather think that here also the ingenious JOHN SPEED formed his Chronicle, and DANIEL DE FOE, his publications.

A remarkable seclusion from the world took place in Grub Street, in the person of HENRY WELBY, Esq. This gentleman was a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of above 1000*l. per annum.* He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been a competent time at the University and the Inns of Court, he completed his education by making the tour of Europe. He was happy in the love and esteem of his friends, and indeed of all that knew him, as his heart was warm, and the virtues of it were conspicuous from his many acts of humanity, benevolence, and charity.

When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt upon his life with a pistol, which not going off, he wrested it from the villain's hand, and found it charged with double bullet. Hence he formed a resolution of retiring from the world; and taking a house in this street, he reserved three rooms for himself; the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. In these he kept himself so closely retired, that for forty-four years he was never seen by any human creature, except an old female servant that attended him, who had only been permitted to see him in some cases of great necessity. His diet was constantly bread, water gruel, milk, and vegetables, and, when he indulged himself most, the yolk of an egg.

He

* Pennant.

He bought all the new books that were published, most of which, upon a slight examination, he rejected. His time was spent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthusian monk was ever more constant and rigid in his abstinence. His plain garb, his long and silver beard, his mortified and venerable aspect, bespoke him an antient inhabitant of the desart rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity, and was very inquisitive after proper objects. He died October 29, 1636, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and lies buried in St. Giles's church, Cripplegate. The old servant died six days preceding her master. He had a very amiable daughter, who married Sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire; but neither she, nor any of her family, ever saw her father after his retirement.*

Stow informs us that Grub Street, "taking in the whole, is but indifferent, as to its houses and inhabitants; and sufficiently pestered with courts and alleys." It maintains the same character at the present day.

In HANOVER YARD is a house of the architecture which prevailed in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and which has been noticed as the residence of GENERAL MONK.

That it could not be General Monk's residence, we beg leave to state the following reasons:

When the general returned from Scotland, we are informed by all the histories of England that his head quarters were at Whitehall; and when the citizens refused the supply which the parliament wished to extort from them, the lord general Monk was ordered to march into the city, when he destroyed the portcullises, and returned to Whitehall.

When afterwards he marched his army *toward the city*, and having drawn up the soldiers in Finsbury fields, sent Clarges to atone for his conduct to the citizens, dined at Guildhall, and having communicated to them the copy of a letter sent by him to the parliament *at his leaving Whitehall*,

* An account of this character is re-printed in the "Phœnix Britannicus."

the

the citizens plainly perceived that a mutual engagement between them and Monk would ultimately procure the safety and peace of the kingdom.

But more to our purpose: "Monk having regained the city's favour, and secured and settled every thing according to desire, *returned to his quarters at Whitehall*, and disposed his army in such places as he deemed most convenient: And, having restored the secluded members of parliament, an ordinance was made to reinstate the common-council to their antient rights, the imprisoned apprentices released, the posts, chains, gates, and portcullises to be replaced; for which the citizens returned hearty thanks; and according to the desire of the House of Commons, chearfully agreed to advance the sum of 60,000*l*. And the city, farther to evince their good opinion of Monk, chose him major-general of all their forces:—*and invited the council of state and the general* TO RESIDE IN LONDON *for their greater safety*; for which kindness they returned thanks, *without accepting the offer*." *

Having, we think, satisfactorily dislodged the lord general Monk from the "*pestered*" Grub Street, which we think he never saw, except in his march to Finsbury Fields, we will endeavour to find out a respectable tenant for the antient mansion in Hanover Court.

In a survey of the manor of Finsbury taken the 30th day of December, 1567, we find an account of "a tenement, a lodge, a loft over a gate, and five gardens in the tenure of William Erdiswick, merchant-taylor, whereof four abutted on Finsbury-field on the east, and Chiswell Street on the south.—A cottage and certain gardens in the tenure of John Mansbridge, merchant-taylor, lying in Chiswell Street on the south, containing in length from north to south, stretching along a brick wall, belonging to the lands some time John Wish's, founder, on the west party, thirteen rods and eight feet of assize; and in breadth at the north end, abutting upon the ground or garden plots, some time *John Coningsby*'s, Gent. and now in the tenure of *William East*, Gent." Now we rather think, with due deference to higher authority,

* Maitland.

rity, that the house alluded to was built by William East, gentleman, upon the land formerly held by Mr. Coningsby, and afterwards held by Mr. East, in right of his wife. "It stretched from east to west fifteen rods and nine feet, and from north to south the length of fifteen rods, six feet, and in breadth at the end towards the south, from the east to the west abutting upon Chiswell Street, fourteen rods and five feet." * The house was probably tenanted by WILLIAM BULLEYN, M. D. a physician of great learning and experience, and a very eminent botanist. He travelled over a considerable part of Germany and Scotland, chiefly with a view of improving himself in the knowledge of plants; and was not only familiarly acquainted with the names and characters of English vegetables, but was also skilled in their virtues. He read the Greek, Roman, and Arabian authors in his own faculty, and wrote several treatises himself. The collection of his works is intitled "Bulleyn's Bulwarke of Defence against all Sickness, Soreness and Wounds, that do daily assault Mankind; which Bulwarke is kept with Hillarius the Gardener, Health the Physician, with their Chyrugian, to help the wounded Soldiers," &c. 1562. In this collection is his "Book of Simples," his "Dialogue between Soreness and Surgery," &c. He was an ancestor to Dr. Stukely. He died in 1576, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the same grave with his brother Richard Bulleyn, a divine, who died thirteen years before. There is an inscription on their tomb, with some Latin verses in their praise, wherein they are said to have been as pious as they were learned. Of Dr. Bulleyn, particularly it is said "that he was always ready to accommodate the poor as well as the rich with medicines for the relief of their distempers." The house is now occupied by a cabinet maker.

On the west side of Grub Street, is a place of worship called THE CITY CHAPEL, a modern building for the use of Protestant Dissenters.

There is a passage through Hanover Court to MOOR LANE, and LITTLE MOORFIELDS, at the north end of which is

* Strype's Stow, II. 97.

ROPE

Ropemaker's Alley, in which is a Roman Catholic chapel. It experienced the lot of others belonging to the same persuasion, in 1780.

Nothing attractive in this quarter of the metropolis arrests the attention, till we arrive at

FINSBURY SQUARE.

This handsome pile of buildings is situated on the waste, formerly denominated Moorfields. We have in the preceding part of this volume* given the antient history of this spot. We shall add an extract from Pennant, of its state in his time. "These fields," says he, "were, till of late years, the haunt of most motley amusements, and some of not the most innocent nature; among them was every allurement to low gaming, by little fraudulent tricks. It was likewise the great *Gymnasium* of our capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and foot-ball players, and every manly recreation. Here the mountebanks set up their stages, and dispensed infallible medicines, for every species of disease, to the gaping gulls who surrounded them. Here too, I lament to say, religion set up its stage itinerant, beneath the shade of the trees; and here the pious well-meaning Whitfield long preached so successfully, as to steal from a neighbouring *charlatan* the greater part of his numerous admirers, in defiance of the eloquence of the doctor, and the witty sallies of his *pied* attendant. The faithful *merry andrew* told his master not to be discouraged; he would engage soon to dislodge this powerful adversary. He accordingly climbed a tree above the head of the zealous preacher, who, in the midst of an exstatic attitude, received from the impious wretch the full effects of a most active drug, and was forced to quit his discourse with the utmost precipitation. But *andrew* found it difficult to escape with his life; for he was assailed on all sides by showers of stones from the justly enraged congregation; and long felt in his battered bones, the consequence of his wit. Mr. Whitfield used often to relate the adventure with

* Page 59.

much humour; and I received this account from a gentleman who heard him describe his piteous mishap *."

The manors of Holywell and Finsbury had been granted at a very early period to the prebend of Finsbury, or rather *Fensbury*, in the cathedral of St. Paul, London. The prebendary, Robert de Baldock, in 1315, therefore granted all his property in the manors to Sir John Gisors, mayor, and to the commonalty of London, for which they were to pay to him and his successors the annual sum of twenty shillings. The right afterwards reverted to the church; and in the last century the prebendary granted to the city a lease for forty-one years. It was then discovered that to build on such a short tenure would be imprudent. Therefore the prebendary applied to parliament; and in the year 1768, an act passed, to enable Christopher Wilson, D. D. and prebendary of Finsbury (afterwards bishop of Bristol) to grant to the mayor and commonalty of London, a lease of the prebendal estate for a term of ninety-nine years; the city appointed a committee to carry the purposes of it into execution; and in 1770, the lease was granted.

In 1773, the committee, attended by Dr. Wilson, having inspected several plans and designs for the improvement of the estate, were unanimously of opinion, that the best method of improvement would be, to begin by building a Square, upon the middle of Moorfields, agreeably to a sketch then produced. Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, was likewise directed to make another design of the whole estate, introducing the square, and disposing of the other parts to the best advantage. The plan for improving the estate was not, however, decidedly agreed upon till 1777; as, early in that year, an order was made by the common council, to fix in the council chamber a plan for its improvement. On the 18th of June, a report was made by a sub-committee; when it was agreed that Mr. Dance should "make a plan for letting the east part of the Artillery Ground, and also plans and elevations for letting the ground on the east and south sides of the intended south square; and on the

* Pennant's London, p. 218.

north

north side of the quarters of Moorfields, dividing the said pieces of ground respectively in proper lots."

A new street from Finsbury, along the north side of the quarters of Moorfields, into New Broad Street; and another along the east side to London Wall, at Moorgate, were proposed, but did not take effect.

At first, the ground in Moorfields was continually advertised to be let on building leases, but there were no biddings. Since that time, however, the present magnificent square has arisen on the site.

The west side of the square, except two houses at the north end, was built in 1777; and from that time it lay dormant many years, which may, in some measure, be accounted for by the following circumstance: Dutton Seaman, Esq. comptroller to the corporation, being almost superannuated, was suspended from active employment, but enjoyed the emolument of the place he had purchased. Mr. Bushnan, then senior clerk in the office, was appointed assistant, with a proper allowance; and on the death of Mr. Seaman, in 1785, was chosen his successor, with a salary of 700*l. per annum*, and the profits of the leases. The abilities of the new comptroller very evidently appeared, when his own benefit was united with the improvement. Plans soon came forward; and in 1789, the north side was let; in 1790, the east side; in the year following, the south side; and the surrounding streets in progression. The good effects were quickly evinced by the profits; for, in 1783, the rents produced only 4792*l.*; and in 1797, they encreased to 7598*l.*

The original design was, to make the centre of the square a piece of water, the ground being so low as to be formed for it; and that it might be a reservoir, in case of fire, or accident to the New River; but from the apprehension that it would be a deposit for filth, and unwholesome, it was changed to a garden, by far the more agreeable accommodation to the inhabitants. The expence of making the area, and other contingencies, to the amount of 4000*l.* was defrayed by the corporation, and must be placed among the

works of their munificence. Their object was, to accommodate the merchants with dwellings, and create a respectable neighbourhood near the city; but so little prospect was there of benefit to the builder, even at the low prices for which the lotted ground was let, that the person who took the three first lots of ground, petitioned to be released from his bargain, after the foundations and part of the houses were built, though they became ultimately a profit to him of 5000*l.*!

To the disgrace of the builders, two houses on the south side fell down almost as soon as they were built, and the rest of that side lay in a most perilous state. The corporation upon this caused a survey to be taken, and took such effectual measures, that at present FINSBURY SQUARE does not give place in beauty, and not much in size, to the most boasted at the west end of the metropolis *.

Mr. Gwynne, among his other improvements †, proposed, that a convenient street should be formed from Moorfields to Throgmorton Street, through Austin Friars, to the Royal Exchange, Bank, &c. with streets of communication into Broad Street, and Coleman Street. He also proposed that Bethlem Hospital should be removed, and the area formed into a most beautiful square. Part of his plan has been adopted, the hospital is nearly levelled with the ground, and a large street is intended to continue from the City Road to the Mansion House.

At the south-west angle of this square, is a large building, constructed for a bookseller's shop upon an extensive scale, by JAMES LACKINGTON, Esq. who, from a very small capital, raised himself by indefatigable endeavours to opulence and celebrity. He was originally a shoemaker in Bunhill Row, where he commenced bookseller of pamphlets, &c. He then removed to Chiswell Street, and having purchased the present shop, through which a coach and six horses might pass, retired to enjoy the wealth he had accumulated. The catalogue of Lackington, Allen, and Co. sells at the vast price of two shillings and sixpence.

* Pennant. Europ. Mag. 1802.

† London and Westminster improved.

From

From Finsbury Square, we pass down CHISWELL STREET, on the north side of which stands the *Artillery House*, which shall be described in its due place. On the south side stood the antient MANOR HOUSE OF FINSBURY; which, having suffered many delapidations, was let out as a carpet warehouse, and taken down to make way for the respectable houses which occupy its site.

Near Bunhill Row, is a large house, in which letter-founding was brought to great perfection by

WILLIAM CASLON.

This ingenious artist served a regular apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun barrels, and, after the expiration of his time, carried on that trade for some time; but without confining his ingenuity to embellishing instruments of war, he diverted himself in making tools for bookbinders, and for chasing silver plate. Mr. William Bowyer, the elder, having accidentally seen the lettering of a book remarkably neat, enquired out the artist who had cut the letters, and thence commenced an acquaintance with Mr. Caslon, whom he soon after took to James's letter-foundery, in Bartholomew Close. Caslon was an entire stranger to the process; but being asked by Mr. Bowyer, whether he could undertake to cut types, requested a day for consideration, and then replied in the affirmative. Such an answer induced Mr. Bowyer to consult two other eminent printers, and they had such confidence in Mr. Caslon's abilities that they lent him 500*l.*

The choice they made evinced their judgment; for Caslon applied himself with equal assiduity and success. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in consequence of a representation from Mr. Solomon Negri, a native of Damascus, in Syria, who was well skilled in the oriental tongues, and had been professor of Arabic, deemed it expedient to print, in 1720, for the use of the eastern churches, the New Testament and Psalter in the Arabic language. Upon this occasion Mr. Caslon was appointed to cut the fount; which he denominated the Arabic English. After he had finished this fount, he cut the letters of his own

name in Pica Roman, at the bottom of one of the Arabic specimens; this being seen by Mr. Palmer, a printer, he advised to cut the whole fount of Pica; some circumstances intervening, Palmer retracted his advice, and attempted to discourage what he had suggested. This justly offended Mr. Caslon, and he applied to the liberal triumvirate who had been his first patrons, and under Mr. Bowyer's inspection he cut, in 1722, the beautiful fount of English which was used in printing the works of Selden, and the Coptic types, made use of for Dr. Wilkins's edition of the Pentateuch. Mr. Bowyer was always acknowledged by him to be his master, from whom he had learned his art; in which he arrived at length to such perfection, that he not only freed England from the necessity of importing types from Holland, but in the beauty and elegance of those cast by him, he so far exceeded the productions of the best artificers, that his workmanship was frequently exported to the Continent, as, with great justice and confidence it might be asserted, that a more beautiful specimen of letter-founding, was not to be found in any part of the world. His first foundery was in a small house in Helmet Row, Old Street; afterwards in Ironmonger Row, and ultimately, in 1735, it was removed to Chiswell Street, where he became pre-eminent in his ingenious profession.

Having acquired opulence by his industry, he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and consigned the active part of his business to his son; he then retired to a rural residence at Bethnal Green, where he died January 23, 1766, aged seventy-four; leaving the character of a first-rate artist, a tender master, and an honest, friendly, and benevolent man. He was buried at St. Luke's church, Old Street. Sir John Hawkins particularly celebrated his hospitality, his social qualities, and his love of music. The foundery is still carried on by the family *.

Type Street, is so denominated from another letter foundery, recently established by Messrs. Fry and Co. who

* Biographical Dict.

have

have published a very ingenious specimen of the various types in an elegant manner.

Nothing further is worthy of notice in Chiswell Street, till we come to

WHITBREAD's BREWHOUSE.

The history of this brewery is involved in the personal anecdotes of its late founder and proprietor.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Esq. was the son of a yeoman, who lived at the Barns at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, on an estate of 100*l. per annum.* This estate devolving to the son at the old gentleman's decease, he improved it by building; and from one gradual propitious circumstance to another, he arrived to the possession of, at least, a MILLION OF MONEY. His extensive establishments in this brewery were long unrivalled; and, perhaps in a great degree, still remain so. After having sat member of parliament for several sessions, as representative of Bedford, in which he maintained an independence and integrity uniform and unostentatious, he died on the 11th of June, 1796. His liberal benevolence was experienced in every parish where he had any property, and his charity was as extensive as it was judicious; his private distributions exceeded the sum of 3000*l.* annually; for no proper application was repulsed. During his life he settled a perpetual rent charge on these premises to the amount of one hundred guineas, for the use of St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics.

The following are some of the principal heads of his Will: To his son, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. he bequeathed the whole of his freehold estates, together with all the brewery concerns, except a part to his daughter, wife of George Grey, captain of the Boyne man of war, and brother to Lord Howick, which was secured to her as a marriage settlement. To his son-in-law, James Gordon, Esq. to his nephews, Jacob Whitbread, and John Wingate Jennings, Esqrs. 3000*l.* each; also 10,000*l.* the amount of several bonds given by Lord St. John, his son-in-law, to whom he left 1000*l.* the amount of another bond, also given by him.

To

To his three head clerks he left 500*l.* each, they are also trustees for the Brewery. To his private clerk 500*l.* To his butler 100*l.* and to every servant throughout his concerns, including clerks, domestics, draymen, and every other description, he left tokens of his regard, besides various sums, from 100*l.* to 10*l.* in annuities to old servants, and widows of servants.

He also made a clause in his Will, "that should his clerks Messrs. Green, Yellowly and Sangster, at any time be desirous of purchasing a share in the brewery concerns, his son should accede to the proposal, and give them credit for any sum they might want for that purpose, on their own bonds, not exceeding 100,000*l.*

To the different hospitals in the metropolis and elsewhere, he bequeathed upwards of 15,000*l*, among which are St. Bartholomew's, Bethlem, Lying-in, St. George's, and St. Luke's. To two charity schools for boys and girls in the parish of St. Luke, 500*l.* each. To repairing the gaol of Bedford, 300*l.* also towards building an infirmary 4000*l.* and for its maintenance 4000*l.* more. Besides these, the many legacies left to old acquaintances, friends, rectors, curates, tenants, and distant relations, are incredible, all accumulated from the vast concern of the CHISWELL STREET BREWERY; the extent and celebrity of which induced king George III. his queen, and the royal family to pay Mr. Whitbread a visit, on the 26th of May, 1787. The steam engine, then lately erected, and first applied by Mr. Whitbread to the purposes of the brewery took up much of their attention. In the great store were three thousand and seven barrels of beer. They also viewed the amazing stone cistern, of such vast magnitude as to hold four thousand barrels of liquor; and two hundred men and eighty horses at their various occupations. After having inspected every part of the premises in a minute manner, the royal visitants retired into the dwelling-house, and partook of a cold collation, as magnificent as affluence and arrangement could make it. The whole service was plate, and there was an assortment of every wine in the world; but that the board might not be incomplete, some of

of WHITBREAD'S INTIRE was poured from a large bottle that had more excellent singularities than mere size to recommend it. After partaking of this plentiful regale, the royal visitants left Cliswell Street, highly satisfied with the various species of their entertainment.

The continuation of the street westward is called BEECH STREET, formerly BEECH LANE, which was so named from Nicholas de la Beech, lieutenant of the Tower of London, who was displaced in the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward III.

Behind the houses on the north side of this street is a square place, which was for many years occupied by a market for meat, &c. and called RED LION MARKET.

At the back of the houses on the south side, in BEECH LANE, are eight almshouses built by the company of Drapers, in the year 1540, for eight poor widows of their own fraternity, according to the will of Lady Ann Askew, widow of Sir Christopher Askew, draper, mayor in 1533, with an allowance of 3*l.* and half a chaldron of coals *per annum*.

We are inclined to believe that this worthy lady was mother to a lady of both her names, whose sufferings in 1546 make humanity shudder. Anne Askew was a lady of queen Catharine Par's court, and was accused of denying Henry the Eighth's favourite position of the real presence in the sacrament. She was most inhumanly put to the rack in the Tower, to make her discover her patrons and abettors at court, among whom the queen herself was suspected to be the chief; but her inflexible constancy and fidelity reflected no less honour on the unhappy sufferer, than shame on her tyrannical persecutor. She was condemned to be burned alive, and was so dislocated by the torture to which she had been put, that she was obliged to be carried to the stake in a chair. She was executed in Smithfield, in company with John Lassels, Nicholas Otorden priest, and J. Adlam, taylor. Dr. Shaxton, formerly bishop of Salisbury, recanted at the fire, and exhorted them to do the same; but they refused, and were martyred for their faith.

Near this place stood the antient residence of the abbots

of Ramsey, as early as the reign of Edward I. After the dissolution it came to the possession of Sir Drew Drewry, and was called Drewry House; it was also the residence of prince Rupert, son of the king and queen of Bohemia, and grandson of James I. This prince came to England to assist his uncle Charles I. about the time that monarch had erected his standard at Nottingham. He possessed in a high degree that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend, and is less adapted to the land service than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. Having surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax, almost as soon as he appeared before it, his uncle deprived him of all his commissions. After his cousin Charles II. was restored, prince Rupert commanded the fleet in conjunction with Monk, duke of Albemarle, in 1666. His courage in this war is mentioned with high encomiums by poets and historians; but he richly deserved them. In the war with the Dutch, he seemed to retain all the activity and fire of his youth, and beat the enemy in several engagements. He was also celebrated for his ingenuity, and for the invention of mezzotinto, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier scraping his rusty fusil; it is also said that the first print of that kind ever published was the performance of the prince. He also invented the glass drops, and also a metal which was called by his name, in which guns were cast; and contrived an excellent method for boring them, for which purpose a water mill was erected at Hackney Marsh, to the great detriment of the undertaker, as the secret died with the illustrious inventor. He communicated to Mr. Christopher Kirby, whose descendant afterwards lived in Crowder's-well Alley, Jewin Street, the secret of tempering the best fish-hooks in England.*

It is said that Charles I. paid the prince a visit in this house, and that the ringers of St. Giles, Cripplegate had a gratuity for complimenting the royal guest with a peal.—Prince Rupert in his advanced life removed to Spring Gardens, where he died, on the 29th of November, 1682. It was lately inhabited by a currier.

In

Granger.

In GLOVERS' COURT stood GLOVERS' HALL, which having been long deserted by the company, was converted to other purposes.

The COMPANY OF GLOVERS, were not incorporated till the 14th of Car. I. who, on the fifth of September, in the year 1638, granted them a charter by the name and style of "THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND FELLOWSHIP OF THE COMPANY OF GLOVERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON." It is a livery company, governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

GOLDEN LANE is a very mean street, and indifferently inhabited. Here Richard Gallard, Esq. of Islington, citizen and painter-stainer, founded thirteen alms-houses for as many poor people, and endowed each with two-pence per week, and a load of coals divided yearly among them. These donations were charged upon certain lands in Islington.

GOLDEN LANE BREWERY.

We come now to speak of a concern of the most liberal nature, which at the same time that it benefits the labouring classes of men by its utility, preserves their health, and furnishes them with wholesome beverage unincumbered by monopoly and extortion.

For a considerable time, the extreme bad quality of what was denominated malt liquor had been a subject of serious complaint. The chemical preparations and drugs infused into the composition called PORTER, and its deleterious and hurtful qualities, had long determined the generality of citizens to refuse a beverage, the ingredients of which initiated a constant course of bodily disorder. This determination, however, could not become general; because the labouring poor, accustomed to the varieties of business or toilsome exercise, were in need of some succedaneum, to support them under fatigue; and as they were unable to procure a nutritious and wholesome drink, they gladly resorted to the first substitute which presented itself, and which appeared in the horrid form of *malt spirit*, the immoderate use of which not only weakened the frame, but tended more to contaminate the morals of society than any other vicious habit.

Good malt liquor had always been considered in the highest degree wholesome. It had been recommended by the most able professors of medicine, who constantly affirmed, "that in respect to strength, clearness of complexion, and soundness of constitution, no persons excelled so much as those who were steadily accustomed to drink moderately of this kind of beverage."

At this important moment, a plan of a public brewery was projected by a gentleman of the name of Brown, and which was supported by several liberal minded persons, in conjunction with a number of retailers of porter and ale; and soon after, the premises in question were taken for the purpose of carrying the good intentions of the projector into effect.

Their object has been to introduce a wholesome and comfortable beverage, whereby the community might be supplied with a commodity brewed from malt and hops, and to provide for the poorer classes (who were more in need of it) an article *that would stand the test of examination*, and be found to possess all those salubrious qualities that once rendered malt liquor desirable; they have not entered into a discussion of what materials beer should or should not be composed; they have only considered the health of the public, and promised nothing more than they would endeavour to perform, by restoring to the public what in former times constituted the most wholesome potation in the country.

The mode which they pursued was by means of shares of 50*l.* each, which were to be paid by instalments; the first instalment having been advanced, by way of guarantee, no further call was to be made until the whole of the property should be legally secured, and the necessary deeds attached to it duly executed.

The applications for shares were numerous; vast numbers of respectable publicans proposed to sell the porter of this brewery, which is carried on under the firm of Brown and Parry, and so successful has it been, that upwards of *fifty-seven thousand* barrels were brewed in the first year of its commencement, making it the eighth house among the London breweries, and there is no doubt but, if conducted upon its present extensive scale, will by the industry of its projector and

and supporters, be equal to every promise of supplying the public with *genuine* malt liquor, as well as be the means of keeping it at a fair price.

Higher towards the north is a building with various figures, on the site of which originally stood the nursery for the children of Henry VIII. Mr. Alleyn, an eminent comedian, and the founder of Dulwich college, where we shall speak more fully of him, purchased the lease of these premises of one Brest, for 240*l.* he then built the play-house, which he denominated, "THE FORTUNE," that cost him 520*l.* and for private buildings 120*l.* so that the whole amounted when it was finished, in 1599, to the sum of 880*l.* It was a square building, eighty feet on each side, partly raised upon piles. The basement was of brick, on which was raised a frame of three stories, the first twelve feet, the second eleven feet, and the third nine feet in height, which were formed into divisions of *gentlemens'* and *two-penny* rooms. The area in the interior was a square of fifty-five feet; the stage was forty-three feet in length, and it extended to the middle of the area. The stage and dressing room was covered; and the area was open. The supporters were converted into pilasters crowned with satyrs. Thus the whole audience sat exposed to the uncertainty of the weather. The performances were by day-light; for the air must consequently have extinguished lamps or candles. This must have been a most uncomfortable situation for performers, considering the active or passive characters they alternately exhibited.

As, however, many of our readers may not have seen an antient theatrical conveyance of property, we submit the following extracts for their entertainment:

"Agreement between Philip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn, Esquires; and Thomas Downton," (Doughton, or Dowten) who it seems had been an hireling at *eight shillings per* week "*as long as they play*, and after they lye stylle one fortnyght, then to give hime *halfe wages*." The forfeiture for non-performance of articles was 40*l.* if he played in any other house in or about London without leave.

The agreement made in 1608 stated, that in consideration of *twenty and seven pounds and ten shillings*, they demised, farmed,

farmed, and leased to the said Thomas Downton, one eighth part of a fourth part of all such gains in money as should thereafter, during the term of thirteen years, arise, grow, accrue, or become due, or properly belong to the said Philip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn, &c. for or by reason of any stage-playing, or other exercise, commodity or use whatsoever, used or to be used or exercised within the play-house of the said P. Henslowe and E. Alleyn, commonly called '*The Fortune*,' situate and being between Whitecross Street, and Golding Lane, in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, in the county of Middlesex, &c.

The condition upon which this share was granted appears strict, with respect to Downton; for he was not only to pay *ten shillings per* year for rent, at four quarterly payments; and bear, pay, and discharge one equal eight part of a fourth part of all such necessary and needful charges as should be bestowed or laid forth in the new building or repairing of the play-house during thirteen years without fraud or covyn; but also, that he should not at any time during the term *give over the faculty or quality of playing*, but should *in his own person*, exercise the same to the best and most benefit he could within the play-house aforesaid, during the term, unless he should become unable, by reason of sickness, or any other infirmity, or with consent. Downton, also, was not at any time during the term to play or exercise the faculty of stage-playing in any common play-house then erected or to be erected within the said city of London, or two miles compass, other than in the said play-house called THE FORTUNE, without the special licence, will, consent, and agreement of Henslowe and Alleyn, or one of them, their, or one of their executors or assigns, first therefore had and obtained in writing under their hands and seals; nor was he to give, grant, bargain, sell, or otherwise do away any part of his place, without the licence of Henslowe and Alleyn, &c.

This Henslowe or Hinchloe, was Mr. Alleyn's father-in-law, to whom, in February 1610, he sold the BEAR GARDEN in Southwark, for 960*l.* It had cost him for the purchase 200*l.* for the patent 250*l.* and having held it sixteen years at a rent of 60*l.* so that it had stood him in 1410*l.*

The term of the above agreement was scarcely completed, when an accidental fire in 1621 consumed the building, with all the dresses, books, and other property.

It was soon rebuilt, and had a sign of the fickle goddess upon the front. In 1661 it was offered to sale, together with the ground on which it stood; and was represented large enough to afford room for twenty-three tenements with gardens, and a space for a street. Its present appearance is deplorable: the front of the house is divided into mean shops, and wretched apartments, and the *street*, now called *Play-house Yard*, exhibits a contemptible miniature of Rag fair.

The following list of play-houses built in London and the suburbs, between the years 1570 and 1629, when that in White-Friars was finished, is extracted from Dodsley's Preface to his "Old Plays:" St. Paul's singing school; the Globe, on the Bank-side, Southwark; the Swan and Hope, in the same place; the Fortune, which Maitland asserts to be the first play-house erected in London; the Red Bull, in St. John's Street; the Cross Keys, Gracechurch Street; the Tuns; the Theatre; the Curtain; the Nursery, in Barbican; Black-Friars; White Friars; Salisbury Court; the Cock-pit, and the Phœnix in Drury Lane.

Mr. Stevens, in continuation observes, "that the Curtain was in Shoreditch, a part of which district still retains the name of *The Curtain*. The original sign hung out at this theatre, was the painting of a striped curtain. We learn, likewise, from Prynne's *Histriomastrix*, that in the time of queen Elizabeth there were two other play-houses, the one called the Bell Savage (situated very probably, on Ludgate Hill), the other in Bishopsgate Street; and Taylor, the water poet, in the "True Cause of the Waterman's Suit concerning Players, in 1613," mentions another Theatre called the Rose.

On the opposite side of Golden Lane, a number of intricate streets lead to

BRIDGEWATER SQUARE;

which is small but neat, surrounded with plain, but handsome and convenient houses; the centre of the square is a grass-plat, shaded with trees, and encompassed by iron rails.

This

This site was formerly occupied by BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, the mansion of the earls of that title, till a fire in 1687 destroyed all the premises, in which the honourable Charles and Thomas Egertons, sons of the earl, with their tutor, fell a prey to the devouring flames.

Mr. Evelyn tells us that this place in his time was celebrated for its orchards, "productive of such quantities of fruits as never were produced before nor after." This he attributed to the decrease of smoke, resulting from the scarcity of coal, when Newcastle had refused to supply the city with that article during the civil wars. He inveighs at the time with great indignation at the increase of that species of fuel; and at the introduction of so many manufactories, productive of smoke, which not only deformed our noblest buildings with the sooty tinge, but also, from the quantity of coal, brought on catarrhs, coughs, and consumptions, in a degree unknown in Paris, and other cities which made use of wood only. His words are strong: "The city of London, resembles rather the face of mount Ætna, the court of Vulcan Stromboli, or the suburbs of Hell, than an assembly of rational creatures, and the imperial seat of our incomparable monarch." The project of this good and able writer, of supplying *London* with wood fires, was certainly very humane; but, from the destruction of the woods, even in his days, was as little feasible as it would be at present.*

Through an alley at the north-west corner, we are led to Brackley Street, and *Fan's Alley*, in which is a private house a few years since belonging to a Mr. Rogers, and called *Monmouth Hall.* He was a yeoman of the guard to king George III. and having saved money in his situation, built this house, and gave it the name of Monmouth Hall, from the county in which he was born.

At the end of Fan's Alley, are the boundary posts of the city in ALDERSGATE STREET.

Lower down towards the south is an elegant house, the residence of the late THOMAS SKINNER, Esq. who, from a humble line of life, rose by probity and assiduity in his business of an auctioneer, and by the good opinion which he justl

* Evelyn's Fumifugium. Pennant.

justly merited from his fellow citizens, to the highest dignity in the city; and during the year 1795, when he was lord mayor, by his prudent conduct, maintained good order in the city whilst the state trials of Mr. John Horne Tooke, &c. took place at the Old Bailey, on charges of high treason. Mr. Alderman Skinner, had previously rendered himself valuable to his fellow citizens in his magisterial capacity on the following occasion.

On the 17th of May, 1790, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, a dreadful fire happened near the corner of Long Lane, which destroyed all the houses to Carthusian Street, and property to the value of 30,000*l.* A person of the name of James Flindall, being detected and sentenced to transportation for stealing at the fire, caused a letter to be written to Mr. Skinner, offering to disclose all the horrid particulars of that calamity, provided the alderman procured his majesty's pardon. By the laudable exertions of the alderman, two accomplices were apprehended, and Flindall, the third accomplice, was admitted evidence for the crown; who disclosed a scene of most deliberate and unparalleled villainy, the object of which was the concerted scheme of firing the premises in question, for the sake of the plunder. On the 30th of October, Edward Lowe and William Jobbins, were tried for the offence at the Old Bailey, and fully convicted. They were executed opposite the place of their depredation, on the 20th of November, and confessed the fact for which they suffered. An inscription in stone affixed in the corner house facing Barbican, records the transaction.

Barbican. We have very fully ſtated the nature of the watch tower, whence this ſtreet was called *. It had antiently been called Houndsditch, as a receptacle for the filth of the city, as was that before mentioned near Aldgate. An inquiſition was made in the third year of the reign of Edward I. concerning purprestures in the city, and concerning one Thomas Juvenal, "who had appropriated to himself of the king's soil without *Le Barbekan*, a certain place, con-

* Vol. I. p. 21.

taining forty feet in length, and four feet in breadth, and inclosed it with an earth wall: and master Nicolas Brabanzoun then held it. Upon this presentment, made by the jurates, the king's juſtices commanded the sheriffs of London to summon the said Nicolas; who said, that he had nothing to do with, nor laid any claim to the said purpresture; but that he was tenant to Thomas Fitz-Simon de Burgh. The said Thomas came, and prayed that he might arrent the same of the king for three-pence *per annum*, which was granted, because the twelve sworn men witnessed, that the said inclosure was no annoyance. And it was adjudged, that the king might recover the arrearages of the said purpresture, to wit three shillings. But no forfeiture, because it was not of the said Thomas's doing." It is evident that the Barbican, and all its appurtenances, was held by the king as one of his castles.

In the reign of Edward III. it was entrusted to the care of Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk. It had before this time been esteemed an antient royal manor, by the name of Base Court, or the Barbican; the house of which had been detroyed in 1251, but restored in favour of the earl of Suffolk. His son William, deceasing without issue, the custody of the Barbican descended to his sister Cecilia, married to Sir John Willoughby, afterwards created Lord Willoughby of Eresby. It descended from him to Catharine, widow of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in her own right baroneſs Willoughby, of Eresby; and in the right of Mary I. wife of Richard Bertie, ancestor of the Duke of Ancaster, and of Lady Gwyder.

This lady, who was an enemy to, and ridiculed the doctrines of the church of Rome, had in her zeal, dressed a dog in a rochet; and, in affront to the notorious persecutor, Bishop Gardiner, given his name to that of a dog, in the reign of Edward VI. She was therefore marked for destruction by Mary and her coadjutors; on which lady Catharine and her husband, fled from their house in the Barbican, to the Continent, till the danger was over; and lived in a retired and distressed manner in Poland. During their

their travel it is related, that Lady Catharine was delivered of a son near a church porch at Bruges, in Flanders; who, on account of the circumstances of refuge and distress, was named PEREGRINE; which was the name taken by several of the noble family of Ancaster. The mansion in Barbican was named Willoughby House, and inhabited by Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and father of Robert Bertie, the great earl of Lindsey, who was killed at the battle of Edgehill; the house, it seems, was then of vast circumference.

Towards the end of Golden Lane, was GARTER PLACE, so called from Sir Thomas Wrythe, or Wriothesley, whose family had been, for some time, heralds at arms. Having been trained to the same studies by his father Sir John, he was created Wallingford Herald, and afterwards succeeded his father as Garter king at arms. His brother William, who was York herald, had issue Thomas Wriothesley, who, by various degrees of merit, arrived to be lord chancellor of England, and earl of Southampton. He died at his house in Lincoln Place, Holborn, called from him Southampton House, where we shall speak more of him. Sir Thomas, the uncle, built *Garter Place*, and on the top founded a chapel, which he dedicated by the name *Sanctæ Trinitatis in Alto.*

At the end of this street, where the pump now stands, the antient Barbican, Burgh-kenning, or Watch Tower, is supposed to have been situated.

RED CROSS STREET, is so called from a cross which stood near the end of Golden Lane. This is a noble, wide, and well-built street, inhabited by persons of property, and runs from Barbican to the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. There are several courts and alley, but they are of no material estimation either for structures or inhabitants.

The first object of attention is a DISSENTING MEETING HOUSE, which has changed owners and doctrines various times; it has been successively occupied by Independents, Baptists, New Jerusalem, and other congregations.

The adjoining house is the charity school belonging to the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, founded in 1698, for one hundred boys and fifty girls, who are clothed and educated.

But the greatest ornament of this street, is

DR. WILLIAMS's LIBRARY

for the use of Protestant Dissenting Ministers.

"Daniel Williams, D. D. was born at Wrexham, in 1643, or 1644. He had a great natural vigour of mind, which being improved by an uncommon application, made a compensation for his want of such helps as many others have had in their early years. He loved serious religion from his youth, and entered upon the ministry about the time of the ejectment in 1662." Our limits will not allow us to follow Dr. Williams through the many persecutions he suffered both in England and Ireland, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. After the Revolution he was unanimously chosen to succeed the reverend Mr. John Oakes, as preacher to a numerous congregation in Hand Alley, Bishopsgate Street; he had before this many times officiated for Mr. Richard Baxter, at Pinner's Hall, Broad Street, and had succeeded that worthy character, in the lecture; but with great opposition, on account of his severity against Antinomian opinions. Upon this Mr. Williams withdrew himself, and was followed by Dr. Bates, Mr. Howe, Mr. Alsop, Dr. Annesley, and Mr. Richard Mayo; and they jointly set up the lectures at Salter's Hall. He was in great favour with William III.

"When, in the reign of queen Anne, a bill was depending in parliament against occasional conformity, he exerted himself to the utmost against it. He was very much for the Union with Scotland in 1707, and urged his friends to forward it, with great earnestness. In 1709, he received a diploma for the degree of D. D. from Glasgow, and another from Edinburgh; the latter inclosed in a silver box. In the latter end of Anne's reign, Dr. Williams having very dark apprehensions of the state of things, dealt freely with the great

great man then at the head of affairs, with whom he had been long acquainted, and warned him of his danger, whether he was embarked against liberty or not. But the freedom he took was not relished, the doctor's free remarks on the great man's conduct (in a letter to some friends in Ireland) being ungenerously carried to him, he was so incensed against Dr. Williams, that he never forgave him. No man in the nation more heartily rejoiced than the doctor at the over-blowing of the impending storm, by the accession of king George I. to the British throne; and on September 28, 1714, he, at the head of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in and about London, presented to his majesty an addrefs of congratulation. About this time his constitution, naturally strong, began visibly to decay; but he held on in the exercise of his ministry, till 1716, when, after a short illness, he departed this life January 26, aged seventy-three. He was interred in a vault of his own at Bunhill Fields, with a long Latin inscription to his memory.

"Dr. Williams gave the bulk of his estate, by will, to charitable uses; as excellent in their nature, as various in their kinds, and as much calculated for the glory of God and the good of mankind, as any other that have ever been known. Among other objects of it are, the relief of poor ministers and their widows: the education of students in the university of Glasgow for the ministry: the support of schools, especially in Wales: the distribution of bibles and other pious books among the poor: a Protestant missionary in Ireland, &c. He left his library for public use, and directed a convenient place to be purchased or built, in which the books might be properly disposed of, and left an annuity for a librarian. The building we are about to describe was afterwards erected by a subscription among the opulent Dissenters, where the doctor's collection is preserved with peculiar care and neatnefs. This is also the place in which the body of Dissenting ministers meet to transact the business of the general concern; it is also the repository for portraits of Nonconformist ministers, for MSS. and for other matters of curiosity and utility."

With

With a view to the formation of a public library, Dr. Williams had purchased, in his life-time, the valuable collection of Dr. Bates, to which he directed, by his will, that his own should be added. Of these a catalogue was printed, in one volume, 8vo. in 1727, some considerable time before a public library was opened; and the catalogue was published previously to the opening of the library, as the preface informs us, in order to induce other munificent and public-spirited persons, and lovers of literature, to contribute to its augmentation. Considerable donations to this library have accordingly been made at different times; but not such as have been proportionable to the long space of time which has elapsed since the foundation of the library, nor to the usual liberality manifested by the Dissenters on such occasions. Although it was known, that Dr. Williams, the founder, had left a considerable estate, which was appropriated to various charitable purposes; yet it seems not to have been equally known, that his trustees were not empowered by his will to employ any part of the produce of his estate in the purchase of books for the augmentation of the library.

Lately, however, in consequence of the greatly improved income arising from that estate, the court of Chancery (before which the accounts of it are annually audited, and the sanction of which is necessary for any deviations from the letter of the founder's will,) has given directions that the sum of fifty pounds shall be annually appropriated out of the proceeds for the purpose of keeping in repair and increasing the library.

It would certainly be honourable to the Dissenters, and conducive to the interests of literature among them, that a public library, chiefly, though not exclusively, appropriated to their use, should consist of a numerous collection of valuable and well-chosen books. There are many such at present in this collection; but many others are yet wanting, both antient and modern, in order to increase its utility and estimation as a public library. The British Museum, Sion College library, and the University libraries, receive great additions

additions of modern books, from its being required by law, that copies of all works entered at Stationers Hall should be sent to those libraries. But the library in Red Cross Street has no such resource; and it is, therefore, much to be desired, that those liberal-minded persons, who may be inclined to promote an augmentation of the library, should make such donations for this purpose as they may judge proper. Donations, with this view, may be either in books or in money; and it would also be desirable, that such authors, whether Dissenters or others, as may be inclined to increase the library, should transmit copies of their works to this collection.

It was a good custom introduced into the school of Bishop's Stortford, that every scholar on leaving that seminary, should give some book or books to the school library: were the custom to prevail among Protestant Dissenters, that upon their *ordination*, they should make the same *grateful deposit*, the accumulation would soon be considerable, and return to them sources of perpetual and useful information.

The building is divided on the first floor into two very handsome and spacious apartments, capable of containing forty thousand volumes, though the whole of the present contents of the library, amount to no more than sixteen thousand; these are however very scarce and very valuable, and are not confined to works upon Divinity; but the classes of general and particular History, the Arts and Sciences, Philosophy, &c.

The GREAT ROOM contains several glazed presses, in which are deposited the works of Grævius and Gronovius, Rymer's Fœdera, the early editions of Milton's works, and the first edition of his Paradise Lost; and other works equally valuable. Here is also a great curiosity of its kind; "Eighteen volumes written with a white ink upon black paper (made on purpose) at the expence, and for the use of Mr. Joseph Harris (late of London, linen draper) in 1745, when his sight was so decayed by age, that he could not

not read the largest print; and they were presented to this library by the leave of his executors, 9th April, 1746.

"They contain all the New Testament (except the Revelations) and the whole Book of Psalms, in fifteen volumes; and Dr. Owen's "Faith of God's Elect," in three volumes." The letters are nearly an inch in height.

The portraits round this room are those of

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, over the chimney.

From the north-west corner,

The Rev. RICHARD STEELE, M. A. of St. John's, Camb. "a good scholar, a hard student, and an excellent preacher." He joined in the ordination of Messrs. Philip and Matthew Henry. He was one of the ejected ministers from Hanmere, in Flintshire, and died in London, Nov. 16, 1692, aged sixty-four.

Rev. WILLIAM HARRIS, D. D.

Rev. CALEB FLEMING, D. D.

Rev. SAMUEL WRIGHT, D. D.

Rev. STEPHEN CHARNOCK, D. D. Emanuel, Camb. ejected 1662, died in London, July 27, 1680, aged fifty-two.

Rev. JAMES NEWMAN.

Rev. THOMAS MANTON, D. D. See his life and character in Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, Vol. I. p. 175 and 426.

Rev. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F. R. S.

Rev. SAMUEL ANNESLEY, L. L. D. of Queen's College, Oxon. "A most sincere, godly, and humble man; vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, whence he was ejected. He afterwards preached at the meeting-house in Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, and died Dec. 31, 1696, aged seventy-seven. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Williams. The celebrated JOHN WESLEY, was his grandson."

Rev. JOHN HOWE, M. A. of Christ's College, Camb. born May 17, 1630, died April 2, 1705, aged sixty-five. He was in person tall and graceful. He had a piercing, but pleasant eye; and had that in his aspect which indicated something uncommonly great, and tended to excite

veneration. To those who are at all acquainted with his writings, his intellectual accomplishments need no commendations. In conversation he was often very facetious. One of his repartees deserves to be remembered.

A nobleman with whom he was at dinner, treated Mr. Howe with great respect, and requested him to say, in what manner he could effectually serve him, strengthening his protestations of zeal with a multitude of profane oaths. Mr. Howe replied, "There is one favour which I should be happy your lordship would grant me." "My good Mr. Howe," replied the nobleman impatiently, with another oath, "there is nothing that Mr. Howe can ask, but it will make me happy to grant." On which Mr. Howe calmly said, "The only favour, my lord, which I have to beg of you, is, "that your lordship will give me leave to swear the next oath." In Dr. Watt's Lyric Poems, is an admirable one, addressed to Mr. John Howe.

Rev. WILLIAM BATES, D. D. We shall speak of him under St. Dunstan in the West.

Rev. ISAAC WATTS, D. D. See his life, by Dr. Gibbon, &c.

Rev. WILLIAM TONGE, of Salter's Hall.

Rev. ANDREW KIPPIS, D. D.

Rev. JOHN SHOWER.

Rev. HENRY GROVE, an eminent minister, and tutor of an academy at Taunton.

Rev. NATHANIEL VINCENT, M. A. ejected from Langley Marsh, Bucks, of which he was rector. His great sufferings for Non-conformity, are amply detailed by Palmer.

Rev. JOHN NEWMAN.

Rev. JOHN FLAVEL, B. A. of University College, Oxon. rector of Townstall, Dartmouth, whence he was ejected. He died in Exeter, June 26, 1691, aged sixty-four. It is related in his life, that a profane person coming to a bookseller's shop to enquire for a play book, the bookseller recommended him to Flavel's Treatise *On keeping the Heart*, as likely to do him more good. After having grossly abused the author, and ridiculed the book, he was prevailed upon

to promise that he would read it. He accordingly did so; and about a month after, came and thanked the bookseller for putting it into his hand; telling him it had saved his soul; and bought one hundred copies to give away.

Rev. RICHARD BAXTER. In a former part of this work, when speaking of Bunhill Fields, we stated, from another publication, that it had been called "Saint's Rest;" and that Mr. Baxter was buried there. We profess too great reverence for Mr. Baxter, to ridicule him or the class of Protestants to which he belonged. We since understand that he was buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street, the corpse being attended by the numerous friends to whom he and his cause were held dear.

Rev. JOHN EVANS, D. D.

Rev. OBADIAH HUGHES, ejected from being a student at Oxford, previously to taking the degree of M. A. was imprisoned and ill-treated for his Non-conformity, and at last settled at Enfield, where he died, Jan. 24, 1704, aged sixty-five.

Anonymous portrait of a minister.

Rev. WILLIAM GOUGH, ejected from his rectory of Inkpen, in Berks, and settled at Marlborough, where he died at sixty-seven years of age, highly respected by all classes of persons.

Rev. GEORGE GRIFFITH, M. A. chaplain at the Charter House, and lecturer of St. Bartholomew, Exchange, whence he was ejected. He had his meeting afterwards in Girdler's Hall, and was a most respectable minister.

THOMAS JACOMB, D. D. rector of St. Martin, Ludgate, where more particular mention will be made of him.

THE LIBRARY.

From this room is the avenue to THE LIBRARY, properly so called. The apartment is kept with peculiar neatness, and does very great credit to Mr. Morgan, the librarian, whose attention and suavity are exemplary. It is divided into sixteen classes, and contains many curious books in the various departments of literature, particularly early printed books.

books. Here are also the various tracts published during the civil wars of Charles I. comprized in a great number of volumes; besides two hundred and thirty-eight volumes of sermons and tracts, during the same period; of which the sermons preached before the parliament consist of thirty-two volumes.

Among the early printed books is a copy of the *Salisbury Liturgy*, 1530, finely illuminated.

The *Hours of the Virgins*, printed at Paris, 1498. The printing and wood cuts are finely executed.

The manuscripts, though not numerous, are valuable. The principal are,

Wicliffe's Testament, in Old English, well written, about the reign of Henry IV.

A beautiful illuminated Bible, inscribed, "Biblia. Sacra Vet. et Nov. Test. cum Prologo Hieronimi: necnon Libri Apocryphi."—Bibliothecæ Gulielmanæ, D. D. D. Thomas Morgan.

The "Old and New Testament, in short hand, 1686." This was written under particular circumstances. When James II. endeavoured to establish Popery by every violent or insidious means; the writer of this book, fearing that the Holy Scriptures, lest the community should have a free use of them, would be called in and destroyed, sat up several nights to write a true copy, which he thus accomplished.

"Minutes of the Sessions of the Assembly of Divines, from August 4, 1643, to April 24, 1652." In three folio volumes. These are the original documents, as taken by the various scribes, and are written in a sort of abbreviated cypher, though not very difficult to be made out.

"Original Commission of the States General to the arbitrators appointed by them and Oliver Cromwell, to determine the claims of the English, for ships and goods detained within the dominions of the king of Denmark, in the year 1652." This state paper is omitted both in Rymer's Fœdera, and Thurloe's State Papers.

Among the curiosities are,

A miniature copy of a HEAD OF CHRIST, from a painting in the Vatican, finely executed by *Dickie*, and lately presented to this library.

A FEMALE MUMMY, in the original coffin; the linen and papyrus, surrounding the body, in good preservation.

Over the mummy is A HEAD, finely worked in wax; said to exhibit the likeness of Cartouche, a notorious French robber.

SKELETON of a person supposed to be the first malefactor executed on the Coventry Act.

GLASS BASON, with the following inscription:

"This glass bason, by tradition, held the baptismal water, for the christening of Elizabeth (daughter of king Henry VIII.) the most renowned Protestant queen of England. It was formerly in the possession of Simon Smith, Esq. who had been harbinger to king Charles II. James II. and king William III. and long after his death, the person who married his nephew's daughter, and who received the tradition from that family, as undoubtedly true. Deposited to remain for ever in this library. Anno 1745. Donum Domini Anderson."

It is formed like a large dish, with a broad brim, and a deep cavity in the centre; and has been handsomely ornamented with gold. It is preserved in a square box, fitted to it on the inside with cloth.

Fac simile of Magna Charta, framed and glazed.

Ditto of an inscription brought from the Archipelago, in honour of Crato, a musician. With a translation by Ames, framed and glazed.

Medals, and metallic casts from medals, struck in Russia, from the reign of Peter the Great to that of Catharine II. inclusive.

ROUBLES and HALF ROUBLES of Peter I. and the empresses Elizabeth, Anne, and Catharine II. The first series of these are very scarce, even in Russia.

An *old Painting of the Protestant Reformers*, sitting at a long table, with inscriptions of the names of each. The

Bible is before them, which four characters, denoting the devil, the pope, a cardinal, and a friar, are vainly endeavouring to extinguish from beneath the table.

This room abounds also in portraits, of which the following is a list:

The east end is appropriated to the FOUNDER, and his family.

Dr. WILLIAMS, over the chimney.

Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS.

Mr. FRANCIS BARKSTEAD, her first husband, of whom there is a duplicate portrait.

Mr. T. BARKSTEAD, jun.

—— BARKSTEAD, Esq. in the dress of the reign of Charles II.

A very remarkable portrait, clothed in the Oliverian buff jerkin, with epaulets on the shoulders; a very significant countenance. This is named SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE; but, with due deference, we should rather call it Col. JOHN BARKSTEAD, one of the judges of Charles I. The painting must be more valuable from such a circumstance; for the arts had not arrived to the excellence of canvas painting, which this portrait exhibits, in the time in which Oldcastle lived; besides the costume is materially different.

Rev. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, D. D. "He was some time Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, and a very celebrated preacher." When he preached in St. Mary's church, the concourse of people to hear him was so great, that the sexton was obliged to take down the windows. He was expelled the university for Puritanism, by Dr. Whitgift, the vice-chancellor, with whom he maintained a long controvery about church discipline, which is in print. He was at the head of those rigid Calvinists who openly opposed the Liturgy, and episcopal jurisdiction, and were advocates for the plan of religion established at Geneva. *Ob.* 1603*.

Bust of Dr. WATTS.

Rev. DANIEL ROGERS, of Wethersfield.

* Granger.

PORTRAITS

PORTRAITS OF MINISTERS.

From the south east side:

WILLIAM WOLLASTON, M. A. author of "The Religion of Nature."

Rev. JOSHUA BAYES.

Rev. THOMAS COTTON.

Rev. BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Rev. MATTHEW SILVESTER.

Rev. JOSEPH BURROUGHS.

Rev. TIMOTHY ROGERS.

Rev. WILLIAM PERKINS. "This divine was of Christ's College, Cambridge. He wrote many learned works, dispersed through Great Britain, France, Germany, the Low Countries, and Spain; many translated into the French, German, and Italian tongues: a man industrious and painful; who, though he were lame of his right hand, wrote all with his left." He was deprived by archbishop Whitgift for Puritanism, and died at Cambridge, in 1602.

Rev. SAMUEL BAKER.

Rev. MATTHEW HENRY; whose Annotations on the Holy Scriptures, for the soundness of their doctrine, will perpetuate his name to future ages*.

Three anonymous portraits.

Rev. JOHN OAKES, jun.

Rev. THOMAS CASE, ejected from the rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.

Rev. THOMAS AMORY, D. D.

Rev. RICHARD MAYO, ejected from the vicarage of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Died 1695.

Rev. JOHN OAKES, sen. ejected from the vicarage of Boreham, Essex.

Rev. DANIEL CHAUMIER, a French refugee.

Rev. JOHN CHESTER. This gentleman was ejected from his rectory of Wetherby, which he had brought from a state of savage ferocity to that of reverence for religion. He was driven from this flock in the most brutal manner. Baxter says of him, that he was "a man of a very sober,

* See an Account of his Life attached to his folio Edition of his Annotations.

calm,

calm, peaceable spirit; sound in doctrine and life; and a grave and fruitful preacher." He afterwards settled in Southwark, and preached at the meeting house in Gravel Lane; and died at his son's, a physician at Guildford, in May 1696.

Rev. VINCENT ALSOP, M. A. ejected from Wilby, in Northamptonshire; afterwards minister in Westminster, and one of the six lecturers at Pinner's Hall.

ON THE STAIR CASE.

Rev. JOSHUA OLDFIELD, D. D.
Rev. BENJAMIN GROSVENOR, D. D.
HOPTON HAYNES, Esq.
BENJAMIN AVERY, L. L. D.
JASPER MAUDUIT, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL BURGESS.

Rev. JOSEPH CARYL; ejected from the rectory of St. Magnus, London Bridge. He was afterwards minister of a Dissenting congregation, near his late rectory; and his church so much increased, that at his death he left one hundred and thirty-six communicants. He was a moderate Independent, a man of great piety, learning, and modesty. He died at his house in Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, February 7, 1673, aged seventy-one. In the summer of that year, his church chose Dr. John Owen for their pastor, and all united with that which was before under his care, which consisted of several persons of rank in the army. This respectable society had afterwards the learned Mr. David Clarkson for their pastor, who was succeeded by Dr. Chauncey, as he was by the late eminent Dr. Isaac Watts, for whom, in 1708, they built a new meeting house in Bury Street; where the Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, D. D. was afterwards pastor, and likewise divinity tutor of the academy at Hoxton.

We close this list, with the following remark of the great LOCKE on the Act of Uniformity; which, on account of being passed on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662, was denominated THE BARTHOLOMEW ACT:

"Bartholomew

"Bartholomew Day was fatal to our Church and Religion, in throwing out a very great number of worthy, learned, pious, and orthodox divines."

RULES OF THE LIBRARY.

I. The library shall be open from ten o'clock in the forenoon till three in the afternoon, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in every week throughout the year, except Christmas and Whitsuntide weeks, and the month of August; and the librarian (unless prevented by sickness) shall constantly attend the library at such times. Nevertheless a trustee shall have access to the library whenever he thinks proper.

II. All persons shall be admitted during the appointed hours, upon producing to the librarian a written order from one of the trustees, specifying their names, places of abode, and proper additions.

III. No book shall be perused or consulted in the stalls (unless by the special leave of the librarian to such persons as are well known to him), but shall be taken down, and brought to the desk or table in the library by the librarian, and there perused or consulted; and no paper shall be laid on a book when any extracts are made.

IV. No book shall be taken out of the library except by one of the trustees on his giving a receipt for it to the librarian, and such book shall be returned at or before the next quarterly meeting, except the same be in the actual possession of such trustee.

V. The librarian shall keep a correct account of all books taken out of the library, with the time when taken, and the name of the trustee taking the same; and of all applications for books already taken out. Such accounts shall be laid before the library committee previously to every quarterly meeting of the trustees.

VI. All books given or purchased for the use of the library shall be immediately, on such gift or purchase, inserted by the librarian in the catalogue, in their proper places, and stamped or marked; and also entered in the book of benefactions, in which shall be specified the time when, and the name of the person by whom given: and such book of benefactions shall be laid on the table at every meeting of the trustees, and of the book committee.

VII. The librarian shall not receive any money or other gratuity from any person for the use of this library.

In the library is a register for the birth of children.

This

This foundation, which has been greatly augmented since its first institution, is under the direction of twenty-three trustees, viz. fourteen ministers and nine laymen, who must be all Dissenters; under whom there is a secretary and steward.

Stow informs us, that, "In this Red Cross Street, lived one Pottier, that was a servant of Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard III. of whom Sir Thomas More relates this passage, as if it had been for some time before the design of that duke to make way to usurp the kingdom after his brother Edward the Fourth's death, *viz.* That the same night in which that king died, as he learned by credible information, one Mistlebrook, early in the morning, came in great haste to this Pottier's house; and hastily rapping at the door, was soon let in: whose business was, to let him know the news, that king Edward was departed." To which Pottier replied, "By my truth, man! then will my master, the duke of Gloucester, be king!"

At the south end of this street stands the parish church of

St. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.

THIS church is said to have been built by Alfune, bishop of London, about the year 1030, before the reign of William the Conqueror; and though it was demolished by fire, in the year 1545, it escaped the same ordeal in 1666.

It is built of stone, boulder, and brick, and is a spacious and pleasant structure. The pillars, arches, and windows, &c. of the modern Gothic order; and the columns supporting the organ gallery, of the Tuscan order.

The roof of the church was raised in 1791; and though the architecture disagrees with the lower parts of the building, it is light, and very far from being obnoxious to the eye, on account of dissimilarity.

There are handsome galleries on the north, west, and south sides, and the church is well pewed and wainscoted. In the west gallery is a fine organ, by Harris.

The pulpit is of fine wainscot, neatly carved and veneered, adorned with an entablature and pediments, with vases, cherubims, palm branches, fruit, &c. in relievo.

The font stands at the west end of the church, and is of fine blue veined marble, with cherubims, and a wainscot cover, of the Corinthian order, adorned with columns and entablature.

The altar-piece is very ornamental, being as the pews and pulpit, formed of oak; it is finely carved, and adorned with six pilasters and entablaments, of the Corinthian order. The inter-columns, are the Commandments done in gold letters on black; and the Lord's Prayer and Creed, are in black on gold. Between the arches of the tables of the Commandments, and under the cornice, is a pelican, with her wings displayed, and feeding her young with her own blood; and above that is, "God spake these words." Over the Lord's Prayer, are the words, "When ye pray, say;" and over the other, "The Apostle's Creed," in large characters. And on pediments over these, are Moses and Aaron; the first holding in his hand a rod, the second an incense pot.

On acroters above the cornice, are seven golden candlesticks, with flaming tapers; and in the centre is a book displayed, above which is a cushion and mitre, supported by two cherubims. Here is also painted a crimson velvet festoon curtain edged with gold fringe.

The

The carved work has curious enrichments; and the foot-pace of the communion table is paved with fine polished black and white marble, fenced and adorned with rail and banister; and on the roof over this, is a very spacious glory gilt with gold, whose rays dart through the clouds at a great distance.

Over the altar is a window of painted glass, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, with a fine border of cherubims, clouds, &c. a very correct and beautiful drawing.

The dimensions of the church are, length one hundred and fourteen feet, breadth sixty-three, height forty-two, and the altitude of the steeple (which consists of a tower and turret) is one hundred and twenty-two feet, wherein are twelve bells and chimes.

Stow mentions the following eminent persons buried here:

Gilbert Prince, alderman.

Sir John Writh, or Wriothesley, Garter principal king at arms.

Sir Ralph Rochford, knight, 1409.

Sir Henry Grey, son and heir of the earl of Kent.

Reginald Grey, earl of Kent.

Monuments, inscriptions, and arms, at present are:

A little westward, on the south side of the chancel, a white marble monument, with the effigies of the defunct, holding one hand on a death's head, and the other on a book, with a long Latin inscription, to the memory of JOHN SPEED, citizen and merchant taylor of London. A most faithful servant to queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles, a geographer, antiquary, historian, &c. who died July 28, 1629; and Susannah, his wife, the mother of twelve sons and six daughters.

On the south side of the chancel, a little westward from the last, is a stone in the wall, having an inscription to the memory of JOHN FOX, the author of "The Acts and Monuments of the Church; or, as it is more familiarly called, "The Martyrology."

The inscription is mostly inserted in Fuller's Church History, who remarks, "That Mr. Fox was so large a re-

liever of the poor in his life-time, that no wonder he left no legacies at his death." He also adds, "That whereas there passeth a tradition grounded on good authority, that he foretold the ruine of the Invincible Armada in 1588; the story is true in itself, though he survived not to see the performance of his own prediction."

Above Mr. Fox's monument is one of a very spacious fine white marble, adorned with entablature, pediment, the figure of the young lady rising (in a black coffin) with her winding sheet about her (as in emblem of the Resurrection) and two angels, one offering her a crown, the other a chaplet; with this inscription, partly on the side of the coffin, the rest under it:

To the Memory of Constance Whitney, eldest daughter to Sir Robert Whitney, of Whitney, the proper Possession of him and his Ancestors in Herefordshire, for above 500 years past. Her Mother was the 4th Daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote in Warwickshire, by Constance Kingsmel, Daughter and Heir of Richard Kingsmel, Surveyor of the Court of Wards. This Lady Lucy her Grandmother so bred her since she was 8 years old,

(Thus far on the coffin.)

That she excelled in all Noble Qualities becoming a Virgin of so sweet Proportion of Beauty and Harmony of Parts. She had also sweetness of Manners answerable, and delightful sharpness of Wit, an offenceless Modesty in Conversation, and singular Respect and Piety towards her Parents; but Religious even to Example.

She departed this Life most Christianly at 17, dying the Grief of all: but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable Loss, save in her Expectation she shall not stay long after her, and the Comfort of knowing whose she is, and where (in the Resurrection) to meet her.

Under which inscription, are her arms as a single woman.

There is no date to this monument; but there is reason to believe it about two hundred years old. The emblem of the Resurrection on this tomb has given occasion to many fabulous relations of a woman, who, after she was buried here, was taken up alive, and had afterwards several children, &c.

On

On the south side of the church a small marble monument, with an inscription scarcely legible, to the memory of ROBERT GLOVER, Somerset herald at arms, a most able scholar, antiquary, and historian.

At the north-east corner of the chancel, a small white marble monument, with this inscription:

Here lyeth Margaret Lucy, second Daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlcote in the County of Warwick, Knight (the third by immediate Descent of that Thomas) by Alice, sole Daughter and Heir of Thomas Spencer, of Clareden in the same County, Esq; and Custos brevium of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster; who departed this Life the 18th of November 1634, and about the 19th year of her Age. For Discretion and Sweetness of Conversation, not many excelled; and for Piety and Patience in her Sickness and Death, few equalled her; which is the Comfort of her nearest Friends, to every of whom she was very dear; but especially to her old Grandmother, the Lady Constance Lucy, under whose government she died; who having long expected every day to have gone before her, doth now trust, by Faith and Hope in the precious Blood of Christ Jesus, shortly to follow after, and be partaker, together with her and others, of the unspeakable and everlasting Joys in his blessed Kingdom; to whom be all Honour, Laud and Praise, now and ever. Amen.

Close by the above, a small white marble monument, with an inscription to the memory of the Rev. WILLIAM STAPLE, a man equally learned and religious, who died September 3, 1650.

On a brass plate in the north wall of the chancel, with the effigies of a man, a woman, and ten children (five by each of them) all in a kneeling posture, this incription: to the memory of JOHN HAMBEY, Esq. and his family. He died in 1573.

On the north side of the chancel, a spacious white and black marble monument, adorned with entablature, pediment, death's head, and the figures of two babes mourning, this inscription: to the memory of ROBERT CAGE, Esq. a man of universal literature, of great honesty and Christian life, who died in 1625.

A black

A black and white marble monument on the north side of the chancel, partly fronting westward, having the figures of Matthew Palmer, Esq. and Ann his wife lying on their right sides, reposing their heads on their respective hands, and each holding a book in their left; and the figures of their five children kneeling. The inscription, which is almost worn out, has nothing remarkable in it.—The date 1605.

At the east end of the north aile, this inscription:

Roger Mason of this Parish, Citizen and Vintner of London, gave to the Poor of the Freedom of this Parish 200*l.* wherewith a yearly Rent of 16*l.* or thereabout, is purchased for ever, to be bestowed on 10 Gowns of black Cloth lined, to be distributed yearly to 10 poor Men of the Freedom of this Parish upon All Saints Day, at the Discretion of the Vicar and Church-wardens, for the time being. He died the 3d day of September 1603. Ætat. suæ 37. which 200*l.* his Wife Jane faithfully paid, and join'd the Erection of this Monument, set up, Anno 1606.

On the monument are their effigies.

At the east end of the north aisle, a small monument, with effigies, and this inscription:

William Day, Citizen and Vintner of London, Son of Thomas Day, of Boteham in Sussex, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, gave to the Poor of this parish 80*l.* which was paid by his Brother George Day, wherewith a yearly Rent of 6*l.* or thereabouts, is purchased for ever, to be bestowed on 12 Coats of green Cloth, to be distributed yearly upon 12 poor Orphans upon All Saints Day, at the Discretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens, for the time being. He lyeth buried in the Parish-Church of St. Michael in Cornhill, and died the 22d of September 1603, aged 32.

On the north side of the church, near the east end, this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Harvest, Citizen and Brewer of London, Alderman's Deputy of this Parish, and one of his Majesty's Gunners, and Ann his beloved Wife. They were both very charitable Persons, as in giving Land to this Parish perpetually for the Relief of the poor Widows; as also Land to the Company whereof he was free, for mending of the High-way betn Edgworth and Padington. He gave great Legacies to his poor

poor Kindred, and departed this Life the 14th day of March 1610. She departed this Life the 24th day of May 1610. expecting both a glorious Resurrection in Jesus Christ.

A very spacious black and white marble monument, adorned with columns and entablature, with enrichments of cannon, &c. gilt with gold; with the figures of the deceased in sable kneeling.

A spacious monument, in memory of Thomas Busby, citizen and cooper, Obiit July 11, 1575, with his image holding one hand on a death's head, the other with gloves, and with this inscription:

This Busby willing to relieve the Poor
With Fire and with Bread,
Did give the House wherein he dwelt,
Then called the Queen's Head.
Four full Loads of the best Charcoal
He would have bought each year,
And forty dozen of wheaten Bread
For poor Housholders here.
To see these things distributed,
This Busby put in Trust
The Vicar and Church-wardens,
Thinking them to be just.
God grant that poor Housholders here
May thankful be for such;
So God will move the minds of more
To do for them as much.
And let this good Example move
Such Men as God hath bless'd
To do the like, before they go
With Busby to their Rest.
Within this Chapel Busby's bones
In Dust a while must stay,
Till he that made them raise them up
To live with Christ for aye.

A small marble monument in the north wall, with effigies, adorned with two pyramidal figures, and this inscription:

Within this Ile lyeth buried the Body of Charles Langley, some time of this Parish Ale brewer, who was buried the 8th day of June 1602, and did give bountifully to the Poor of this Parish.

If Langley's Life you list to know,
Read on and take a view;
Of Faith and Hope I will not speak,
His Works shall them tell true:
Who whilst he liv'd, with Counsel grave
The better sort did guide,
A stay to Weak, a staff to Poor,
Without backbite or pride.
And when he dy'd, he gave his Mite
All that did him befal
For ever once a-year to cloth
St. Giles's Poor withal.
All Saints he pointed for the Day,
Gowns twenty ready made,
With twenty Shirts and twenty Smocks
As they may best be had.
A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd
That God may have his Praise,
And others might be won thereby
To follow Langley's ways.
On Vicar and Church-wardens then
His Trust he hath repos'd,
As they will answer him one day
When all shall be disclos'd.
Thus being dead, yet still he lives,
Lives never for to die
In Heaven's Bliss, in World's Fame,
And so I trust shall I.

Launcelot Andrews, Vicar.
John Taylor, Wil. Hewet,
Edw. Stirling, Richard
May, Church-wardens.

Above the last a very spacious white marble monument, with enrichments of festoons, &c. gilt with gold, in memory of Edmund Harrison, Esq. of this parish, having lived forty years a batchelor, married to Jane, eldest daughter to Thomas Godfrey, Esq. by whom he had twelve sons and nine daughters. He was embroiderer to king James I. king Charles I. and king Charles II. and left the troubles of this world the 9th of January 1666, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

On

On a grey marble grave-stone, on the north side the rails of the altar, an elegy and epitaph composed to perpetuate the pious memory of the well deserving and worthily honoured Mr. Henry Colbron, who died Aug. 8, 1655, aged fifty-seven years.

The tomb of Mrs. HAND, wife of archdeacon Hand, late vicar, in a very high degree adorns the end of the south aisle. A fringed crimson curtain hangs from a painted arch; and beneath is the monument from the masterly hand of the late Mr. *Banks* (by mistake in Pennant, called *Bacon*). The representation is the wife expiring in her husband's arms. The tender expression in his countenance, and the languid appearance of the deceased, are finely delineated. Here is also a bass-relief of a boy cutting down a lily. The inscription is thus worded:

"To the memory of Anne Martha Hand, wife of George Watson Hand, M. A. vicar of this parish, who died, after a few hours illness, July the 5th, 1784, aged thirty-eight. By the prudence of her conduct, by the sweetness of her temper, and the unaffected piety of her heart, amidst times of dissipation, and in the possession of youth, beauty, and fortune, an example of domestic and religious excellence.

"For worth so dear the eternal tear might flow,
And love would sanctify an husband's woe;
But truth the record of that worth displays,
And takes from sorrow what it gives to praise;
The alternate claims his grateful heart divide,
And memory's misery is affection's pride."

On the same wall, a tablet to the memory of Thomas Strong, Esq. F. A. S. many years vestry clerk, who died Nov. 19, 1794, aged fifty-eight.

On the south side of the church two monuments, thus inscribed:

I. "Gul. Buckley vivens dignis. coævo sibi cave T. Brianus, ob infractam amicitiam, 1727.

ΑΡΕΤΑΙ ΚΡΕΙΣΣΟΝΕΣ ΕΣΕΙΣΙ ΜΟΡΟΥ."

II. "Mr. William Pinder, 1784. His daughter, Elizabeth Pinder, 1783, aged nineteen.

Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew;
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven."

In the front of the north gallery, a fine head, and accompaniments by Mr. Bacon, to the memory of

JOHN MILTON,
Author of Paradise Lost.
Born Dec. 1608. Died Nov. 1674.
His father John Milton, died March, 1646.
They were both interred
in this church.

Samuel Whitbread posuit.

On the pavement are stones to the memory of the Rev. William Whitfield, D. D. vicar, 1716. Rev. Dr. John Bacon. Rev. Dr. William Nicolls, vicar, formerly president of Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1774. Rev. William Henry Nicolls, M. A. rector of Stoke Newington, 1767, &c.

The register informs us that on the 20th of August, 1620, were married *Oliver Cromwell* and *Elizabeth Boucher*.

BENEFACTORS TO THE POOR.

"Mr. Thomas Busby gave forty dozen of wheaten bread, and four loads of charcoal yearly, *viz.* the week before Allhallowes Day, the week before Christmas, the week before the 25th of January, and the week before Easter.—Ten dozen of bread, and one load of charcoal.

"Mr. Blighton, butcher, forty dozen of bread, and two loads of charcoal, to be given as above. Mr. Charles Langley gave gowns, &c. as is abovesaid. Mr. Roger Mason, 200*l.* Mr. William Day, 80*l.* Mrs. Ann Harvest, 20*l. per ann.* Mr. Robert Smith gave yearly four bibles well bossed and buffed to four poor men's children, who shall best deserve them by reading; also one dozen of bread weekly. Mr. Richard Hanbury, six new common prayer books, and fifty-two dozen of bread. Mr. Roger Bellow, 19*l. per annum.*"

This parish has had among its vicars, five bishops, Dr. JOHN DOLBEN, archbishop of York, 1683; Dr. LANCELOT ANDREWS,

ANDREWS, bishop of Winchester, 1618; Dr. JOHN BUCKERIDGE, bishop of Rochester, 1611, and of Ely, 1627; Dr. JOHN PRITCHETT, bishop of Gloucester, 1672; and Dr. EDWARD FOWLER, bishop of Gloucester, 1714. Besides Dr. WILLIAM FULLER, who was infamously sequestered, plundered, and imprisoned, and died in extreme poverty, during the civil wars, when the virulence of his enemies was carried to such a pitch that they would not suffer the body to be buried in the church of which he had been vicar. Dr. JOHN ANNESLEY, who was ejected for nonconformity, in 1662.

JEWIN STREET, was antiently called THE JEWS GARDEN, as being the only place appointed for them in England to bury their dead, till the year 1177, the 24th of Henry II. that it was permitted them, after long suit to the king and parliament at Oxford, to have special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt.

Tenementum & terras, situat. in parochia Sti. Bothī. extra Aldrichgate, int. tenement. nuper Rici. Odiham ex parte australi, ac gardinum vocat. Jewyn garden *ex parte orien.*

This plat of ground remained to the Jews till the time of their final banishment out of England, and was afterwards turned into garden-plats and summer-houses for pleasure.

The ground, with the appurtenances, was also called Leyrestowe; which king Edward I. granted to William de Monte Forte, dean of St. Paul's, London: being a place (as it is expressed in a record) "without Cripplegate, and the suburbs of London, called Leyrestowe; and which was the burying place of the Jews of London; which was valued at 40*s. per annum.*"

Milton having escaped the prosecution commenced against him after the Restoration for his conduct during the civil wars, he took a house in Holborn, near Red Lion Fields, but soon removed to Jewin Street; and, having employed his friend Dr. Paget to chuse him a third wife, on his recommendation he married Elizabeth, daughter of

Mr. Minshall, a Cheshire gentleman, and one of the doctor's relations. It was after this that he removed to Bunhill Row.

In Goldsmith's Rents, also resided Mr. Thomas Farnabie, a famous grammarian and annotator in the reign of Charles I.

JEWIN STREET has been very much improved, and at present contains many handsome houses, particularly a semicircular range of excellent buildings, which occupy the site of several wretched courts and alleys. Here is also a well-built Dissenting meeting house, formerly occupied by the congregations of Messrs. Hart, and Hughes; and lately, by the Rev. Timothy Priestley, brother of the eminent Dr. Joseph Priestley.

WELL STREET, a very handsome street, is so called from an antient spring, denominated CROWLEY'S, OR CROWDER'S WELL, described by Stow as "a fair pool of clear water near unto the parsonage, on the west side thereof, which was filled up in the reign of Henry VI. The *Spring* was cooped in, and arched over with hard stone; and stairs of stone to go down to the spring, on the bank of the town-ditch; and this was done of the goods, and by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington."

There were other water courses in the neighbourhood; particularly near the east end of the church, where water was conveyed to a conduit, by means of leaden pipes, from Highbury, by John Middleton, "one of the executors to Sir William Estfield, and of his goods." The conduit was castellated at the cost of the parishioners, about the year 1483.

Sir Richard Whittington, also caused a *boss* of water to be made in the wall of the church-yard, similar to that at Billingsgate; "but," says Stow, "of late the same was turned into an evil pump, and so is entirely decayed."

Before we leave this ward, it should be remembered, that the site of the parish of St. Giles was anciently a fen or moor, and the houses and gardens thereupon accounted a village without the wall of London, called Mora; which,

in process of time, increasing in buildings, was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral by that appellation. The village is now totally swallowed up by London, and the prebendary of Mora, or *Mora without the wall of London*, hath the ninth stall on the right side of the choir in St. Paul' cathedral. The first prebendary, according to Newcourt, was Nigellus Medicus.

We pass, on the west side of Red Cross Street, a meeting house, and proceed to PAUL'S ALLEY, in which is a place of worship belonging to a congregation of the Sandimanian persuasion.

The SANDIMANIANS form a modern sect, and originated in Scotland about the year 1728, where it is, at this time, distinguished by the name of *Glassites*, after its founder, Mr. *John Glass*, a minister of the established church in that kingdom; but being charged with a design of subverting the national covenant, and sapping the foundation of all national establishments, by maintaining that *the kingdom of Christ is not of this world*, was expelled by the synod from the church of Scotland. His adherents formed themselves into various churches, and in 1755, Mr. Robert Sandeman, an elder, formed that class of Glassites which assume his name. Mr. Sandeman died in America during the year 1772.

"The chief opinion and practices in which this sect differs from other Christians, are, their weekly administration of the Lord's Supper; their love feasts, of which every member is not only allowed, but required to partake, and which consist of their dining together at each other's houses in the interval between the morning and afternoon service—their kiss of charity used on this occasion, at the admission of a new member, and at other times when they deem it necessary and proper; their weekly collection before the Lord's Supper, for the support of the poor and defraying other expences; mutual exhortation; abstinence from blood and things strangled; washing each other's feet, when, as a deed of mercy, it might be an expression of love; the precept concerning which, as well as other precepts, they understand literally—community of goods, so far as that every one is to consider all that he has in his possession and power liable to the calls of the poor and the church, and the unlawfulness of laying up treasures upon earth,

earth, by setting them apart for any distant, future, and uncertain use. They allow of public and private diversions so far as they are not connected with circumstances really sinful: but apprehending a lot to be sacred, disapprove of lotteries, cards, dice, &c.

They maintain a plurality of elders, pastors, or bishops, in each church, and the necessity of the presence of two elders, in every act of discipline, and at the administration of the Lord's Supper.

In the choice of these elders, want of learning and engagement in trade are no sufficient objections, if qualified according to the instructions given to Timothy and Titus; but second marriages disqualify for the office; and they are ordained by prayer and fasting, imposition of hands, and giving the right hand of fellowship.

In their discipline they are strict and severe, and think themselves obliged to separate from the communion and worship of all such religious societies as appear to them not to profess the simple truth for their only ground of hope, and who do not walk in obedience to it. We shall only add, that in every transaction they esteem unanimity to be absolutely necessary."

Nearly opposite to this meeting house, in JACOB'S WELL PASSAGE, leading to Barbican, are

SIR WILLIAM STAINES's ALMSHOUSES.

The social intercourse which this worthy magistrate maintained for many years with the extensive ward of Cripplegate, of which he is alderman, induced him to reflect, that many of those acquaintances were not so happy in the smiles of fortune as himself, and willing that they should receive distinguished marks of his benevolence, without incurring the restraints too often inflicted on such as receive alms, he constructed in 1786, nine neat houses for the reception of his aged indigent friends.

They are built on both sides of the court; not in the antient manner, which the facetious Tom Brown has styled "charity pigeon holes," but with a degree of neatness appropriate to the kind intention of the founder, without any distinction from other dwelling houses, and without the ostentatious display of stone or other inscription, to proclaim the poverty of the inhabitants. The tenants are aged workmen, tradesmen, &c. several of whom he had personally esteemed

esteemed as his neighbours. One of the inhabitants, a peruke-maker, had shaved his worthy friend and patron during a period of forty-two years.

The alms-houses, though Sir William belongs to the Carpenters' Company, he has put under the patronage of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

The whole of this plot of ground belonging to him, he built the meeting-house at the corner, where the late Mr. Joseph Towers preached to a very respectable congregation, the house adjoining Sir William made his own residence. He also rebuilt the public house which gives name to the court. The Jacob's Well public house was some few years since a resort of persons who used to entertain themselves and the company with recitations of detached pieces from the most celebrated English dramas; this was not the practice of imposition, by extorting payment for "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," but an intellectual treat, of which the most innocent could partake. The company at "the Jacob's Well" was therefore respectable, and had Mr. Staines's approbation and constant attendance. The subject would not perhaps, claim any peculiar importance in itself here, were it not added, that from these neighbourly meetings arose the respect of one of the largest wards in London, to one of its most estimable members, by which he was raised to be common-council man, alderman, and lord mayor; as well as his grateful acknowledgement, in the charitable foundation we have already mentioned.

ALDERSGATE STREET is more remarkable for its antient grandeur than its modern embellishments. It is, however, broad and airy, and one of the best northern entrances to the city. In HARE COURT, which is a continuation of Paul's Alley from Red Cross Street, is the Dissenting Meeting House, concerning which a law suit took place in 1796, relating to parochial dues, and decided in its favour. Southward of this is a large distillery, on the site of LAUDERDALE HOUSE.

This was the town residence of John Maitland duke of Lauderdale, of whom the following character is given by Granger:

Granger: "The duke of Lauderdale, who had been employed in several treaties in the reign of Charles I. and had been a sufferer in the cause of Charles II. was highly in favour with that prince. He was thought, before the Restoration, and especially during his imprisonment after the battle of Worcester, to have had some sense of religion; but his conduct afterwards was utterly inconsistent with every social and religious principle. He taught the king the political maxim of "neglecting his friends, and making friends of his enemies." His whole system of politics was much of the same cast. When he was high commissioner of Scotland, he enslaved his country, by every mode of oppression: he loaded it with taxes, ruined its trade, plundered its inhabitants, and persecuted its religion. When the people were grown mad by his cruelty, he obstructed the course of justice, and blocked up every avenue to the throne. He was one of those who were employed in forging chains for the English, and who will ever be remembered by the name of the *Cabal*. He was servile and imperious, haughty and abject; was a man of great learning, but awkward and ungainly in speech and behaviour. He practised all the arts of cunning and dissimulation to gain power, and was the barefaced tyrant after he had gained it. He died August 24, 1682."

An old structure which retains, with very little diminution the architecture of the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the HALFMOON TAVERN, to which the wits of the reign of Charles II. on account of its proximity to Lauderdale House, often resorted. It is now divided into private tenements; and is distinguishable by its front, ornamented by grotesque ornaments.

LONDON HOUSE. This was anciently called PETRE HOUSE, probably from being the residence of Sir William Petre, who raised his fortune by promoting and assisting in the dissolution of monasteries, and died in 1572, and was a benefactor to the parish church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. In this house the noble family of Petre resided till 1639. How the house was disposed of from this period has not been

been ascertained, but in 1657, it was found to belong to Henry Pierpoint, marquis of Dorchester, who dying without issue, and the great fire having demolished the palace of the bishops of London, near St. Paul's cathedral, this house was purchased for a town residence, but only inhabited by one prelate, bishop Henchman, who died there in 1675, and was buried at Fulham. From this circumstance the structure was denominated LONDON HOUSE.

After it ceased to be an episcopal residence for the bishop of London, the house was occupied by a non-juring prelate, who is denominated by Pennant "old Rawlinson, the non-juring titular bishop of London." He was a man of learning, and a liberal patron; his collection of books was considerable, and obtained him the appellation of Tom Folio, as he is denominated in the Father, No. 158. He resided in Gray's Inn, and having filled four chambers with books, so that his bed was obliged to be moved into the passage, he hired apartments here, in which he died, August 6, 1725, aged forty-four, and was buried at the parish church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. Part of his extensive library was sold in London House in 1725, and the remaining parts at Paul's coffee-house during the remaining years, till 1732. His brother, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, of whom we have made mention under St. Dionis Backchurch, was his successor in London House, and died there in 1756.

In 1747, some of the apartments were occupied by Jacob Ilive, a crazy printer, and religious writer; and in 1749, bishop Sherlock obtained leave of parliament, to him and his successor, to convey the premises for forty years, on a building lease, or to demise or sell the premises for the benefit of the see. About the year 1768, Mr. George Seddon, an eminent upholsterer and cabinet maker, obtained possession. He had been a resident but a few months, when, on the 14th of July, about one o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire destroyed the whole fabric, and many of the surrounding buildings. At this time the premises and stock were uninsured; but Mr. Seddon was enabled to re-

build the whole on a more convenient and elegant plan. On the 6th of November, 1783, a second fire broke out in the workshops behind the dwelling house, and destroyed all the premises, besides many in Bartholomew Close. It was conjectured that not less than fifty dwelling houses were demolished. The structure has risen like the phœnix, in a most respectable manner, both for extent, simplicity, and beautiful specimens of structure.

Adjoining to London House is a very handsome mansion, built by the late right honourable alderman Harley, for a town residence.

WESTMORELAND BUILDINGS, stands upon the site of a city mansion belonging to the Nevils, earls of Westmoreland; or it might more probably have been part of the mansion and domains of that family, which reached to Monkswell Street.

Opposite stands the respectable remains of

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE,

built with brick, and ornamented with stone in a most noble and elegant taste, performed by the celebrated Inigo Jones, for the residence of the earls of Thanet, and was first called THANET HOUSE. It was afterwards purchased by Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury. The front to the street is adorned with Ionic pilasters. The door is arched, and has a balcony supported by scrolls, which opens into a small area, encompassed with buildings.

After the polite inhabitants abandoned their houses in this part of the metropolis, and it became a fashion to draw as near as possible to breath the air of the court at St. James's, this beautiful palace was also let out for several mechanic uses, and was running very fast to decay, till the pious founders and promoters of a noble charity, established in it on the 30th of March, 1750, *for the help and relief of married women at the time of their lying-in*, has saved it from utter ruin; and restored it to some sort of beauty, as well as utility. It has been thoroughly repaired, and adapted to the uses of this charity: by which support and every

every necessary accommodation and assistance are furnished for married women in the last stage of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in.

When that excellent charity was removed to a new building in the City Road, this building was for some time deserted till a design of equal utility and benevolence was suggested for more extensive benefit. This was

THE PLAN OF A GENERAL DISPENSARY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK POOR, upon the following cogent considerations:

"The distressed situation in which the poor of the metropolis are too frequently placed, when on the bed of sickness, cannot be sufficiently estimated, but by those who have opportunities of witnessing it. The earnings of their industry, even if managed with prudence and œconomy, leave little in reserve for the period of disease, and are very inadequate to obtain the medical assistance which is then required. With the benevolent view of supplying this want, by providing them with advice, medicines, and attendance when necessary, at their own habitations, the GENERAL DISPENSARY was first instituted, in the year 1770; and its utility, even at an early period of its establishment, was so generally felt, and so universally acknowledged, that it was soon followed by similar institutions, in different parts, not only of the metropolis, but of the united kingdom.

"The relief afforded by hospitals, though they are establishments of the most benevolent kind, can only be extended to a few; and, indeed, from the regulations of those charities, several days must often elapse before the necessary assistance can be obtained, even by those who are able to procure the proper recommendation. Dispensaries, on the other hand, have the advantage of giving immediate medical relief, and of thus frequently arresting the progress, or diminishing the violence of serious complaint. They render less frequent the necessity of parochial aid, in this way, at once prevent an increase of expence to a parish, and keep up in the mind of the poor man, that honest, useful, and laudable spirit of independence, which must

generally be broken before he can submit to a workhouse, where apathy and indolence, ever afterwards so unfavourable to industry, are so frequently generated. Besides these circumstances, the attendance of the medical officers at the habitations of the poor, preserves that desirable connection between the lower and higher orders of society, which is so well calculated to make known the distresses of the one, and to excite and direct the benevolence of the other.

"The benevolence of the plan, and the success with which it has been attended, must insure the continuance of public patronage, and thus permanently secure to the lower orders of society, at a trifling expence to the opulent, the various advantages derived from this institution."

It appears that the patients admitted from the institution in 1770, to March 1, 1805, amount in number to no less than - - - - 130,193

Of whom there have been dismissed, cured, or relieved - - - - 126,143
Died - - - - 3,668
Remained under cure - - - 350

The first floor of the front building, which was alternately a *palace*, a *tavern*, and *shops*, is now occupied by a dissenting congregation, and is denominated SHAFTESBURY CHAPEL.

TRINITY COURT was the site of an hospital or cell to the priory of Clugny, in France. It was called the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, and was founded in 1373, in honour of the body of Christ; to maintain thirteen wax lights burning about the sepulchre in the time of Easter, in the church; and to find a chaplain. Their chief day of solemnity was on Trinity day, to hear mass in honour of the body of Christ, and of the Holy Trinity, and to make their offerings. They were suppressed, as an alien foundation, by Henry V. who gave the premises, &c. to the parishioners of St. Botolph; in consequence of which, they and Joan Astley, nurse to Henry VI. founded a brotherhood of priests, to celebrate divine service within their church; they

they were composed of a master, two keepers, several brethren and sisters, and had a revenue of 17*l.* 16*s. per annum.* The priory was their common hall, whence the court takes its name. It was afterward a non-jurors chapel, a coffee house, and subsequently a school and vestry room for the parish.

In the old chapel were the following inscriptions:

Orate pro bono statu Rogeri Russel, Civis & Salter. London. & Annæ Uxoris ejus.

Pray for the soul of Nic. Achele, &c.

In the windows were the armorial bearings of Cavendish, Smith, William Purchase, mayor of London, Agard, Gatton, &c.

LITTLE BRITAIN, or *Bretagne Street*, was so called on account of the antient residence of the dukes of Bretagne. The earls and dukes of Bretagne, who were English subjects, were Alan the Red, earl of Bretagne, who married Constance, daughter of William I. His son Alan the Black? Stephen, his brother, who founded the abbey of St. Mary, at York. Alan, Conan le Petit, Geoffrey Plantagenet, fourth son of Henry II. who married Constance, daughter of duke Conan; their son was the unfortunate Arthur, duke of Bretagne, presumptive heir to the crown of England, but prevented by murder, through the means of his uncle king John. The dukes of Bretagne, afterwards removed within the city wall, and ultimately to the Savoy palace, in the Strand. The mansion, it is said, stood near St. Botolph's church. In this street was also the house of the lords Montague, in the reign of James I. still known by the name of MONTAGUE COURT. The earls of PETERBOROUGH, in the reign of Charles I. &c. also had their residence near St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The street has also been remarkable for booksellers. It appears that in 1664, no less than four hundred and sixty pamphlets were published in Little Britain, in the short space of four years. The booksellers have all fled; for not one of the profession exists here at present.

At the corner of this street stands the parish church of

ST.

St. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.

THIS church is a curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Westminster; as part of the antient property of the deanery of St. Martin le Grand, when it was a rectory; but king Richard II. licensed Dr. Thomas Stanley, dean of St. Martin, by letters patent, bearing date at Pembroke, May 21, in the twenty-second year of his reign, to appropriate the church, at that time not exceeding five marks *per annum*, to his collegiate church, to celebrate a perpetual anniversary for Anne, his queen, upon the day of her death, which happened June 7, 1393; this anniversary was to continue during the king's life; and after his decease to be commemorated for them both for ever. The church of St. Botolph was therefore united and appropriated to the royal chapel of St. Martin le Grand by Robert Braybroke, bishop of London, December 18, 1399, with the reserve of an annual pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the bishop and his successors; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; and 6*s.* 8*d.* (besides 2*s.* 6*d.* which had been usually paid) for procurations to the archdeacon of London for their indemnity; to be paid to them respectively, and their successors, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, by equal

equal proportions, by the deans of St. Martin for ever. He was also to find sufficient maintenance for a parochial chaplain to serve the cure.

From this period the living became a donative, as it still continues. When Henry VII. annexed the deanery and church of St. Martin to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, this church formed part of the appurtenance. After the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. granted it as an appendage to the bishopric of Westminster. When queen Mary restored the monks, she transferred this living to the abbot and convent; but her sister Elizabeth, having formed Westminster into a college of dean, prebendaries, &c. she, in the second year of her reign gave St. Botolph to the dean and chapter. It is still, however, subject to the bishop of London and the archdeacon, and pays procurations to both those dignitaries.

In this church, besides the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, already mentioned, was formerly a brotherhood of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, founded in the year 1377. It partially escaped the dreadful fire in 1666, and having gone through many reparations and embellishments, it was finished and ornamented, as it now appears, a few years since, in a very expensive manner.

The exterior is very plain; all the windows to the street, except at the east end, are blocked up. The internal decorations are well worth inspection. The cieling is divided into pannels, the centres of which are circles grouped by acanthus leaves and husks, in a very tasteful manner; and, as well as the scrolls in the angles, admirably executed. Indeed to go through a particular account of the carving, and other beautiful specimens of art diffused through the building, would be inadequate to the purpose of our publication.

The altar-piece is a perfect semicircle, with a double basement. Over the table is a niche, with a festoon curtain tasselled, and a festoon of flowers, inclosing a window of painted glass, representing Christ's agony in the garden, executed by Mr. James Pierson. On the south side is a

niche of Grecian architecture, inclosing another window of painted glass, representing St. Peter, a very fine performance. The third niche contains a beautiful painting of St. John the Evangelist, on glass, both by the same artist.

The table is elevated on three steps, and formed of inlaid mahogany; it supports two rich candlesticks, and is surrounded by a handsome brass railing.

The pulpit has the appearance of a circular pedestal, seemingly standing against the stem of a palm tree, the branches of which support the sounding board.

The west end is graced with a fine organ, highly embellished, and is formed nearly to correspond with the opposite side of the church. The font is very plain.

Perforated brasses admit heated air from under the pavement, which is of Portland stone.

The monuments preserved in the church are to the memory of Lady ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, her two sons, and a daughter, 1639, aged thirty-two.

A large monument, sacred to the memory of ZACHARIA FOXALL, Esq. formerly of this parish, but late of Bloomsbury Square. He was born December 5, 1664, and died May 5, 1758.

"Spite of the partial rules of vulgar fate,
The man who could be honest might be great.
Such is true genius, such was this man's claim;
Each friend could praise him, and no foe could blame;
Who sought no vice his reason bid him fly;
Who lost no virtue reason taught to try;
Who blest each gift, improv'd each talent given;
Believ'd and wrought—The rest belongs to heaven."

A marble tablet, thus inscribed:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of DANIEL WRAY, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. son of Sir Daniel Wray, knight, late of this parish; whose accomplishments and virtues deserved and acquired univeral regard and esteem, and whose vivacity rendered his conversation to the last agreeable to those of all ages. He was eminently distinguished for his knowledge of the arts, and for his correct

rect taste in polite literature. He applied himself to no study with more attention than that of religion; and, fully persuaded of the truth of the Christian revelation, he governed his life by its precepts, and rested his hopes on its promises. His widow, thoroughly sensible of her loss, has inscribed this stone to his memory. He died Dec. 29, 1782, aged eighty-three."

This gentleman, who was under-teller of the Exchequer, was very partial to the Charter House school, where he had received his education. In consideration of this partiality, his widow gave his library, which he left at her disposal, for the use of that excellent foundation.

A tablet of dark marble, with a white bust by Roubiliac, "for ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Smith, who died Juy 16, 1750, at fifteen years of age." Underneath are some verses.

Another to JOHN COSTON, registrar to the diocese of Canterbury, 1614.

A tablet near the vestry door, with a relief of a female mourning over an urn. The tablet thus inscribed:

In the vault of this church are deposited the remains of Miss CATHARINE MARY MEADE, daughter of George Meade, Esq. of Philadelphia, North America; who departed this life the 18th day of January, 1790, in the 21st year of her age.

"Transferr'd from Pennsylvania's friendly coast,
A father's blessing, and a mother's boast,
On Albion's sea-girt shore, an early fate
Postpon'd each transport to a future state.
Death rais'd a barrier to each tender scene,
More fatal than the waves that roll between."

On the south wall, a bust of ELIZABETH ASHTON, 1662, aged fifty-four.

A tablet to the memory of MARIA and ESSEX BUCKLEY, 1707, and 1711.

A rich tablet to Sir JOHN MICHLETHWAITE, knight, an eminent physician, 1682.

RICHARD CHISWELL, citizen and stationer, 1711.

Dunton the bookseller, in his Life and Errors, says of Mr. Chiswell, that "the most eminent in his profession in

the three kingdoms I take to be Mr. Richard Chiswell, who well deserves the title of Metropolitan Bookseller of England, if not of all the World. His name at the bottom of a title-page does sufficiently recommend the book. He has not been known to print either a bad book, or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his business, and knows how to value a copy according to its worth, witness the purchase he made of archbishop Tillotson's octavo Sermons."

A spacious old monument, thus inscribed:

Here lyeth the Body of Christopher Tamworth of Greys Inn, Esq; third Son of Christopher Tamworth of Holstead, in the County of Leicester, Esq; who dyed the 19th of October 1624. being of the Age of 70 Years. He having dealt liberally with his Wife and many of his Kindred and Friends, and to the Poor of divers Parishes; hath also by his Will given 20*l.* to the Dean and Prebends of the College of St. Peters Westminster, to be employed by them about the Reparations of the said College Church of St. Peters.

And 400 Marks more to the intent that with the Money there should be 20 Marks worth of Lands of Inheritance of yearly Rent to be purchased, whereby there may be one in Holy Orders maintained, to say, Divine Service; (such as the Church of England shall allow) every work day in the Year twice perpetually, viz. about 9 in the Morning, and 3 in the Afternoon, in the Parish Church of St. Botolphs without Aldersgate, London.

And 400*l.* to the end there should be 20*l.* of Land of Annual Revenue of Inheritance, bought with it to allow perpetually to six poor Men and 4 poor Widows past labour, inhabiting within the said Parish of St. Botolphs 40*s.* a Year a piece, to be paid quarterly with this limitation, that the said poor People shall be bound to repair every work day in the Year twice continually, to hear Divine Service in the said Church at the time aforesaid.

And 200 Marks more to purchase Lands of Inheritance of the Annual value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintainance of one within Holy Orders to say Divine Service every work day in the Week twice throughout the Year perpetually, in the Parish Church of St. Martins in Leicester aforesaid, at the Hours aforementioned.

All which Sums of Money he willed should be actually deliver'd into the Possession of the Dean and Prebends of Westminster, within

within 20 days next immediately after his death, for the Performance of the Use aforementioned within the space of 2 Years at the utmost after his Death.

And having made Awdrey (one of the Daughters of Charles Allayn of the Mote, in the County of Kent, Esq; and Heir of Sir Christopher Allayn, Kt. his dear and loving Wife, his Sole Executrix; she carefully and faithfully performed the same according to the Trust reposed in her by her Husbands Will; and in remembrance of him, hath at her own cost erected this Monument, under which are these words;

As Flowers fade when they fresh be,
The time will come that so shall we.

The following eminent characters were also buried in this church.

FRANCIS BERNARD, M. D. an eminent physician in London, who died at the age of seventy, Feb. 9, 169$\frac{7}{8}$.

Mrs. JUDITH PLAT, lineally descended from the antient earls of Surrey and Huntingdon, only daughter of Sir Hugh Plat, knt.

PERCIVAL SMALLPAGE, descended from the baronial families of *Hobe*, *Welles*, and *Engaine*.

Rev. MICHAEL CRUD, a faithful preacher, and curate of this church, 1604.

Dame ANNE PACKINGTON, widow of Sir John Packington, 1563.

JOHN SOTHERTON, baron of the Exchequer, 1605.

THOMAS GREEKE, baron of the Exchequer, 1578.

In Strype's Stow, is a long list of benefactions to this parish, collected by Mr. Bagford.

ALDERSGATE.

This structure was situated to the south of the church, one thousand two hundred and sixty-five feet south-west of Cripplegate, and was, according to Stow, one of the original gates of the city.

In antient times, this gate was often enlarged with buildings; but being in so ruinous a condition as to be in danger of falling, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council,

ordered it to be taken down, which was accordingly done in the year 1616, when it was rebuilt in a substantial manner, Mr. William Parker, merchant taylor, having bequeathed a thousand pounds towards the expence of the new edifice.

In a large square over the arch of the gate was the figure of king James I. on horseback, in the same posture as when he made his entry through this gate, on his coming to take possession of the crown. Above his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

In a nich on the east side was the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the twenty-fifth verse of the seventeenth chapter of his book: "Then shall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes, sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots, and on horses, they and their princes, the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem; and this city shall remain for ever."

In a nich on the west side stood the prophet Samuel, with the first verse of the twelfth chapter of the first book of that prophet: "And Samuel said unto all Israel, behold, I have hearkened unto your voice, in all that you have said unto me, and have made a king over you."

On the south side was the effigies of king James I. in his royal robes, sitting in a chair of state, done in relief.

This gate was very much damaged by the great fire in 1666; but was repaired and beautified, at the expence of the city, in the year 1670, during the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Stirling, knight.

The apartments over the gate were appropriated to the use of the common crier of the city; and by the sides of the gate were two posterns for the convenience of foot passengers; but the whole was taken down at the commencement of the reign of king George III.

It is observed by a modern writer, that "this gate was so heavy and gothic a structure, that it hardly deserved notice, unless for the sake of the bass relief of king James, which, though in an awkward and inelegant taste, was a very tolerable piece of workmanship, and might challenge some share of applause."

The

The greatest honour the gate ever received was its being the residence of Mr. JOHN DAY, an eminent printer in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Granger says, "he printed the folio Bible, dedicated to Edward VI. 1549. He also printed Latimer's Sermons; several editions of the Book of Martyrs; Tindal's works, in one volume folio, 1572; some of Roger Ascham's pieces, and many things of less note."

It is intimated in his epitaph at Little Bradley, in Suffolk, where he was buried, that Fox undertook that laborious work of "Acts and Monuments" at his instance:

"He set a Fox to write how martyrs runne
By death to lyfe."

He had two wives, by whom he had twenty-six children.

There is a book printed by this famous typographer, with a print in the title, representing Day with a whip in his hand, in a room at the top of this gate, where his boys being in bed, and the sun shining on them, he awakens them with these words; *Arise, for it is* DAY.

Adjoining to the place which occupied Aldersgate, is now built a very spacious and elegant hotel and inn, called THE CASTLE AND FALCON.

Opposite Little Britain stood COOK'S HALL, which was destroyed by an accidental fire, about thirty years since. It was a building of more convenience than elegance, and the site is covered by stately houses.

The COOK'S COMPANY, having been a fellowship or brotherhood of antiquity, were incorporated in the twelfth year of the reign of Edward IV. They were re-confirmed by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by king James I. in the thirteenth year of his reign, and are governed by two masters, two wardens, twenty-five assistants, and a livery. By the patent it appears that every member of this company must be presented to the lord mayor before he can be admitted to the freedom.

It is upon record that formerly a cook was set upon the pillory for selling a stinking pike.

FALCON SQUARE, is an irregular double range of good houses, of modern foundation, in place of several filthy

courts and alleys. It forms a convenient passage to Wood Street, and other parts of the city, about Guildhall, &c.

NOBLE STREET is composed of good buildings, especially on the west side. Nearly adjoining to the church-yard of St. Olave, formerly stood the house of Mr. Serjeant FLEETWOOD, the active recorder of London, during the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the most effectual terror to the evil-doers of those times. This gentleman was elected recorder in 1571, created a serjeant in 1580, and appointed queen's serjeant in 1592, having the year before resigned the recordership in favour of Edward Coke, Esq. of the Inner Temple, afterwards chief justice of the court of King's Bench. This house was afterwards inhabited by ROBERT TITCHBORNE, mayor, 1657, who, in 1660, was committed to the Tower, tried and convicted of high treason. In the dreadful fire the house escaped in a wonderful manner, when all the surrounding neighbourhood was destroyed.

COACHMAKER's HALL

is a spacious building, the court room being very handsomely wainscoted. The hall was originally built by the SCRIVENERS, an antient fraternity, denominated "The Writers of the Court Letter of the City of London;" but not incorporated till the year 1616, when king James I. granted them his letters patent by the name and style of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society of Writers of the City of London." The company are governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; and enjoy the livery; but being reduced to low circumstances, they sold their hall to the company of Coachmakers, from whom it takes its present name.

The COACHMAKERS' company were incorporated in the year 1677, by the name and style of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty, of the Company of Coach and Coach Harness Makers of London." They are a livery company, and are governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-three assistants. The company, however, cannot be in much better circumstances than their predecessors,

cessors, the hall having been let out as an auction room, a dancing school, and a place of assembly for debating societies.

The first coach ever publicly seen in England was the equipage of Henry Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, steward of the household to queens Mary and Elizabeth, to the latter of whom he entertained the strongest hopes of marriage, and left the kingdom in disgust when he found himself supplanted in her favour by the earl of Leicester. The vehicle, since called "a Coach," was a French invention; as was also the Post Chaise, which was brought into England by Mr. JOHN TULL, son of Mr. JETHRO TULL, the well-known writer on Husbandry. In his younger years he travelled to France, Italy, and other places on the Continent; and having an excellent turn for mechanics, as well as an extensive schemer, he introduced post chaises and post travelling, for which he obtained a patent in 1734. He had been previously an officer in the train of artillery, and aid-de-camp to general James Campbell, who fell at the battle of Fontenoy. Among the other projects of Mr. Tull, was that of bringing fish to the London markets by land carriage, which he introduced in 1761; but unable to carry the design into execution, on account of a decline of health, want of stock, and other attendant misfortunes, he was arrested and thrown into the King's Bench prison, where he died in great distress on the 22d of February, 1764, having spent a fortune and died a martyr to unsuccessful schemes. His only subsistence in prison was one guinea *per* week, allowed him by Mr. Blake, superintendant of the fish scheme. He left no issue.

At the end of STAINING LANE, is the site of the parish church of

ST. MARY, STAINING.

THIS church was so named on account of the lane being inhabited by painter-stainers, according to Stow; but more probably from the Saxon word *Stane* or *Stone* church. It was but a small structure before it was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and not being rebuilt, the parish was united to that

that of St. Michael, Wood Street. The site is now a burial ground. Among the rectors of this church was the famous Dr. ISRAEL TONGUE, who was concerned in Titus Oates's plot during the reign of Charles II.

Adjoining on the south side was SHELLEY HOUSE, of which Sir Thomas Shelley was owner, in the fifth year of the reign of Henry IV. It was afterwards rebuilt by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the Great Seal, and thence called BACON HOUSE.

In a narrow court, above Lily-pot Lane, is a large mansion, formerly the residence of Sir THOMAS BLUDWORTH, knight, lord mayor of London, during the year of the Great Fire. When that calamity first commenced, neither Sir Thomas nor the citizens entertained any idea of the extent to which it afterwards increased; and he made use of such an inconsiderate and vulgar joke respecting the *easy mode* of its extinction, that the citizens ever afterwards were implacable to him and his family, whom they considered as marked for indelible reproach. This house was afterwards inhabited by Sir Richard Levett, knight, lord mayor in 1700; and lately by Charles Rivington, Esq. printer, a relative to one of the most respectable families in the city.

At the corner of Noble Street, is the site of the parish church of

ST. JOHN ZACHARY.

THIS church had been originally dedicated to St. John Baptist, and was by an antient grant bestowed on a person of the name of Zachary, whence the compound name.

It was a handsome structure, but being levelled by the Fire, its site is now a church-yard; the parish being united to that of St. Anne, Aldersgate.

At the east end are some remains of the old wall of the church, and a monument to the memory of Sir James Drax, and his lady, 1661.

It appears that the interments within the fabric were respectable and numerous. Among the principal were Sir Nicholas Twyford, lord mayor, 1388. John Sutton, alderman

derman and goldsmith, 1450. We are informed by Weever, that this magistrate was killed on London Bridge, in the skirmish between the citizens and Cade's rebels. Sir John Francis, lord mayor, 1400. Sir Drew or Drugo Barentine, lord mayor in 1398, a benefactor to the Goldsmiths Company; and Sir James Pemberton, lord mayor, in 1611.

The inscription on his monument ran thus:

This Monument is erected to the Memory of Sir James Pemberton, Knight, who being Sheriff of this City at the coming in of King James, entertain'd near 40 Earls and Barons in his House on the Day of the King's being proclaimed. Afterward, Anno 1612, was elected Mayor of this most Honourable City of London. He erected a Free School in the Parish of Eccleston in Lancashire, 16 Years before his Death, and gave 50*l.* by the Year to the maintaining thereof for ever. He gave also 500*l.* to Christ's Hospital, and 200*l.* to the Company of Goldsmiths, besides many liberal Gifts to the Poor of his Kindred, and many other most charitable Uses. He died the 8th Day of September 1613. aged 68 Years.

GOLDSMITH's HALL.

The Old Hall, founded in 1407 by Sir Drew Barentine, for the use of the company, having been burnt in the Great Fire, the present fabric was raised on its site, and is an irregular structure of brick, the corners wrought in rustic, of stone. The door is large, arched, and decorated with Doric columns, which support an arched pediment open for a shield, on which are the arms of the company.

The Dining Hall is ornamented with a screen of Composite pillars and pilasters, a balustrade, with handsome vases, terminating with branches for lights, between which are the banners used on public occasions. The room is wainscoted very beautifully, and a beaufet of considerable size, with white and gold ornaments, graces the east side of the room. The cieling and its appendages are finely stuccoed, and carved with the city and company's arms, and an enormous rich flower in the centre. The pavement is of black and white marble. The walls of the stair-case abound with reliefs of scrolls, flowers, and instruments of music; and the balustrade is elegantly carved.

The COURT ROOM has a magnificent statuary marble chimney piece, supported by male caryatides, enriched by scrolls and grapes. The grate is bronzed, and highly enriched; over the chimney is a painting, representing St. Dunstan, the patron saint of the company, in conversation with the Holy Virgin. In the back ground is a personification of the legend, which describes the saint burning the devil's nose, when the fiend came to tempt him. The ceiling of this room is loaded with embellishments of carved work, and has a grand, though heavy effect.

The pictures represent Sir THOMAS VINER, lord mayor in 1653.

Sir MARTIN BOWES, lord mayor, 1545, said to be by Holbein. The elegant cup presented by him to the company, and which is still preserved among their plate, could not be given him in right of his office at the coronation of queen Elizabeth as chief butler, because Sir William Hewett, citizen and clothworker, was lord mayor that year, and had the cup in his own right. Probably the above cup might have been a royal gift upon another occasion.

Sir HUGH MYDDELTON. He is painted in the style of Vandyke, in a black habit; his hand resting on a shell, which seems to pour out the important element for the supply of the city, and the motto "*Fontes Fodinæ*," seems to imply the double benefit he bestowed on his countrymen by his tin mines, and by the New River.

CHARLES HOSIER, Esq.

In the BALL ROOM, a fine apartment over the Court Room, is a portrait of king George III. and a picture, by Hudson, containing the following portraits:

JOHN BLACHFORD, Esq. lord mayor, 1750.
WILLIAM BENN, Esq. lord mayor, 1747.
Sir HENRY MARSHAL, lord mayor, 1745.
ROBERT ALSOP, Esq. lord mayor, 1752.
EDWARD IRONSIDE, Esq. lord mayor, 1753.
And Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON, lord mayor, 1754.

GOLDSMITH's COMPANY.

This is a corporation of great antiquity; for it appears upon record that in the reign of Henry II. in the year 1180, it was, among other guilds, fined for being adulterine, that is, setting up without the king's special licence. But at length, in 1327, Edward III. in consideration of the sum of ten marks, incorporated this company by letters patent, and granted them the privilege of purchasing an estate of twenty pounds *per annum* in mortmain, for the support of their valetudinary members, which, in the year 1394, was confirmed by Richard II. for the sum of twenty marks. These grants were afterwards confirmed by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who also constituted this society a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual succession, and a common seal. By the said grant they had likewise the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom; with the power of punishing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and silver; and the power of making bye-laws for their better government *.

The company are governed by a prime warden, three other wardens, and a numerous court of assistants.

The GOLDSMITH's COMPANY dispense the following gifts and charities:

FREE SCHOOLS. Dean, in Cumberland, the foundation of Mr. John Fox; Bromyard, in Herefordshire; Cromer, in Norfolk, the foundation of Sir Bartholomew Read; and Stockport, in Cheshire, the foundation of Sir Edmund Shaw.

ALMSHOUSES. In pursuance of the will of Mr. Richard Worral, who being only a letter-carrier, by his thrift, left

* The warden of the company of Goldsmiths in London, &c. is to assay gold and silver manufactures; which shall be of good and true alloy, and be marked. Stat. 23 Ed. I.

Goldsmiths wares are not to be made of false metal; and to have eleven ounces and two penny-weights of silver, &c. to the pound, on pain of forfeiture: and no goldsmith shall take above one shilling the ounce of gold, besides the fashion, more than the value.

an estate of 200*l.* and upwards for erecting and endowing almshouses; they are constructed near Hackney.

EXHIBITIONS. One or more in either of the universities, at the discretion of the company, agreeably to the will of Mr. Alderman Perrin.

SCHOLARSHIPS. One at each university.

LECTURES. Bromyard.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS. One at St. Mary Woolnoth, the gift of Sir Martin Bowes; three at Hackney, on Good Friday, Ascension Day, and November 5, by will of the rev. Mr. Jameson, vicar.

Sir HUGH MYDDELTON, gave a share in the New River water to this company, for the benefit of the poor members.

The charities given and supported by the Goldsmith's Company amount to upwards of 1000*l.*

We have in several places mentioned that the Goldsmiths were bankers, as well as workers in gold and silver; their proper business however was confined to buying and selling plate, and foreign coins of gold and silver, melting them, and coining others at the Mint. Banking was accidental, and foreign to their institution.

"REGULAR BANKING by private persons resulted," says Mr. Pennant, "in 1643, from the calamity of the time, when the seditious spirit was incited by the arts of the parliamentary leaders. The merchants and tradesmen, who before trusted their cash to their servants and apprentices, found that no longer safe; neither did they dare to leave it in the Mint at the Tower, by reason of the distress of majesty itself, which before was a place of public deposit. In the year 1645, they began to place it in the hands of goldsmiths, when they began publicly to exercise both professions. The first regular banker was Mr. FRANCIS CHILD, goldsmith, who began business soon after the Restoration. He was the father of the profession, a person of large fortune and most respectable character. He married, between the years 1665 and 1675, Martha, only daughter of Robert Blanchard, by whom he had twelve children. Mr. Child was afterwards knighted. He lived in Fleet Street, where

where the shop still continues in a state of the highest respectability *. Mr. Granger mentions Mr. Child as successor to the shop of alderman Backwell †, whose books, after his bankruptcy, were placed in the hands of Mr. Child, and still remain in the family.

The next antient shop was that possessed by Messrs. Snow and Denne, a few doors to the west of Mr. Child's; who were goldsmiths of consequence in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Mr. Gay celebrates the predecessor of these gentlemen, for his sagacity in escaping the ruin of the fatal year 1720, in his epistle to Mr. Thomas Snow, goldsmith, near Temple Bar.

"O thou, whose penetrative wisdom found
The *South Sea* rocks, and shelves where thousands drown'd!
When Credit sunk, and Commerce gasping lay,
Thou stood'st; nor sent'st one bill unpaid away.

To the west of Temple Bar, the only one was that of Messrs. Middleton and Campbell, goldsmiths, who flourished in 1692, and is now continued, with great credit, by Mr. Coutts. From thence to the extremity of the western end of the town, there were none till the year 1756, when the respectable name of Backwell ‡ rose again, conjoined to those of Darel, Hart, and Croft, who with great reputation opened their shop in Pall Mall.

Before we dismiss this article of GOLDSMITHS and BANKERS, we must remark a curious passage in Sir Josiah Child's "Discourse on Trade;" where, speaking of the reduction of interest and of banking, he observes, "that if the interest of money were reduced in England as it was in the Netherlands, it would in a short time render

* The only daughter of Francis Child, Esq. and the heiress of the family, married the present earl of Westmorland; and her mother, Mr. Child's widow, afterwards married lord Ducie.

† Vol. I. page 274.

‡ "Of the same family with the great Mr. Backwell. He favoured me with a beautiful print of his worthy relation, which had been engraven in Holland, after his flight from his profligate country." *Pennant.*

us as rich and considerable in trade, as they now (1694) are, and consequently be of greater damage to them, and advantage to us, than can happen by the issue of this present war, though the success of it should be as good as we can wish, except it end in their total ruin and extirpation.

" To illustrate this, let us impartially search our books, and enquire what was the state and condition of this kingdom, as to trade and riches, before any law concerning interest of money was made. The first whereof that I can find, was *anno* 1545; and we shall be informed that the trade of England was then inconsiderable, and the merchants very mean and few: and that afterwards, *viz. anno* 1635, within ten years after interest was brought down to 8 *per cent.* there were more merchants to be found upon the Exchange worth each one thousand pounds and upwards, than were in the former days, *viz.* before the year 1600, to be worth 100*l.* each.

" And now since interest hath been for about twenty years at six *per cent.* notwithstanding our long civil wars, and the great complaints of the deadness of trade, there are more men to be found upon the Exchange, now worth 10,000*l.* estates, than were then of 1000*l.*

" And if this be doubted let us ask the aged, whether 500*l.* portion with a daughter sixty years ago, were not esteemed a larger portion than 2000*l.* is now: and whether gentlewomen in those days would not esteem themselves well cloathed in a serge gown, which a chambermaid now will be ashamed to be seen in: whether our citizens and middle sort of gentry now are not more rich in cloaths, plate, jewels, and household goods, &c. than the best knights and gentry even in those days: and whether our best knights and gentry now do not exceed by much in those things the nobility of England did sixty years past; many of whom then would not go to the price of a whole satin doublet: the embroiderer being yet living, who hath assured me he hath made many hundreds of them for the nobility with canvas backs.

Which

"Which way ever we take our measures, to me it seems evident, that since our first abatement of interest, the riches and splendor of this kingdom is increased to above four (I might say above six) times so much as it was.

"We have now almost one hundred coaches for one we had formerly. We with ease can pay a greater tax now in one year, than our forefathers could in twenty.

"Our customs are very much improved, I believe above the proportion aforesaid, of six to one, which is not so much in advance of the rates of goods, as by increase of the bulk of trade; for though some foreign commodities are advanced, others of our native commodities and manufactures are considerably abated, by the last book of rates.

"I can myself remember since there were not in London used so many wharfs or keys for the landing of merchants goods, by at least one-third part as now there are; and those that were then could scarce have employment for half what they could do; and now, notwithstanding one-third more is used to the same purpose, they are all too little in time of peace, to land the goods at, that come to London." Sir Josiah proceeds to state the general benefit the measure he recommends would be to the whole kingdom, and presents a very interesting contrast of the poverty of those countries where interest was at high prices.

It appears by Stow, that LEOFSTANE, goldsmith, was provost of London, in the reign of Henry I.; that HENRY FITZ ALEWIN FITZ LEOFSTANE, goldsmith, was mayor of London in the first year of the reign of Richard I. and continued mayor twenty-five years; that GREGORY ROKESLY, assay master of all the king's mints within England, was mayor in the third year of the reign of Edward I. and continued in the office seven years; and that the family of FARRINGDONS, of whom two wards take their name, were all goldsmiths.

Opposite to the church-yard of St. John Zachary, is POPE LANE, from an antient proprietor of that name. Since the great fire the denomination of the street has been altered to ST. ANNE'S LANE, in which stands the parish church of

ST. ANNE AND ST. AGNES.

THIS church is called St. Anne, Aldersgate; and St. Anne in the Willows, on account of the growth of willows in the church yard. The living was antiently in the patronage of the deanery of St. Martin le Grand; probably given, or confirmed to the dean and his successors by William I. It continued under that patronage till Henry VII. annexed it to Westminster, as part of St. Martin le Grand. Queen Mary I. however tranferred the gift of the living to the bishop of London, in whom it still continues.

There is a tradition that two sisters, named Anne and Agnes, first built this church; hence arose the dedication to two saints. The building was twice burnt; first in 1548, but soon after repaired; again in 1666, when it was totally demolished, and the present structure erected in its place, at the expence of 2448*l.*

The church is square, and the roof supported by four handsome Composite pillars, posited in a geometrical square.

The ornament of the roof consists of four arches of fret-work, with flowers, fruit, leaves, cherubims, &c. The roof is lower at the four angles, and consists of four quadrangles, within each of which is a circle formed by a circumference of very rich fret-work.

The

The church is well wainscoted round with oak. There is a good gallery at the west end, with a beautiful front. In this gallery is a good organ, erected in 1782.

The pulpit is finely carved.

The altar-piece is of fine wainscot, consisting of two fluted pilasters, with architrave, friese, and cornice. It is inclosed with handsome strong rail and bannister, and paved with black and white marble. The outside is of brick, very little decorated; but altogether it is a beautiful church.

The church is fifty-three feet square, the altitude about thirty-five, and the tower to the top of the turret about eighty-four feet.

There are no monuments worth notice, except one with the following inscription:

"Peter Heiwood, that deceased November 2, 1701, younger son of Peter Heiwood, one of the counsellors of Jamaica, by Grace, daughter of Sir John Muddeford, knight and baronet, great grandson to Peter Heiwood, of Heywood, in the county palatine of Lancaster, who apprehended Guy Faux, with his dark lanthorn; and for his zealous prosecution of Papists, as justice of peace, was stabbed in Westminster Hall, by John James, a Dominican friar, Ann. Dom. 1640.

Reader, if not a Papist bred,
Upon such ashes gently tread.

Among the rectors of note were ALAN PERCY, third son of Henry, earl of Northumberland, who held the living nearly forty years, from 1521 to 1560. Dr. JOHN HOPTON, bishop of Norwich, 1554. EUSEBIUS PAGETT, from 1604 to 1617. SAMUEL FREEMAN, 1670, afterwards dean of Peterborough.

St. ANNE'S LANE leads to St. MARTIN'S LANE; or, as it is otherwise distinguished, St. MARTIN LE GRAND, on the west side of which, towards Aldersgate, stood NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

This was a city mansion of HENRY PERCY, earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry IV. Upon his attainder for rebellion and treason, this, among his other possessions, came to the crown; and king Henry, in the seven-

teenth year of his reign, gave it, with the tenements thereto belonging, to his queen Joane; and it was called her wardrobe. The house afterwards became a printing office, and a tavern; the site is now covered by tradesmen's shops and houses.

BULL-AND-MOUTH STREET. Here is a capital inn, called the Bull-and-Mouth, in which was, some years since, a sort of market for *bone lace*, where the London shop-keepers were usually supplied. Here was a famous meeting house for the people called QUAKERS, and was denominated from the street. Mr. Pennant, and others have sufficiently explained, that the name of this street is a corruption of *Bouloign-mouth*, in commemoration of the famous siege of that harbour by Henry VIII.

ST. MARTIN LE GRAND.

THE liberty of St. Martin le Grand comprehends that part of the street which runs from BLOW-BLADDER STREET on the south, to Bell Court, near St. Ann's Lane, on the north, and from the west side of St. Martin le Grand Street to Foster Lane on the east.

The date of its foundation is very remote; for it is related that about the year 700, Uictred, king of Kent, founded the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, within Aldersgate; but with more certainty Sir William Dugdale informs us that it was founded by two brothers of the names of Ingelrie and Gerald, in the year 1056, and confirmed twelve years afterwards by king William I.*

That monarch, in addition to the possessions it already held, granted to it all the moor-land without Cripplegate, and freed the church and canons from all disturbance and exaction of any bishops, archdeacons, or their ministers, and from all regal services; and granted them all those antient liberties and customs, in the most ample manner enjoyed by any other churches within the kingdom of England. This charter concludes with this remarkable clause "*That whosoever shall presume to alter any thing hereby granted, let him perish with Judas the traitor.*"

King

* Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. III. Part II. p. 26, &c.

King Henry III. and Edward I. confirmed this charter, and granted to the dean and church more ample privileges. This was again confirmed by Edward III. with an additional privilege, that no inhabitant within this jurisdiction should be sued out of their own court, except before the king or his chief juſtice.

King Henry VI. again confirmed the charters; but the last monarch established certain articles concerning its sanctuary, in cases of debt, felony and treason. The indulgence granted was so obnoxious to the peaceable citizens, on account of its being a shelter for the lowest sort of persons, rogues, ruffians, thieves, felons, and murderers, that they were compelled to apply to the government for security from the enormities to which this sanctuary gave protection.

The consequence was that the king and council issued the following regulations; extracted from the book of K. within the Chamber of Guildhall, leaf 299:

"HENRICUS, *Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ, Omnibus*, &c. *salutem. Inspeximus*, &c.

"The fifth of Feverer, the yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Henry VI. thirty-fifth: At Westminster, in the Sterre-Chamber, our said Soveraigne Lord, calling to high Remembrance the good and blessed Entent that his full noble Projenitors have at all Times had, to the Honour, Worship, Conservation and Wele of the Free Chapel of St. Martin's, within the City of London; of the which the King our Soveraigne Lord is Founder and Patron: Desiring to do all that may serve to the Ease and restful Rule of the same; and Conservation of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Privileges, and Liberties, as appertain to the said Chapel and Place; willing that hereafter none occasion be yeven to the Breach or hurting them: Remembering also the great Complaints, Grudging, and Displeasure, that his Subjects have taken, and especially the Citizens and Commonalty of the said City of London, of the demeaning of the mis-ruled Persons coming and abiding in the said Place, under Umbre and Colour of the Sanctuary there; the which have, at divers Times, issued out of the Sanctuary and committed many Ryots,

Robberies, Manslaughters, and other Mischiefs; were (where) through the said Sanctuary hath been greatly dislaundered, and (over that) great inconvenience like to ensue.

"After great deliberation and communication had, as well with doctors of divinity, as of law, civil and canonicall; called also thereto the judges of this our land, and their advices had in that behalfe; other men also of greate wisedome and experience, for the weale and conservation of the said sanctuary, and to eschew the said misgovernance and mischief, called also before our said Soveraigne Lord and his councell, the maior and the aldermen of the said city, and Master Richard Cawdre, dean of the said place of St. Martin's: Our Soveraigne Lord (by the advice of his councell abovesaid) ordained, granted, and established certain articles under-written, to bee kept and observed within the said sanctuary, from this time forth, without any interruption of them. Willing and ordaining, that the said deane that now is, promise by his oath the observance of the same, for the time that hee shall bee deane there. And that every deane after him, in his admission to the said deanary be sworne to keepe the saide articles in semblable wise, and make them to bee kept within the said sanctuary: The which articles beene such as follow:

"1. *First*, That every person, *fugitive*, coming unto the said sanctuary for tuition, and challenge to enjoy the immunities and privileges thereof; at his entrie, as soone as hee commodiously and reasonably may, shall now present himselfe unto the said deane, his commissarie, or depute in that behalfe; and before him declare the cause of the feare moving him to come to the said sanctuarie; be it for treason, felony surmised upon him, or for other causes: And that the said declaration and cause bee registered in the common register, ordained therefore in the said sanctuary, and the name of the said fugitive.

"2. *Item*, That hee, at his first entree, present and deliver unto the said deane, commissarie, or depute, all manner of weapon and armour that hee bringeth with him, as well invasive as defensive; and that he be not suffered to weare

weare or use any such weapon or armour, or it to have in his keeping within the sanctuary in any wise, except a reasonable knife to kerve withall his meate, and that the said knife be pointlesse.

"3. *Item*, That every errant and open thiefe, robber, murderer, and felon, notoriously noised by the common fame of the people; or if the said deane, &c. be credibly informed, or due proofe be goven or made, that he is such one, repairing to the said sanctuary, to the intent that he shall not (under colour of the said sanctuary) intend to doe furthere mischiefe, find sufficient seurete to be made unto the king, as well by his own obligation, as by the obligation of other, of his good bearing for the time of his abode within the said sanctuary, and for a quarter of a yeere after his departing out of the same: And that hee bee kept in ward into the time he have found and made the said seurete. And if it so be, that it be complained or shewed unto the King's Highnesse, that the said seurete bee not sufficient, that then at the commandment of the said councell, (if it bee thought necessary) the said deane, &c. shall take other and better securte, or else commit them to ward unto the time better securte bee found. Foreseen alway, that if the said fugitive will depart out of the said sanctuary, that hee may do so when hee will.

"4. *Item*, That all the out-gates, as well posternes, doores, as all other issues outward, whatsoever they be, of the said sanctuary, bee surely closed and shut nightly at nine of the clocke, and so remaine shut from the same houre unto sixe of the clocke in the morning, from the feast of Alhallows unto the feast of Candlemasse; and the remnant of the yeere, nightly, from the said houre of nine unto foure of the clocke in the morning, or unto the time the first messe beginneth within the said place: And that all those that been fled to the said sanctuary for treason or felony, be within the closure on night's time.

"5. *Item*, If any such theefe, murderer, or felon, resort to the said sanctuary for tuition of the same, with any manner robbery, or stollen goods, if the party robbed make fresh

fresh suite therefore, and prove by open evidence, that the same felon hath brought into the said sanctuary the said goods so stolen thence, the said deane, &c. shall put in true devoir, withoute any dissimulation, fraud, or malengyne, to make full restetution unto the party so grieved of the said stolen goods, if they can bee had. And semblably, if any fugitive come to the said sanctuary with other men's goods, merchandize, or things, intending there to live with the same, and the owner of the said goods, &c. make proof that they be his, and verefie that they be brought into the said sanctuary, the said deane, &c. shall put him in full devoire, to make restitution to the party so proving that the same goods, &c. were his. And no fugitive, nor none dwelling within the said sanctuary, shall receive, conceale, nor buy any such goods, but that they be brought to the said deane, &c. to the intent that the owners may have the sooner knowledge of them. And if the said goods so stolen and brought to the said sanctuary be concealed from the said deane, &c. and bought by any dwelling in the said sanctuary, that then the buyer (abiding there) make restitution or satisfaction to the party grieved, proving the goods so stolen to bee his, and so stolen in the same sanctuary.

"6. *Item*, If any person, having tuition of the said sanctuary, from thence issue out by day or by night, and commit or do any robbery, murder, treason, or felony, or battery so done (withoute forth); commit the same misdoer to ward, there to remaine as long as he will abide in the sanctuary. And if so bee hee will depart from thence, he shall depart at an hour to be assigned unto him by day, betwixt sunne and sunne.

"7. *Item*, That subtle pickers of locks, counterfeitours of keys, contrivers of seals, forgers of false evidence, workers of counterfeit chaines, beades, brouches, ouches, rings, cups, spoons silvered, and plates of copper gilt, uttered for gold, unto the common hurt of the people, be not suffered in the said sanctuary. And if any being within the said sanctuary, be holden suspect of the things above said, let him be committed to ward, till he find sufficient surety, as in the third article abovesaid.

"8.

"8. *Item*, That common putuers, strumpets, and bawdes, be not supported in the sanctuary; and if they claime the tuition of the said sanctuary, that they be set in open ward on day-times, till shame cause them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

"9. *Item*, That deceitfull games, as playes at hazard, the dice, the guek, the kayells, the cloysh, and other such unlawfull and reproveable games, bee not used, supported, or cherished within the said sanctuary.

"10. *Item*, That all artificers dwelling within the said sanctuary (as well barbours as other) keepe holy the Sundayes, and other great festival dayes, without breach, or exercising of their craft, in such wise as dowe the inhabitants of the said city of London. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to ward till they finde sufficient surety, as in the third article abovesaid, to use their crafts in manner and forme as doe the inhabitants of the said city, and according to the ordinances of the same city.

"11. *Item*, That every person comming to the said sanctuary for immunity and tuition of the same, that hee, at his admission to the said sanctuary, be sworne on a booke, to obey, keepe, and observe the articles abovesaid, and every each of them, with their pains and rules appertaining to the same. And the king, by the advice abovesaid, would, granted, and ordained, that this act be exemplified under his great seale, and be enrolled in his chancellary; to the intent, that the ordinance abovesaid remaine of record, and that his subjects may have knowledge thereof.

"Nos autem tenore præcedentium ad requisitionem dilecti & fidelis nostri, GALFRIDI BOLEYNE, *Majoris Civitatis nostræ London.* & Aldermannorum ejusdem Civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per præsente: In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teste Miepso apud Westmon. 24 die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri 36.

"*Examinatur per* Johannem Fanckes *et* Thomam Ive *Clericos.*"

But notwithstanding these salutary rules, the sanctuary was grown into such licentiousness in the reign of Henry VII.

that an offender coming here for sanctuary, the sheriffs took him away by violence; this conduct in them was, however, so improper, that the abbot of Westminster, to whom this college then belonged, exhibited a bill against the sheriffs for arresting and drawing with force a privileged person out of the sanctuary of St. Martin, belonging to that abbey; and upon the cause being heard in the court of Star Chamber, the judges determined, that, by law, the party ought to enjoy the privilege of sanctuary, and the sheriffs were severely fined for their encroachment.

The above, however, does not prove any sanctuary in the church or college of St. Martin le Grand, other than for fugitive felons, who were to conform themselves to certain rules, and to religious mortifications by way of expiating their crimes. Such were the privileges of all religious houses before the Reformation, and which still subsist in Roman Catholic countries.

That the magistracy of the city of London so considered it, is evident from the various contests they have had on occasion of the claim of privilege, which the inhabitants of this precinct have assumed; and that the magistracy had civil authority is plain, from an inquisition in the reign o Edward II. where, though it was said that this was a free chapel held of the king, and exempted from all ordinary jurisdiction, yet the dean was summoned *by the sheriffs* for the nuisance of a *solar*, or gallery, which jetted so far into the street, that it obstructed the passage. The dean appeared by his attorney before the king's justices, and yielded to take away what was deemed a nuisance by the view of the jury, and therefore *it was commanded the sheriff to throw down whatsoever was a nuisance;* the dean was not fined, because it had not been occasioned personally by him.

Again, it is certain that this place was under the government of the city, with respect to regulations; for those ordained by Henry VI. above mentioned are directed in a particular manner to the mayor, &c. of London, at whose request the ordinances were exemplified. Now if they had no civic control, why were they so particularly required to see the

the king's orders executed? It is also very apparent that all the charters declare that St. Martin le Grand was *within the City of London*, the meaning of which is, *that in every thing relating to the civil government and trades exercised within that ecclesiastical jurisdiction, they were still subject to the civil power and laws of the corporation of the city of London; the sanctuary excepted.* Therefore the sheriffs of London, by their officers, arrested for debt in this precinct; and it will not be improper to add the opinion of Mr. Capel, why this precinct is properly subject to the laws of the city; addressed to Mr. Maitland: *

"I beg leave to lay before you the substance of what I offered in bar of a sentence of transportation passed on John Hall and another person, in the mayoralty of alderman Winterbottom, who was tried and convicted by a Middlesex jury, after a London jury had heard the cause, and were ready to give their verdict, but were ordered by the then recorder to acquit him, because some of the counsel at the bar persuaded him that St. Martin le Grand was in Middlesex. This Hall was tried by a Middlesex jury, and convicted of a robbery committed in the said precinct.

"The reasons offered in bar of sentence were, 1st. Because the privileged places were granted to serve God in acts of devotion, and on a religious account, *only*, and not for the following of trades: And all their privileges were taken away at the Reformation by act of parliament.

"2. Because so long ago as the reign of Henry VI. the common serjeant of London offered before the king and council to forfeit his life, if he could not prove St. Martin le Grand had no right to be exempt from the city's jurisdiction; and therefore, if these privileges were so disputable in those times, how much more must they now be since the Reformation?

"3. Because the sheriffs' officers for London arrest for debt in this liberty, which, if in Middlesex, they have no right to do.

"4. Because, in all grants and charters to this place, on which they found their pretended privileges, they constantly declare that it is within the city of London, therefore cannot be said with any propriety to be in Middlesex; consequently

* History of London, p. 771; second edition.

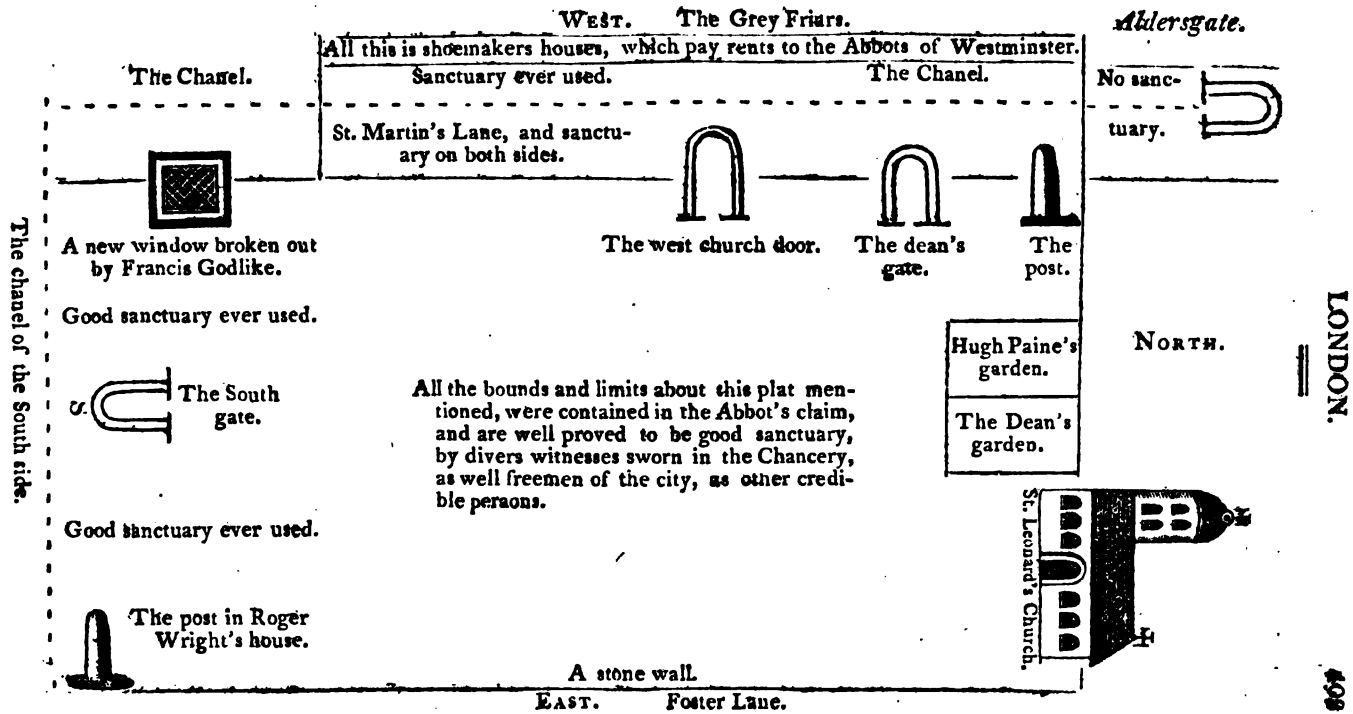
no Middlesex jury can have any cognizance of any cause arising therein; and therefore the sentence must be illegal, the cause not having been tried by a jury where the crime was committed."

The evil of this encroachment upon the city freedom is of antient date. For when Edward VI. dissolved this monastery, and the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand was pulled down, and the scite thereof covered with houses; they were eagerly rented by strangers and foreigners, the landlords pretending to find immunities in the charters, belonging to the canons serving God day and night, for secular persons to buy and sell, and exercise trades, in which the canons were never employed, and to which they could not by their function be intitled.*

After this deanry, with its sanctuary and privileges, was granted to the abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, William, the abbot of the said abbey, asserted his title to the privileges and sanctuary of St. Martin le Grand in London, with the precinct, circuit, and bounds. And after trial concerning the precincts of this sanctuary, the following survey or plan thereof was exhibited in the Court of Chancery:

* There was a constable and headborough, with subordinate officers, established by the dean and chapter of Westminster; but the inactivity of those officers, their power not being defined, caused great disorders, the inhabitants refused to watch and ward; they refused to contribute to the national taxes; and several visited with the plague, refused to inclose their houses, and to mark them with the red cross, as infected; and threatened mischief to such as attempted to mark them. To make the evil more enormous, they carried their wares to sell near the Court, to the great annoyance of queen Elizabeth and her nobility; there was no prison but the *Gate-house* at Westminster to commit defaulters, and this being out of the liberty, and in another county, the inhabitants were greater sufferers than those who did not enjoy a liberty which was pretended. Such grievances induced the more orderly officers and inhabitants to petition lord treasurer Cecil, in 1593, to grant ordinances and authority to redress the disorders complained of, to appoint a prison and administration within the liberty, and that he would send his letters to the constable and headborough to find out a convenient place for that purpose, and assess the inhabitants for the expence. The answer given, was "that the inhabitants were compelled to perform all matters relative to the queen; but, for other matters, they must make bye-laws among themselves, and bind themselves to the performance: And, that such disordered persons, whose houses were within the limits of the college, might be punished by inprisonment; and in that contagious time very convenient to be executed."

The inhabitants also complained "that the officers of the lord mayor of London entered their liberty at pleasure, and searched and viewed all the wares of the shoemakers, according to a statute lately made; not calling an officer of the liberty, or making him privy thereto." The answer to this was, "That the searcher might enter into the liberty, *and search alone*. But, for that the benefit of the forfeitures was given to the liberty, it was thought convenient that the lord mayor's officers should be with them. Which they thought might be obtained, if it pleased the treasurer to write to the lord mayor in that behalf."


WEST. The Grey Friars.
Aldersgate.
All this is shoemakers houses, which pay rents to the Abbots of Westminster.
The Chanel.
Sanctuary ever used.
The Chanel.
No sanc-
tuary.
St. Martin's Lane, and sanctu-
ary on both sides.
A new window broken out by Francis Godlike.
The west church door.
The dean's gate.
The post.
Good sanctuary ever used.
Hugh Paine's garden.
NORTH.
The South gate.
All the bounds and limits about this plat mentioned, were contained in the Abbot's claim, and are well proved to be good sanctuary, by divers witnesses sworn in the Chancery, as well freemen of the city, as other credible peraons.
The Dean's garden.
Good sanctuary ever used.
St. Leonard's Church.
The post in Roger Wright's house.
A stone wall.
EAST. Foster Lane.
The chanel of the South side.
LONDON.

And though the abbot of Westminster had no better foundation for claiming a right to privilege non-freemen to follow their trades and occupations within this liberty, we find that the church of St. Peter's, Westminster, have maintained their claim from time to time. In consequence whereof many foreign tradesmen and artificers planted themselves in this spot in the year 1585, amongst whom Mr. Strype, in his edition of Stow, numbers John James and Anthony Emerick, subjects of Philip, king of Spain, and reported by him to have been the first silk-twisters, or silk-throwsters in London, and to have brought that trade into England.

It is remarkable that by the charter of king Edward III. it was ordained, that all inquisitions to be taken by the justices, and other the ministers of the men of the city of London, should be taken at Great St. Martin's, in London, and not elsewhere; except inquisitions to be taken in circuits in the Tower of London, and for the goal delivery of Newgate. The reason was that the kings of England had sometimes lodged here. But king Henry VIII. in the year 1519, revoked that charter, and removed the sessions of the peace from St. Martin's to Guildhall.

At present this liberty is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster, who maintain a right to the claim of the privileges above-mentioned: and the inhabitants of St. Martin le Grand are governed, and vote for parliament men, as a part of the city of Westminster.

The liberty consists of about one hundred and sixty houses, its inhabitants enjoy the privileges of trade within the liberty, though not freemen of London; neither are they liable to the offices of constable or juryman, except in cases of casualties within their limits; hence, though the main street is extremely narrow, and generally much obstructed by carriages of all descriptions, owing to the opulent traders residing in the neighbourhood, the houses let freely at considerable rents, and the inhabitants carry on an extensive traffic. A plan has been some time in contemplation for widening the street, and from its being in the very centre of the city (or linen market) such a measure would render it one of the

the most desirable of modern improvements. The Marquis of Buckingham is high steward, and holds a court annually on St. Thomas's day, where homage is done by the inhabitants, and commissioners for the regulation of pavements, appointing a constable, an inquest jury, &c. At this court presentments of nuisances, &c. are made, but, on account of being an annual court, they pass too frequently unnoticed.

It is situated in the parishes of St. Leonard, Foster Lane; St. Anne, Aldersgate; St. Botolph, Aldersgate; and Christ Church, Newgate Street, to which parishes the inhabitants belong, and pay all parochial rates.

In Coke's Reports, is a case in which Dr. Gabriel Grant, rector of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, libelled in the spiritual court, against Edward Tailor, farmer of a great and antient house, called "The Dean's House," for tithes. Tailor and his family had dwelt in the house for three years, at a rent of 16*l.* for which the rector demanded 2*s.* in the pound. The doctor attempted to found his claim upon an act of parliament of the 37th of Henry VIII. concerning benefices in London: Tailor's counsel stated that St. Martin le Grand was *in* London, but not *of* London. But the whole court were of opinion that a consultation should be granted, because it might have a lawful beginning; and afterward the consultation and resolutions were granted, by which the various tythes were settled This was in the reign of James I.

The paving, lighting, cleansing, &c. constitute a general rate among the inhabitants, and is made the guidance of commissioners appointed by them under an act of parliament passed in the year 1768.

It is curious, that by this act, all actions are to be brought in Middlesex, at the same time that the inhabitants are exempted equally with the inhabitants of the city, from militia ballot, and pay rates to the military service of the city, as though they were citizens; and, extraordinary as it may appear, they enjoy every privilege of citizens of London, without being accountable to its laws; all which seem to confirm the opinion that virtually they ought to be amenable to the civil justice of that body, whence they derive privileges which they do not, at present, acknowledge.

Mr.

Mr. Newcourt informs us that "Since the time that Henry VII. gave this college to the church of Westminster, all process to be executed within this liberty, are directed by the sheriffs of London to the constable of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Westminster, of their liberty within the precinct of St. Martin le Grand, in the city of London, to whom the execution of such process within that liberty remains to be done."

It has also been said that "there is a court of record in this liberty, held every Wednesday, for the trial of all personal actions whatsoever; the principal whereof is a *capias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods; so that a man's goods may be seized upon in his own house, upon the first process, if his person has not been removed before; and that there is a prison peculiar to the precinct." We believe that the course of law in this place has not been defined, and there does not exist any prison. There is a court-house, which is useless, except to receive the homage of the inhabitants, and an account of nuisances; but this being only annual, as before stated, the ends of justice cannot be sufficiently answered; such an imperfect mode of government scarcely exists in any place or district except the *liberty* of St. Martin le Grand. However, for the comfort of the inhabitants we may add, that in all cases of breach of law, Newgate, as being the county prison, is the place of confinement for offenders, agreeably to the late act of parliament, which has enacted that actions shall be in Middlesex, though they have a right to a prison of their own.

Antiently, when this college was in a flourishing state, a curfew bell was rung here at eight o'clock every evening, at St. Mary le Bow, St. Giles, Cripplegate, and at Alhallows Barking. These bells were to be heard at a distance, to give the citizens warning of the night, and to keep within doors. Edward I. in consequence of the many mischiefs, murders, robberies, and beating down persons by certain hectors walking armed in the night, commanded, that none should be so hardy as to be found wandering in the streets after the curfew bell had sounded at St. Martin le Grand.

BLADDER STREET, by some called BLOWBLADDER STREET, is the name which antiently distinguished the east end of Newgate Street, opposite St. Martin le Grand, and was so called on account of the sale of bladders. The continuation of the street to *Ivy Lane* was called MOUNT-GODDARD STREET, from the tippling houses in which *goddards* or pots "*mounted* from the tap to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head."

Pursuing the rout to Cheapside, we arrive at the spot nearly opposite Paternoster Row, where formerly stood the parish church of

ST. MICHAEL AT CORN, *or corruptly* LE QUERN.

IT was so distinguished on account of being situated in a corn market; it was built in the reign of Edward III. and near it was the OLD CROSS in Westcheap, which was taken down in the reign of Richard II. and a conduit erected on its site. The church having been burnt down in 1666, the parish was united to St. Vedast. The principal person buried in St. Michael at Corn, was JOHN BANKES, Esq. mercer, whose daughter and heir, Anna, was wife of WALLER, the poet. Mr. Banks at his death, left considerable donations "to unbeneficed ministers, decayed housekeepers, the poor of many parishes, all or most of the prisons, bridewells and hospitals in and about London, young beginners to set up their trades, the Artillery Company, and towards the maintenance thereof, very bountifully; to his own company, both in lands and money; to his friends in token of remembrance; to divers of his kindred, and to other charitable and pious uses; the sum of 6000*l.* notwithstanding a noble and sufficient dower, to his daughter reserved."

Between Foster Lane and Gutter Lane, stands

SADLERS' HALL;

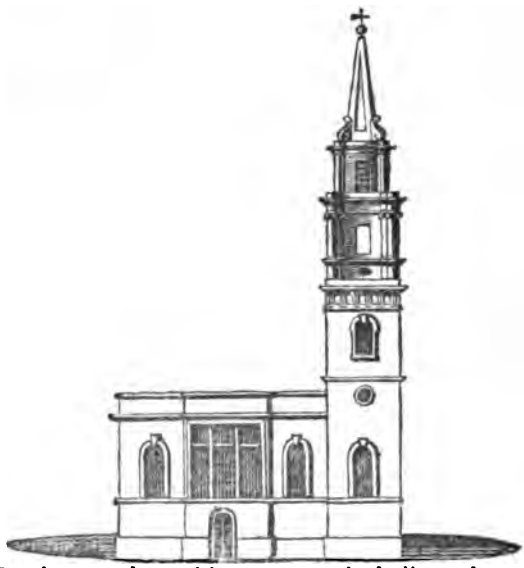
Which, though a large building, is very handsome, situated in a small court, with a very elegant gate to the street.

The COMPANY OF SADLERS appear to be of great antiquity, by a convention agreed upon between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martin le Grand, about the reign of

king Richard I. However, they do not appear to have been legally incorporated till the reign of Edward I. when that prince granted them a charter, by the name of "The Wardens or Keepers, and Commonalty, of the Mystery or Art of Sadlers of London." They are governed by a master, wardens and court of assistants.

In Foster Lane is situated the parish church of

ST. VEDAST, *alias* FOSTER.



THE saint to whom this structure is dedicated was bishop of Arras, about A. D. 484. Among his other supposed miracles, was that, in which, going to a demolished church, he saw a bear, and commanded it to depart into the forest; the beast obeyed, and on this account this saint is depicted with that beast. Respecting the name of *Foster*, Newcourt imagines that it is derived from some benefactor, who might also have given name to the lane.

Though the original fabric was very antient, that which occupied the site of the present structure was rebuilt about the year 1600, and being mostly burnt, though not totally demolished, in the great fire, the church now to be described was finished in 1698.

It

It is sixty-nine feet long, fifty-one feet broad, and thirty-six feet high to the roof; and is well enlightened by a range of windows, placed so high that the doors open under them. The tower is plain, and the spire, which is short, rises from a double base. Here are six very indifferent bells.

The steeple of this church is one of the happiest efforts of Sir Christoper Wren. The author of the Critical Review of Public Buildings observes that, "it is not a glaring pile, that strikes the eye at the first view with an idea of grandeur and magnificence; but then the beautiful pyramid it forms, and the just and well-proportioned simplicity of all its parts, satisfy the mind so effectually, that nothing seems to be wanting, and nothing can be spared." The best view of it is from Newgate Street.

The interior roof is flat, richly ornamented, supported by columns of the Tuscan order; the gallery supported in a similar manner. The body of the church is divided into three aisles, and the flooring is of stone.

The altar-piece is very magnificent; it is adorned with four columns, their entablature and large compass pediment of the Corinthian order; over the columns are acroters, on each of which is fixed a lamp, and a fifth on a small triangular pediment, under which is a glory, in the form of an equilateral triangle, within a spacious circle surrounded with cherubims, the uppermost sounding two trumpets (and to his right hand the figure of an eye) others holding palm branches, &c. within this triangel is wrote in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, the words of St. John, chap. i. ver. 1. the rest of the upper intercolumns are mitres, and those below are the decalogue, between the Lord's Prayer and Creed; over the Commandments is a pelican neatly carved; the whole is enriched with cherubims, fruit, laurel and palm branches, &c. and in a window above these, is painted the arms of England, and a Glory in the semblance of a dove, descending within a circular group of cherubims, carved and gilt. The communion table is also ornamental supported by the figures of four angels resting on a foot-pace of marble, inclosed with rail and banister.

In the gallery is a very good organ.

Among the monuments are one erected to the memory of Dr. WILLIAM FULLER, dean of Durham, of whom we have made mention under St. Giles Cripplegate. MARY, wife of John Davenport, Gent. and daughter of John Hacket, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. She died in child-bed, 1672.

RECTORS of eminence. WALTER DE LONDON, dean of Wells, 1336. JOHN DE HERMESTHORP, master of St. Catharine's Hospital, in the reign of Richard II. THOMAS SCOT, DE ROTHERAM, afterwards archbishop of York, lord chancellor of England.

Among the eminent rectors of St. Michael le Quern was MATTHEW POOL, A. M. the learned author of the Synopsis Criticorum, in five large volumes folio; English Annotations on the Bible, &c. He was silenced by the Bartholomew Act.

In the parish church was buried

JOHN LELAND,

a native of London, canon of King's College (now Christ Church) College, Oxon; a most learned antiquary, and not an inelegant Latin poet, who did honour to his age and country. He was educated in St. Paul's school, under the famous Lilye, and successively studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris. He was library keeper to Henry VIII. being perfectly qualified for that office by his great skill in antient and modern languages, and his extensive knowledge of men and things. His "*Collectanea*," and his "*Itinerary*," the MSS. of which are lodged in the Bodleian library, have been a copious fund of antiquity, biography, and history, to succeeding writers. He spent six years in travelling through the kingdom, being empowered by the king to examine the libraries of cathedrals, colleges, abbies, and priories. Hence it was, that at a critical juncture, he ravished almost an infinity of valuable records from dust and oblivion. His vast mind, which had planned greater things than were in the power of one man to execute, at length sunk under its burden, and he was for some time before his death in a state of insanity. He died April 18, 1552.*

* Granger.

In

In PRIEST'S COURT is a FREE WRITING SCHOOL, founded by Sir John Johnson, knight and alderman, who died October 5, 1698, for eight scholars of the parish of St. Vedast, and four of the parish of St. Michael le Quern, to be taught free of any charge. This is also the writing school for the use of the scholars of St. Paul's school, and has been for several years under the successive government of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMPION, Mr. THOMAS WILLIS, and Mr. THOMAS TOMKINS; as eminent for their urbanity, as for their acknowledged great abilities in their profession.

Nearly opposite is the site of the parish church of

ST. LEONARD, FOSTER LANE.

THIS was a rectory, recorded by the name of *Ecclesia Sancti Leonardi in Venella S. Vedasti, London.* It was founded by the dean of St. Martin's, and continued in his patronage till Henry VII. annexed that deanery to Westminster Abbey. Since which it has continued in the dean and chapter of Westminster: who, in right thereof, present alternately to the living of Christchurch, Newgate Street, from the time of the union of Christchurch and St. Leonard. The site is now a burial ground.

We proceed through CARY, or KERY, LANE, so called from an antient proprietor, in which is situated THE ASSAY OFFICE belonging to Goldsmith's Hall, and enter GUTTER LANE. This is a corruption of GUTHURUN'S LANE, from a former owner. The inhabitants were originally goldbeaters, as appears by several records in the Exchequer. For the *Easterling*, corruptly called Sterling money, was appointed to be made of fine silver, such as men made into foyle, and was called *Silver* of Guthurun's Lane.

Here is situated a small, neat structure, called

EMBROIDERER'S HALL;

towards the purchase of which John Throwstone, sheriff, who deceased in 1519, gave 40*l.*

The EMBROIDERERS' Company were incoporated by queen Elizabeth, in the year 1591, by the title of "The Keepers, or Wardens, and Company of the Art or Mystery of the Broiderers of the City of London."

At the bottom of Gutter Lane, in Maiden Lane, *is*

WAXCHANDLER's HALL.

A very handsome modern building, well contrived both for the business and entertainment of the corporation to which it belongs.

The WAXCHANDLER's Company, during the times of superstition, must have been of great consequence, as well as of very antient date. They were not however incorporated till the second year of the reign of Richard III. A. D. 1484. The members of the company are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Pennant, says of this corporation, "These were a flourishing company in the days of old, when gratitude for saints called so frequently for lights. How many thousands of wax candles were consumed on those occasions, and what quantities the expiatory offerings of private persons, none can enumerate. *Candlemas* Day wasted its thousands, and those all blessed by the priests, and adjured in solemn terms. "I adjure thee, O waxen creature, that thou repel the devil and his sprights, &c. &c." * Certainly this company might have afforded a more delicate feast than the following, which was given October 28, 1478:

	£.	s.	d.
Two loins of mutton, and two loins of veal	0	1	4
A loin of beef	0	0	4
A leg of mutton	0	0	2½
A pig	0	0	4
A capon	0	0	6
A coney	0	0	2
One dozen of pigeons	0	0	7
A hundred eggs	0	0	8½
A goose	0	0	6
A gallon of red wine	0	0	8
A kilderkin of ale	0	0	8
	£. 0	6	0

* Brand's edition of Browne's Popular Antiquities, p. 222.

Opposite,

Opposite, at the corner of Staining Lane, is situated

HABERDASHER's HALL.

This building is both extensive and handsome; it is constructed of brick. The HALL ROOM is very capacious and lofty, with arched casement windows; the floor is paved with marble and Purbeck stone; the room is wainscoted twelve feet high, and the screen at the west end, in which are two arched apertures, is adorned with Corinthian pilasters, and round the cornice are various coats of arms.

At the east end of the room are the whole length portraits of GEORGE I. GEORGE, prince of Wales, afterwards George II. CAROLINE, princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline; and their son prince FREDERICK, father of George III. From the cieling hang several glass chandeliers; the room, during the winter months, being appropriated for the city assembly and balls.

In the CARD ROOM, over the fire place, is a fine historical painting of THE WISE MEN's OFFERING, presented to the company by Sir William Billers, lord mayor, 1734. There is also a portrait of a lord mayor in his robes at the end of the room, probably Sir William.

The cieling of the GREAT PARLOUR is highly ornamented with pannels, and an oval, whence is suspended the arms of the company.

In this apartment are the following portraits:

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq. "A worthy member of this company; founder of a free grammar school and almshouses at Newport, in the county of Salop; the government whereof he committed to the care of this company."

AUGUSTA, princess of Wales, 1737, mother of George III. given by Sir Joseph Hankey, alderman, and master.

ROBERT ASKE, Esq. "A worthy member of the company of Haberdashers; founder of the hospital of Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, for twenty poor single freemen, and twenty poor freemen's sons of the company, to be taught here *gratis*; the government whereof he appointed to the company. *Ætat. suæ* 74."

THOMAS

THOMAS ALDERSEY, merchant. "A worthy member of this company, born at Bunbury, in Cheshire; who, in the eighteenth year of queen Elizabeth, purchased from the crown the great and small tythes of that parish; which, with other houses and lands there purchased, he settled on this company, *Ann. Dom.* 1594, to these uses, *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.	
To the company - -	3	06	8	*per ann.* for ever.
To the minister of Bunbury -	66	13	4	
To the curate - - -	20	00	0	
To the schoolmaster - -	20	00	0	
To the usher - -	10	00	0	
To the poor - - -	10	00	0	

And made statutes for the better government of the benefaction, which he committed to the care of the company."

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, merchant adventurer, "and free of the company of Haberdashers, gave 18,000*l.* for charitable uses; most of which he committed to the care of the company."

Three other anonymous portraits.

View of Hoxton hospital.

A fine portrait of Sir HUGH HAMERSLEY, lord mayor, 1628, of whom see more under St. Andrew Undershaft.

Mr. KNAPP, late clerk of the company, in his knotted gown.

Over the fire place a beautiful small statue of king Henry VIII.

On the STAIRCASE, is a picture of a CITY CARVER at festivals.

HABERDASHER's COMPANY.

The members of this corporation were antiently called HURRERS, as well as by their present name. They were incorporated a brotherhood of St. Catharine, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VI. A. D. 1447. There was also *Fraternitas S. Nicolai de Haberdasher.* They were confirmed in the seventeenth year of the reign of Henry VII. and named *Merchant Haberdashers.* These merchants

merchants were also denominated *Miliners*, from Milan in Italy, whence their commodities usually came.

Among other of their *haberdashery*, or *small wares*, were pins; which were formerly imported by foreigners, to the annual amount of 60,000*l.*; before this time the English ladies wore *skewers*, made of the points of thorns, &c. with which they fastened their garments; but towards the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, about the time that knives were made in England, pins were manufactured. And the English manufacturer in the reign of James I. exceeded every foreign competitor in this diminutive, though useful article of dress.

The shops of the haberdashers made a very gay appearance, in consequence of the foreign goods with which they were furnished; and by purchasing them, the people of London, and of other parts of England, began extravagant expenditures, which caused the more grave to make complaints. These milliners shops were very scarce in the reign of Edward VI. and there were not more than a dozen in the city of London; within forty years after, however, they increased in such a manner, that in the year 1580 the whole street from Westminster was crowded with them. Some of the wares sold by these haberdashers, or milliners, were gloves made in France, or Spain, kerseys of Flanders dye, French cloth, or frizado, owches, broaches, aiglets made in Venice or Milan, daggers, swords, knives, girdles of Spanish manufacture, spurs from Milan, French or Milan caps, glasses, painted cruises, dials, tables, cards, balls, puppets, pinners, inkhorns, toothpicks, silk bottoms and silver bottoms, fine earthen pots, pins and points, hawker's bells, salt-cellars, spoons, and tin dishes. These cast such a glare, that passengers gazed and bought their knick-knacks, of which trade and trifles, a writer in queen Elizabeth's reign, makes this complaint: "I marvel no man taketh heed to it, what number of trifles cometh hither from beyond the seas, that we might either clean spare or else make them within our own realm: for the which we

either pay inestimable treasure every year, or else exchange substantial wares and necessaries for them, for the which we might receive great treasure."

Since the increase of commerce, and the rejection of prejudice, these sentiments have gradually vanished; and the "London shops" can boast of the glittering appearance of their costly articles, of home manufacture, superior to every other city in Europe.

The HABERDASHER'S Company have been graced by many great characters, lord mayors of London, particularly Sir George Barnes, 1553; Sir William Garrard, 1556; Sir Nicholas Woodroffe, 1580; Sir Hugh Hamersley, 1628; Sir William Billers, 1734; and Thomas Skinner, Esq. 1795.

The corporation supports the following FREE-SCHOOLS: Bunbury, Cheshire; Monmouth; Newport, Shropshire; Bunhill Row; and Hoxton hospital. ALMSHOUSES. Monmouth; Newland, Gloucestershire; Snow Hill; and Hoxton. BENEFICES. Albrighton, Shropshire; Nigston, and Dyesworth, Leicestershire; Layston, Suffolk; and Awre, Glocestershire. LECTURES. St. Bartholomew, Exchange, every Tuesday afternoon; St. Giles, Cripplegate, every Sunday morning, and Thursday afternoon. EXHIBITIONS. A student at Sidney College, Cambridge, the gift of Lady Romney; four more at the same college, the gift of Mr. Jesson; and a pension of *5l. per annum* to a poor preacher in the university of Cambridge; besides various other pensions. Their charitable disbursements amount to 3500*l. per annum*. They are governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants.

Adjoining to Haberdasher's Hall, in Staining Lane, is a DISSENTING MEETING HOUSE, of which the late learned and reverend Dr. THOMAS GIBBON, was pastor.

MAIDEN LANE was antiently called *Ingene*, or *Ing* Lane; from what circumstance we are unacquainted.

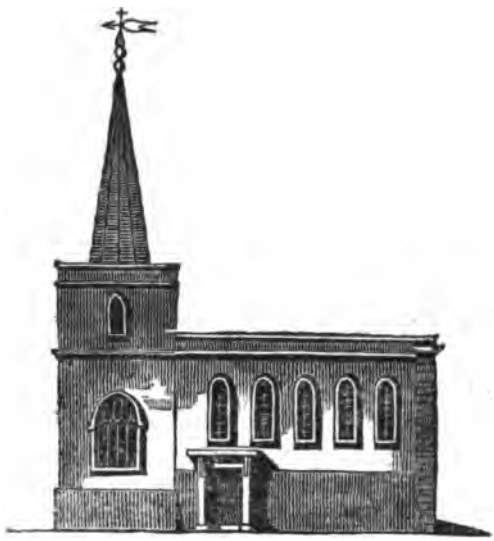
WOOD STREET. Here was a house called BLACK HALL, in which it is probable that Sir Henry Percy, son and heir of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, entertained king Richard

Richard II. the duke of Lancaster, the duke of York, the earl marshal, and his father the duke of Northumberland, at a sumptuous supper.

Above Maiden Lane is HUGGIN, or more properly HUGAN LANE, from an old possessor, who was called *Hugan in the Lane*, as early as the thirty-fourth of Edward I.

At the corner of this lane is the parish church of

ST. MICHAEL, WOOD STREET.



THE London Register of this church informs us, that Richard de Basingstoke, in the thirty-third of Edward III. A. D. 1359, by his last will and testament, gave all his tenements in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, to the rector of St. Michael, and four of the parishioners, to find two chaplains to say mass daily for the souls of himself and relations, &c. out of which, they were to pay them for so doing, eight marks each *per annum*. These chaplains, after the death of his executors, were to be presented from time to time by the rector and the four parishioners, who were to have half a mark yearly for their pains; the overplus of the rent to go towards the repairs of a chantry, which he had already founded here.

John Ive, parson of this church; John Forster, goldsmith; and Peter Fikeldon, taylor, gave two messuages, with shops and other edifices in this street and Ladle Lane, to the reparation of this church, chancel, and other works of charity, in the year 1392. This reparation is an argument that its foundation was many years before. Sharing the fate of other structures in the fire of 1666, the present fabric was built on the site.

The structure is of stone, of the Ionic order; the roof flat and quadrangular, covered with lead; the windows only on the south side and east end; the floor paved with stone, and the chancel one step higher than the rest of the church; the body is divided into three aisles.

The roof is adorned with fret work and crocket work, the walls with arches and imposts, the front toward Wood Street with spacious stone pilasters, their entablature and pitched pediment, of the Ionic order. The church is wainscoted eight feet high, and pewed with oak, of which also the pulpit is made, being veneered, and having enrichments of cherubims, festoons, &c. The altar piece is similar to most other, and requires no particular description.

The tower seems to have been part of the old church, on which was a turret; this in a late repair has been altered to a very clumsy, inelegant spire.

The length of the church within, is sixty-three feet, breadth forty-two, altitude thirty-one, and that of the tower and spire about one hundred and twenty feet.

Monuments mentioned by *Stow*.

One in memory of the deputy of the ward of Cripplegate, William Harvey, ob. 1597, aged sixty-eight years; also his eldest son Robert Harvey, who was sometime comptroller of the Customs.

Here was buried as follows:

The head of James the IVth, king of Scots, who was killed in the battle of Flodden Field, September 9, 1513; and his body embalmed, and brought to Sheen, was, after the dissolution of the monastery exposed, and his head carried home by a glazier of this parish, on account of the sweet

sweet smell that it afforded in consequence of having been embalmed. It was however afterwards buried. But Mr. Speed relates, that (for all John Stow's fair tale) Lesley, bishop of Ross, says, this was the head of the laird Bonehard; and that king James was seen alive that night the battle happened at Kelso, whence he passed to Jerusalem, and there ended his days*.

John Jonston, in his Historical Inscriptions of the Scottish Kings, makes the place of this king's burial uncertain; but from *Lib. Monasterii de Walley, in Com. Lanc.* it appears, that he was interred among the Carthusians, in the priory of Sheen at Richmond, from the testimony of one who saw his sepulchre there the same year of his death. And Weever says, this was, no doubt, the place of his burial, notwithstanding what the Scottish authors say.

John Lambard, Draper, alderman, one of the sheriffs of London, who deceased 1504, "and was father," says Stow, "to my loving friend William Lambard, Esq. well known by several learned books that he published."

* As SPEED seems to flout at honest John Stow, on account of *his tale*, it is but just to set down the *tale*, in Stow's own words; and it will be found that he was more cautious than his contemporary was civil. His words are, "There is also (but without any outward monument) the head of James, the fourth of Scots of that name; slain at Flodden, and buried here by this occasion. After the battle, the body of the said king being found, was closed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and so to the monastery of Sheyne in Surrey, where it remained for a time, in what order, *I am uncertaine.* But since the dissolution of that house, in the reigne of Edward the Sixth, Henry Gray, duke of Suffolke, being lodged and keeping house there, *I have been shewed the body*, so lapped in lead, done to the head and body, throwne into a waste roome amongst the old timber, lead, and other rubble. Since the which time, workemen there (for their foolish pleasure) hewed off his head: and Lancelot Young, master glasier to queene Elizabeth, feeling a sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dryed from all moisture, and yet the forme remaining, with the haire of head and beard red; brought it to London, to his house in Wood Street, where (for a time) he kept it for the sweetness: but in the end, caused the sexton of that church (St. Michael) to burie it amongst other bones, taken out their chancel, &c."

John Medley, chamberlain of London.

John Marsh, Esq. mercer and common serjeant of London; and, among others, John Allen, *timber monger*, 1441.

After the fire, this parish was united to St. Mary, Staining.

Among the rectors of eminence, were ARTHUR JACKSON, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge. His father was a Spanish merchant in London, where he died during his son's infancy; his widow afterwards married Sir Thomas Crook, bart. but, dying in Ireland, the education of her son devolved to Mr. Jackson, of Edmonton, his guardian, by whom he was placed at Cambridge. He continued at college till 1619, when he married; soon after which he was chosen lecturer, and afterwards rector of this parish. The character of a good curate was exemplified in this worthy man: When the plague broke out in London, during the year 1624, he sent his wife and children to her father at Stoneberry, in Hertfordshire, being determined to continue in the city, where he discharged all the duties of a faithful pastor; hazarding his own life to save the souls of his flock, often visiting persons infected with that dreadful disease, from which he was wonderfully preserved, though thousands expired around him. He preached constantly twice on the sabbath, and catechized the children before sermon. He also repeated a sermon every evening in his own family, to which many of his hearers resorted. During Lent he always spent two days in the week, examining and instructing men and maid servants and others, in order to prepare them for the Holy Communion: he had such a peculiar talent for catechizing, that he pleased as well as profited; so that many who were at first backward to attend this service, were so much delighted with his serious, affectionate, and familar method of instruction, that they were eager to enjoy the benefit of it. He likewise improved the leisure afforded on holidays in preaching to servants and other persons, who were not at liberty on other days; and his labours on these occasions were crowned with success in the conversion of many. For these eminent qualities he obtained the name of—a Puritan!—

He

He was, however, so moderate in his Puritanism, that archbishop Laud, when officious complaints were made to him against Mr. Jackson, replied, "Mr. Jackson is a quiet, peaceable man, and therefore I will not have him meddled with." Archbishop Sheldon passed similar encomiums on him, notwithstanding their difference concerning church government and ceremonies.

He continued many years in this rectory, though the income was so small that he expended 2000*l.* of his private property among his parishioners; and though he was chosen at Wapping, with the offer of 120*l.* a-year, he yielded to the request of his former hearers to continue with them, on their promising him 100*l. per annum*. But in two years the sum fell so far short, that his best friends presuaded him to accept of any better situation that might be offered; he therefore soon after was appointed to the duty of St. Faith's parish, where he continued till he was ejected for non-conformity in 1662.

Granger gives the following character of him: "He strongly adhered to the parliament, upon the commencement of the civil war. He was a particular friend of *Love* *, and refused to give evidence against him; for which he was fined 500*l.* and committed close prisoner to the Fleet. He at the head of the Presbyterians, presented the Bible to Charles II. when he made his triumphant procession through London. There was a particular propriety in choosing this person for that office, as he had written a Commentary upon several parts of it. He was a man of prodigious application. He died August 5, 1666, at the age of seventy-three.

* CHRISTOPHER LOVE was minister of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, and St. Lawrence Jewry, and author of several sermons, and other pieces of practical divinity, which gained him a considerable reputation. He was convicted by the high court of justice of holding correspondence with Charles II. and conspiring against the republican government; for which he was condemned to be beheaded The strongest interest was made to the parliament for his pardon, not only by his wife and friends, but also by several parishes in London, and by fifty-four ministers; who could only procure a respite of his execution for a month. He was beheaded in July 1651.

THOMAS

THOMAS PARSON, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was his successor in this living. This divine was much respected among the city ministers. He also was silenced; after which he took great pains in fitting *Gouldman's Dictionary* for the press. He also prefixed an excellent prefatory epistle, and an index of authors, which he had consulted and carefully examined.

At the south-west corner of Wood Street, was the parish church of

ST. PETER IN CHEAP.

THIS church was distinguished in records by the name of St. Peter in Wode Street, and in West Chepin.

Its earliest history goes no farther than the fifteenth century, when Thomas Wood, one of the sheriffs, was a principal benefactor, the roof being supported by images of woodmen. Sir John Shaw, goldsmith, mayor, in 1501, appointed by will, that the church and steeple should be rebuilt, out of his estate, with a flat roof.

The presentation was antiently in the abbots of St. Alban's, and so continued till the Dissolution; it was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to lord Wriothesley, ancestor to the earls of Southampton.

Having been burnt down in 1666, the site was converted into a church-yard, and the parish united to that of St. Matthew, Friday Street.

THOMAS GOODRYCHE, L.L.D. bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and also a great promoter of the Reformation, was rector of this church.

On the east side of Wood Street, stood one of the city prisons, called WOOD STREET COMPTER; this has however been removed to a more eligible and airy situation in Giltspur Street; and the site occupied by respectable houses.

LAD LANE was antiently called *Ladle Lane*, below which is the CASTLE INN, a respectable place for accommodation; as is the CROSS KEYS on the other side of the street, above Huggin Lane. The SWAN WITH TWO NECKS, in *Lad Lane*, is also famous for mail and other stage coaches.

In

In the area which is formed here by Lad Lane, Milk Street, Cateaton Street, and Aldermanbury, was an antient well with two buckets, built by Sir William Estfield, lord mayor, 1438; who also built the conduit at Cripplegate and in Fleet Street. In Stow's time it was converted to a pump.

MILK STREET. This is supposed to have been in old times a milk market, in which dwelt many respectable citizens; among others Gregory Rokesly, mayor of London, in the third of Edward I. A. D. 1275 to 1282, lived here in a house belonging to the priory of Lewes, in Sussex; he was tenant at will, and paid an annual rent of *twenty shillings*, without being liable to reparations or other charges;" "such," says Stow, "were the events of those times."

The church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, the parish of which is annexed to St. Laurence Jewry, stood on the east side and towards the south end of Milk Street, near Cheapside, in the milk market, and was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's as early as the reign of king Henry I. but so badly endowed, that there is a remark in Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 273, which observes, "that the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, was of no value." The site of this church, after the fire of London, was, by act of parliament, laid into Honey Lane Market. But the parishioners still maintain their own poor, and have one churchwarden.

HONEY LANE MARKET.

This market is well served with provisions, and resorted to for the supply of many of the first families in its neighbourhood. The place taken up by this market is in length, from east to west, one hundred and ninety-three feet; and from north to south, ninety-seven feet. There are in the market standing stalls for butchers, with racks, blocks, and other necessaries, covered over, to shelter them from the injury of the weather; and also several stalls for fruiterers and fishmongers.

Milk

Milk Street is famous for being the birth-place of

SIR THOMAS MORE, *Lord Chancellor of England.*

This great man was the son of Sir John More, a puisne judge of the King's Bench, of whom the son was in such awe, that in passing through Westminster Hall to preside in the court of Chancery, he never failed to fall on his knees and ask his blessing, whenever he saw the judges sitting in the court.

After receiving a liberal education at St. Anthony's grammar school, he was taken into the service of cardinal Morton. He afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where severe study and restricted finance gave him neither the leisure, nor the means to be vicious. At seventeen he was eminent for his witty epigrams. His legal proficiency raised him to a seat in parliament, where he was so firm a patriot, that he displeased Henry VII. and awed Henry VIII. But his popularity recommended him effectually to the latter monarch, to whom he was not more serviceable in appeasing tumults in the city, occasioned by the mal-practices of his government, than they respected the man who they esteemed worthy of their regard. Sir Thomas was equally a favourite at court and in the city. To evince however what opinion he had of favouritism, he could not trust to the smiles of Henry; observing that "If his head could win king Henry a castle in Wales, it would soon be off." He was alike the patron of, and respected by men of learning; and he could reckon among his friends and correspondents bishop Tunstal, Erasmus, bishop Fisher, Grocinus, Linacre, Colet, Lilly, &c. and it was he that was the first patron of Holbein.

When Henry scrupled his first marriage, Sir Thomas told him, "That neither he nor my lord of Durham were so fit to advise him in that case, as St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and the other fathers." The answer offended the king; but he could not controvert its solidity. He was raised to the chancellorship; but he would not be biased to Henry's opinions; and he managed his trust with such integrity and promptitude, that when he resigned the seals, there was not a single cause undecided in Chancery.

He denied the king's supremacy, and abhorred his divorce from Catharine of Spain; for which he was beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 5th of July 1535. Before the executioner performed the dreadful office, Sir Thomas desired to remove his beard; "for that," said he, "has never committed treason."

He was a great master of the elegant learning of the antients; and his Utopia will always be read and admired.

Sir Thomas, as was the custom of the times, kept his fool or jester, named Henry Paterson: after his resignation of the great seal, he gave this fool to "my lord mayor and his successors;" hence the proverb of "my lord mayor's fool," so often repeated.

We return to that part of CHEAPSIDE, where "the *Nag's Head* tavern, almost opposite to the Cross, was the fictitious scene of consecration of the Protestant bishops, at the accession of queen Elizabeth, in 1559. It was pretended by the adversaries of our religion, that a certain number of ecclesiastics, in hurry to take possession of the vacant sees, assembled here, where they were to undergo the ceremony from Anthony Kitcher, *alias* Dunstan, bishop of Llandaff, a sort of occasional conformist, who had taken the oaths of supremacy to Elizabeth. Bonner, bishop of London, (then confined in the Tower) hearing of it, sent his chaplain to Kitcher, threatening him with excommunication, in case he proceeded. On this the prelate refused to perform the ceremony: on which, say the Catholics, Parker and the other associates, rather than defer possession of their dioceses, determined to consecrate one another; which, says the story, they did without any sort of scruple, and Scory began with Parker, who instantly rose archbishop of Canterbury. The story is told at length in that libel denominated "Ward's Reformation," a Hudibrastic invective in verse; but the whole is ably refuted by Strype, in his "Life of archbishop Parker, p. 57. A view of the tavern, and its sign, is preserved in a print of the entry of Mary de Medici, when she visited Charles I. and his queen Henrietta Maria, her daughter.

"HONEY LANE," says Stow, "is not so called on account of its sweetness; being very narrow, and somewhat dark; but rather of often washing and sweeping to keep it clean." Here is an eating house of long standing, denominated "The Pig and Beehive;" the latter on account of its situation; the former as being the most famous *pig ordinary* in London.

LAWRENCE LANE. The most remarkable building in this lane is the BLOSSOMS INN, so called on account of its sign, on which was formerly painted a figure of St. Lawrence, in a border of blossoms or flowers.

KING STREET, is a new street formed since the Fire of London, and is very spacious, with buildings inhabited mostly by rich merchants and factors. This avenue, and the opposite one, of Queen Street, form two of the most considerable improvements of the city.

IRONMONGER LANE. The corner house of this street is the residence of alderman JOSIAH BOYDELL, in which his highly respected uncle alderman JOHN BOYDELL, by regular gradation, by prudence, by integrity, and by the promotion of the fine arts, not only arrived at the highest civic dignities, but enjoyed the universal esteem of mankind. We shall speak further of this magistrate when we come to the *Shakespeare Gallery*.

MERCERS' HALL.

On this spot, in antient times, stood an hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas of Acars, or Acons, founded by Thomas Fitz Theobald de Heili, and his wife Agnes, sister to Thomas à Becket, who was born on the same spot in the reign of king Henry II.

Thomas à Becket (to whom this hospital or chapel was probably dedicated) was the son of Gilbert Becket, a citizen of London, and of Matildis his wife, the daughter of a pagan prince, under whose custody Gilbert being taken prisoner when he travelled into the Holy Land, was for a year and a half in confinement, and at last escaping by the help of this Matildis (who fell in love with him, being converted

verted to the Christian religion) he came again safe into England, whom Matildis, not long after, urged by her affection, adventured to follow, and getting away from her father, came at last to London, where finding Gilbert, he married her, and their issue was this Thomas.

In reading the anecdotes of this person, we shall find a disposition, under the cloak of sanctity, possessing every quality of arrogance, ambition, and rebellion. The monarch, in the time he exercised archiepiscopal dominion, as well as dictation to his sovereign, must have possessed an uncommon degree of patience and philosophy, to bear with his prelatical insolence, which at last grew to such an insufferable length, that, in consequence of a hasty expression of the king, in which he demanded "if no one would rid him of such a tormentor;" the archbishop was murdered in his own cathedral church at Canterbury, on Innocent's Day, at vespers, 1170, as he was going up the steps towards the choir, by four knights, named Reginald Fitz Urse, Hugh de Mortenill, William de Tracy, and Richard Briton, none of whom, it is said, survived three years, and then died very penitent. Having suffered for his zeal in defence of the papacy, the archbishop was soon after canonized, and worshipped by the pope's command.

Why this chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, by the name of St. Thomas of Acons, is not perfectly known; but the following account from the *Decem Scriptores*, seems very probable: When the city of Acars, or Acon, in the Holy Land called also Ptolemais, was besieged by the Christians, one William, an Englishman by nation, chaplain to Radulphus de Diceto, dean of London, when he went to Jerusalem, bound himself by a vow, that if he should prosperously enter Acon, he would build a chapel to St. Thomas the Martyr, at his own charge, according to his ability; and would procure there, to the honour of the said martyr, a church-yard to be consecrated; which was done. Then many flocking from all parts to serve in this chapel. William himself, as a token of his Christianity, took on him the name of prior; who, whilst

he served bodily as a soldier of Christ, had an especial care of the poor, and he freely bestowed all his diligence and labour, in burying the bodies of such as died, as well natural, as of others who were slain with the sword.

Another testimony is out of the *Theatre of Honour*, lib. 9. cap. 11. where the author repeating the military orders of the Holy Land, saith thus: "The order of St. Thomas was instituted by the king of England, Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lyon, after the surprizal of Acars, and being of the English nation, they held the rule of St. Augustine, wore a white habit, and a full red cross, charged in the middle with a white scallop; they took for their patron the archbishop of Canterbury, the metropolitan of England, Thomas à Becket, who suffered martyrdom (as his favourites say) under the king of England, Henry II. of that name. Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, who had been five years in the Holy Land, removed the church there of St. Thomas the Martyr, from an unfit place to a more convenient, and caused the patriarch of Jerusalem to take order, that the brethren of this church, who were before laymen, might be under the order of the Templars, wearing a cross on their breast. He bequeathed also to this house of St. Thomas of Acons, five hundred marks." See also *M. Paris*, in his life of Hen. III. p. 472. under the year 1238.

It is therefore clear, that the dedication of this hospital, or chapel, to St. Thomas of Acons, or Acars, must have relation to the like dedication of the chapel and holy order in the city of Acars, in the Holy Land, to the same archbishop; all the three dedications being about the same time, within a few years after the archbishop's death. And it is probable, that in imitation of those dedication at Acars, this took place in London.

From this place was formerly a solemn procession by the new lord mayor; who, in the afternoon of the day he was sworn at the Exchequer, met the aldermen; whence they repaired together to St. Paul's, and there prayed for the soul of their benefactor William, bishop of London in

the

the time of William the Conqueror, at his tomb. Then they went to the church-yard, to a place where Thomas à Becket's parents lay; and prayed for all faithful souls departed. They then returned to St. Thomas of Acons; and both mayor and aldermen offered each a penny.

In the old church were several monuments to eminent persons, and among others to James Butler, earl of Ormond, and Joane his wife; the earl was not only remarkable for being a descendant of the founders, but ancestor to the family of Bullen, members of this company, and the immediate projenitors of queen Elizabeth.

The hospital was valued at the suppression to expend yearly *277l. 3s. 4d.* and was surrendered October 21, in the thirtieth year of Henry. It was afterwards purchased by the Mercers' company, at the instance of Sir Richard Gresham *.

* Stow mentions a fair and beautiful chapel, before this hospital towards the street, arched over with stone. Its founder was Sir John Allen, mayor, 1525, who was buried in it; but afterwards his tomb being removed into the body of the church belonging to the hospital, this "body-room," or chapel, was converted into shops, and let out for rent by his successors, the Mercers.

It was in Mercer's chapel that Marc Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, preached his first sermon, in 1617, in Italian, before the archbishop of Canterbury, and a splendid audience; and continued his discourses in the same place, after he had embraced our religion.

This prelate "came into England in the reign of James I. where he professed the Protestant religion, and published his book "De Republica Ecclesiastica." The king gave him the deanery of Windsor, the mastership of the Savoy, and the rich living of West Ildesley, in Berkshire. Though the publication of his book was a crime never to be forgiven, he was weak enough to give credit to a letter sent him by the procurement of Gondamar, which not only promised him pardon, but preferment, if he would renounce his new religion. He returned to Italy, relapsed to the church of Rome, and was presently after imprisoned by the Inquisition. Grief and hard treatment soon put an end to his life, in the year 1625, and the sixty-fourth of his age. He was the first that accounted for the phœnomena of the rainbow, in his book "De Radiis Visûs et Lucis." We are much indebted to him for father Paul's excellent "History of the Council of Trent;" the manuscript of which he procured for archbishop Abbot." *Granger.*

The

The whole pile was destroyed by the great fire, but very handsomely rebuilt by the company in its present form.

The hall with the chapel and ambulatory is a very magnificent and beautiful building. The hall and great parlour are finely wainscoted with oak, and adorned with pilasters of the Ionic order, the cieling with fret-work, and the stately piazzas are constituted by large columns, and their entablature of the Doric order. In the hall are the arms of England, the city, and the court of assistants, besides portraits of Sir Thomas Gresham, Mr. Papilion, &c.; the front to Cheapside is very ornamental, the door-case is enriched with the figures of two cupids, mantling the arms, festoons, &c. and above the balcony it is adorned with two pilasters, entablature and pediment of the Ionic order, the inter-columns are the figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity* in a nich under the cornice of the pediment with other enrichments. The company were incorporated *anno* 1393, and consist of a prime and three other wardens, a court of assistants, and livery. This is the first of the twelve principal companies.

This company is patronized by the Blessed Virgin, and of it there have been several kings, princes and nobility, and upwards of one hundred lord mayors.

The company in the year 1698 settled 288*l. per annum* as a security for the payment of 30*l. per annum* during the life of any widow whose husband subscribed in his health 100*l.* and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum, the whole of the subscriptions being 10,000*l.* pursuant to the project of Dr. Assheton for the use of clergymen's widows.

The Mercers' company continued to pay the annuity of 30*l.* to every widow from the year 1699 for several years; but, interest being reduced from six to five *per cent.* the company reduced their annual payments from 30*l.* to 25*l. per annum* for every 100*l.* and some time after, to 20*l. per annum*. Finding themselves at length unable to pay even this, or any part of it, the widows or annuitants, became greatly distressed: however the company being afterwards assisted by government, who advanced for their

use

the 3000*l.* *per annum*, being the surplus of some funds; they were enabled to pay to the widows respectively 20*l.* for every 100*l.* which their deceased husbands had advanced, but were prohibited granting any fresh annuities on the like conditions: the company having been evidently overseen in their calculations, and run themselves greatly in debt by the payment of 30*l.* for every 100*l.* they received. What contributed, however, more immediately to the failure of the performance of their contract, was a debt due to the company from government, for which no adequate fund had been established for their security.

That neither Dr. Assheton, nor the company, had any private advantage, is evident; the doctor was rector of Beckenham, and independent; and the company liberally undertook to manage the concern merely in pursuance of the end and reason of their charter; which was, *to establish and manage public charities*; and thereby in accepting and managing the charity, they proposed a greater and more public good to the whole nation, than the foundation of hospitals for widows in every county; inasmuch as it must be acknowledged that it is a much nobler charity to prevent any from being poor, than to relieve them when they have actually been compelled to apply on account of their poverty.

The Mercers' Company have ever been a public spirited body; and it does not reflect credit on any who have compelled them to be losers by their benevolence. After the dreadful fire in 1666, the Royal Exchange would never have appeared in its present magnificent state had it not been for the munificence of this corporation; the reward of their munificence was a debt, which they ought never to have felt *.

Let us close this merited encomium on the Mercer's Company by stating the many charitable foundations they support with the highest degree of respectability.

Schools. St. Paul's, London. Mercer's school, which has lately been removed to Red Lion Court, Bread Street,

* Vol. II. p. 109.

and

and of which we have given some account at the commencement of the present route. Horsham, Sussex, Lavington, Wilts. HOSPITALS. Whittington's College. Lavington, Wilts. Stepney, Middlesex. Trinity Hospital, Greenwich. LECTURES. St. Michael, Crooked Lane; St. Antholin; St. Bartholomew, Exchange; Grantham, Lincolnshire; Wakefield, Yorkshire; Huntingdon; Mercer's chapel, every Sunday afternoon from Advent to Easter; Gresham College; St. Michael Royal; and the Mercer's chapel two anniversary sermons, on the 30th of January, and 29th of May. EXHIBITIONS. Four for any university or college; eight for scholars at Trinity College, Cambridge; ten for scholars of any colleges in Oxford or Cambridge.

Their distributions for charitable purposes amount to upwards of 3000*l*!

From Mercer's Hall a few houses terminates at the Old Jewry,

THE END OF THE SEVENTH ROUTE.

ROUTE VIII.

From Cheapside down Friday Street, to Distaff Lane, Old Change, Old Fish Street, Labour-in-Vain Hill, Thames Street, Bennet's Hill, Knight-Rider Street, Black Friars, Ludgate Street, St. Paul's Church Yard, Cheapside to Friday Street.

HAVING travelled in the seventh Route a vast tract of ground on the northern side of the city, to preserve the order in which we set out in travelling by districts, we commence at

FRIDAY STREET, which was so called on account of the day being appointed for fasting, and being near the antient fish market, it was inhabited by fishmongers, to serve the Friday's markets. It is at present a most respectable street, and

and is the residence of eminent merchants. It has also three very good inns, the Saracen's Head, the Bell, and the White Horse.

In this street stood three houses belonging to three monasteries; one let to Robert Harding, goldsmith, and sheriff of London, in the ninth of Edward IV. by dame Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's, for five marks yearly; another belonging to the priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark; and a third belonged to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral.

On the west side of the street is situated the parish church of

ST. MATTHEW, FRIDAY STREET.

IT is not certain who was the founder of this church; but it was in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Westminster in 1322.

Sir Nicholas Twyford, lord mayor in 1389, gave to the church a house with all its appurtenances, called *the Griffin on the Hope*, in Friday Street.

King Henry VIII. having dissolved the convent, and made St. Peter's at Westminster a bishop's see, his majesty gave this church to the bishop of Westminster. King Edward VI. dissolved that bishopric, and translated the living of St. Matthew to the bishop of London; in whom the advowson still continues.

It was burnt down in 1666, and by that means made parochial for this and the parish of St. Peter, Westcheap,

which is annexed to it by act of parliament. The front of the church towards the street is a plain stone building, with a series of large arched windows. The walls of the church and tower are brick, the window and door-cases stone. The church has but two ailes, with neither pillar, nor any entablature, being void of all ornament, and incumbered by houses.

The inside is adorned with a gallery at the west end, having a neat front, a pulpit finely carved, with enrichments of arches, shields, vases, a crown, festoons, &c. coated with oak; and the three door-cases, the pews, and altar piece are of the same species of timber.

The length is sixty feet, breadth thirty-three, altitude thirty-one, and the tower seventy-four feet.

On a table on the south side of the church is the following inscription:

Built at the Public Charge. Pewed at the Charge of both parishes. James Smith, Esq. gave the Altar-piece, Table, and Rails. Mr. Edward Clark, and Mr. Thomas Sanford, gave the Front of the Gallery and Queen's Arms there. Mr. Miles Martin, and Capt. John Shipton, gave the two Branches and Irons. Mr. John Prat, a worthy Benefactor.

Stow mentions the following persons of eminence buried here:

Robert Johnson, goldsmith, alderman.

John Twisleton, goldsmith, alderman, 1525.

John Mabb, chamberlain of London.

There are no modern monuments of any consequence.

Rectors. EDWARD VAUGHAN, L. L. D. treasurer of St. Paul's, and afterwards bishop of St. David's, 1509. HENRY MASON, B. D. prebendary of St. Paul's, and afterwards rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, where he continued in a very exemplary manner, as a popular preacher, till the adversity of the times compelled his resignation in 1641. He afterwards retired to his native place, Wigan in Lancashire, where he lived in great obscurity; but the vexation of the rebels and other misfortunes shorteped his life. He died in 1647. His successor in this living was LEWIS

BAYLY, D.D. afterwards bishop of Bangor, and author of "*The Practice of Piety.*" He died in 1632. FRANCIS JAMES, D.D. an esteemed Latin poet; he published in 1612, "*Threnodia Henricianarum Exequiarum; sive Panolethria Anglicana, &c.*" He was succeeded by the factious HENRY BURTON. This man, "because he could not arrive at such a height of preferment in the church as he aspired to, conceived an implacable hatred against the church itself. He wrote and preached against the hierarchy, and the administration, with all the spleen of disappointed ambition; and was jointly concerned in a seditious and schismatical libel with Prynne and Bastwick. The punishment of these men, who were of the three great professions of divinity, law, and physic, was ignominious and severe; they were pilloried, fined, and banished to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Scilly. Though they were never objects of esteem, they soon became objects of pity. The indignity and the severity of their punishment gave general offence; and they were no longer regarded as criminals, but confessors*." He afterwards turned an Independent preacher. When he was displaced from this church for his sedition, the rectory was supplied by a worthy divine, named ROBERT CHESTLEN, A.M. whose sufferings were unprovoked and cruel. It seems that when faction assumed a predominance, and the above seditious triumvirate, were idolized by the interested and the rabble, it was a grand point to be gained in restoring Burton to this rectory by the expulsion of Mr. Chestlen; for this purpose, by litigious molestations, though he was not the immediate successor of Burton, the republican part of the parish endeavoured to weary him out; they began by denying him tythes, and other levitical dues; upon this the rector petitioned the lord mayor; for at this time all ecclesiastical authority had been set aside, and all disputes between the incumbent and his parish, were to be settled, in pursuance of an act of parliament lately passed, by that magistrate. It happened that the chief magistrate was

* Granger.

Sir Edmund Wright, a gentleman of probity and understanding. Before the hearing commenced, Isaac Pennington, a rebellious alderman, no way interested in the cause, appeared, to give countenance to the unchristian acts of the parishioners, and to abuse their rector, which he did in the coarsest manner, calling him *Saucy Jack*, *Brazen-faced fellow*, and ultimately endeavoured to intimidate the lord mayor from the due execution of justice; Sir Edmund, however, spurning such infamous threats as were levelled against him, indignantly replied, "What! shall I be afraid to do justice?" and upon a full investigation, decreed in favour of the rector. Tillat, a linen-draper, refused to obey the decree, and the limited time having expired, the lord mayor, agreeably to the power given him by the stat. Hen. VIII. committed Tillat to prison, without bail or mainprize, until he submitted to the sentence, as the statute enacted. But to evince the integrity of those who pretended to maintain the law of the land, two members of the house of commons, pretending to derive their authority from the whole house, went to Newgate and liberated Tillat. The schismatic then joined their purses to procure an action of ejectment against Mr. Chestlen; but they failed in this attempt to oppress a worthy man. They then slandered him as a Papist and Arminian; this so far operated that he was openly insulted in the streets; his other parishioners were dissuaded from attending his lectures, and those who did attend were branded as *Malignants*, and assessed in the parish rates in the most arbitrary manner. Libels and threatening letters were then thrown into Mr. Chestlen's house, and distributed in the pews of the church; and he was irritated for the purpose of extorting expressions against government, so that an accusation might be framed against him. All these varieties of malignity failing, the schismatics went from house to house, and having by threats and hypocrisy got various signatures to a petition against him, it was presented to the House of Commons in March 1641; but though the petition was presented and supported by Pennington and his associates, it

was

was voted frivolous and vexatious, and thrown out. Tillat at this time dying of the plague, Mr. Chestlen's persecution ceased for a short time; but presently after the restless party applied to parliament, that Burton might be appointed joint lecturer; this was readily granted, and an order given for that purpose; Mr. Chestlen resisting such a measure, the acrimony of the mal-contents broke all bounds, and an effectual method was pursued; this was to accuse their minister of preaching a seditious sermon, the subject of which was "to persevere in the Protestant religion, and to be true to their king." This process was successful; a warrant was issued for his apprehension, and Mr. Chestlen was violently assaulted, with great tumult, drawn swords and pistols, seized and carried in triumph before the court of aldermen. His enemy Pennington was now the assumed lord mayor, and therefore he could expect no mercy: he was falsely accused of the greatest improbabilities, and after personal insults from those who sat as his judges, he was delivered up to the rabble, committed to the Compter, whence, next day, though his father, a respectable citizen, offered 10,000*l.* bail, he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, where the speaker questioned him concerning his preaching against Brownists and Anabaptists. But though no crime was objected, no accuser or witness appeared, he was voted to be sent prisoner to Colchester gaol, to remain there during the pleasure of the house, and to pay the charges of his conveyance! He continued in confinement from October 1642 till the following February, separated from his father, his wife, and family, in a disaffected town*, till the king's express warrant for his release was issued, when he joined his majesty at Oxford, and wearied out by affliction, died before the restoration of Charles II.† HENRY HURST, M. A. fellow of Merton College, Oxford, was ejected in 1662,

* To such a ridiculous pitch had Colchester arrived in fanaticism at this period, that the mayor banished Mr. Parsons, an inhabitant, from the town, because he had an *ominous* name!

† *Mercurius Rusticus.*

for

for non-conformity. He was a respectable preacher; and Wood gives him the character of "a learned and religious non-conformist." He afterwards was pastor of a meeting near Covent Garden, where he was seized with an apoplexy, and died April 14, 1690.

At the corner formed by Friday Street, and Watling Street, stood the parish church of

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

IT was also called St. Werburgh's. About the year 1361, here was a perpetual chantry founded by William de Angre, citizen and merchant of London, for the souls of himself, and Margaret, his wife; and also of John Kingston, and his wife.

The structure being demolished by the Fire, the site was converted to a burial ground, and the parish united to that of Alhallows, Bread Street. It is one of the archbishop of Canterbury's thirteen peculiars.

Among the *Rectors* was GEORGE WALKER, B. D. of Oxford and Cambridge. This learned person was born at Hawkeshead, in Lancashire, and was an excellent logician, orientalist, and divine. In the year 1624, he was second to Dr. Daniel Featly, in the dispute with Fisher, the Jesuit. When Mr. Walker afterwards beheld the profanation of the sabbath, he preached against it and other practices and opinions, which procured him much trouble and two years imprisonment. Being a rigid Puritan, he unhappily sided with the Long Parliament, and preached against his sovereign. In 1643, he was chosen one of the assembly of divines, and preached very often before the parliament. He died in 1654, and was buried here.

Proceeding along Watling Street, towards St. Paul's Church-yard, we come to the parish church of

ST. AU-

ST. AUGUSTINE, OR AUSTIN.

THE denomination given to this church, is in memory of Austin, not the bishop of Hippo in Africa, but the monk, who was generally called the English Apostle; being sent by Gregory the Great, bishop of Rome, about the year 596, with Miletus and forty more to England, to convert the Pagan Saxons to Christianity*, who on their arrival landed at Thanet; whence coming to Canterbury, they by their pious lives, fervent prayers, frequent fasting, &c. soon converted many of the populace, and in a short time Ethelbert, king of Kent, himself; who being then the most powerful of the Saxon kings, not a little contributed to the spreading of the Christian faith, for which service Austin was dignified the first archbishop of Canterbury; about the year 601, that honour being removed thither from London as the first place where the Saxons received the Christian faith. He died in the 7th kalend of June, about the year 611, and was buried in the first porch of the church of St. Peter and Paul at Canterbury.

* See Vol I. p. 43.

The

The state of this church in 1181, during the time of Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, is thus ascertained: The church of St. Augustine, belongs to the canons, who receive a rent of one mark from the lands of Ralph Brito; the antient rent was twenty shilling, to the synodal fourpence, the archdeacon one shilling. It had no cemetery, except a small piece of land four feet square, &c.

Here was a fraternity founded A. D. 1387, called "The Fraternity of St. Austin's, in Watling Street, and other good people dwelling in the city." They were on the eve of St. Austin, to meet at this church; and in the morning, at high mass, every brother was to offer a penny. After which they were to be ready *to eat and to revel*, according to the ordinance of the master and wardens of the said fraternity. They set up in honour of God, and St. Austin, one branch of six tapers, in the church before the image of St. Austin, and also two torches; with which, if any of the fraternity were commended to God, he might be carried to the earth. They were to meet at the vault at St. Paul's, (probably St. Faith's) and to go thence to this church; the priests and clerks saying *Placebo* and *Dirige*; and in matins, a mass of *requiem* at the high altar.

It was partly rebuilt in the year 1630 and 1631, at the parish charge of 1200*l.* but being consumed by the fire, in 1666, it was re-erected in the year 1682, and opened September 23, 1683. The steeple finished in the year 1695.

The roof is camerated, divided into pannels, and adorned with fret-work, cherubims, &c. supported by pillars of the Ionic order. The church and steeple are of stone, the latter being a tower with acroteria, a cupola, and a lanthorn adorned with vases, and a spire, the lower part of which is in the form of a parabola.

On the north and west side of the church are wainscot galleries, with the ornament of projecting pannels, &c. In the west gallery is a fine organ.

It is well pewed and wainscoted eight feet high. The pulpit is finely embellished with carved cherubims, leaves fruit, &c.

The

The altar piece is spacious and beautiful, consisting of four columns, with their entablature of the Corinthian order; above is a large arched pediment, upon which is placed the arms of England.

The length of the church is about fifty-one feet, breadth forty-five, height thirty, and the altitude of the steeple one hundred and forty-five feet.

No monuments of particular consequence.

Among the RECTORS we find mention of EPHRAIM UDALL, who in the beginning of the great rebellion was sequestered and plundered; and his wife, an elderly, lame, and bed-rid woman, carried out of her house, with peculiar circumstances of cruelty, and left in the street. JOHN MOORE, D. D. afterwards rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, and bishop of Norwich, 1691. WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, D. D. afterwards bishop of Ely; a most excellent prelate.

This church was also called in old records, "*Ecclesia Sancti Augustini ad Portam*;" because it stood by the gate to St. Paul's church-yard from Watling Street.

The OLD CHANGE was so denominated on account of a building used by the kings of England for the receipt of bullion to be coined. Henry III. in the sixth year of his reign, wrote to the men of Ypres, &c. that he and his council had given prohibition, that none, Englishmen, or others, should make change of plate, or other mass of silver, but only in his Exchange at London, or at Canterbury. This exchange was then farmed of the king by Andrew Bockerell, mayor of London. In the fifth year of Edward I. William Hawshed was the keeper; as was Roger de Frowicke, in the eighteenth year of the same reign.

These persons received the old stamps, or coining irons, as they were worn out, and delivered those that were new for the use of the mintages throughout England.

Betwixt Cheapside and St. Augustine's church, Henry Wallis, mayor, by licence of Edward I. built a row of houses, the profits of the rent of which he appropriated towards the expence of London Bridge.

On the west side is a substantial building for the CHARITY SCHOOL belonging to *Cordwainer's Ward*.

In this street, below Watling Street, is LITTLE CARTER LANE, in which is a very handsome meeting house for Protestant Dissenters; and beyond it is SERMON LANE, a corruption of SHEREMONIERS LANE; this having been appointed for preparing, cutting, and rounding the silver for the coiners in the Old 'Change; the building was called The Black Loft, and had four shops adjoining to it.

William De La Pole, earl of Suffolk, in the reign of Richard II. had a house here, as well as in Cornhill, which might probably have been his public office for transacting his concerns as king's merchant. On the west side of this lane is a charity school, for thirty boys and twenty girls, purchased by John Barber, Esq. lord mayor, 1733, for the use of Castle Baynard Ward, of which he was an alderman.

At the south-west angle of the Old Change, stands the parish church of

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH STREET.

THIS was a vicarage in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's, in the year 1181: but now, and for some ages, it

It has been a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The old edifice was destroyed by the fire of London; the present structure arose from its ruins, and was built in the year 1685.

It is a small well proportioned church, built with stone, sixty feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and thirty in height to the roof. It is enlightened by a single series of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub and scrolls, supporting a cornice, which runs round the building; but these windows are of such an unusual height from the ground, that the doors, which are low and plain, open completely under them: both these and the windows are of the same general construction, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. In the gallery is a good organ. The tower is divided into two stages, in the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes in the manner of high steps on each side, and on the top of these is a turret, crowned with a very short spire, on which is placed an urn.

This was originally a very poor living, but since the parish of St. Gregory has been united to it, and made parochial for both parishes, it is raised by act of parliament to to the value of 120*l.* *per annum*, in lieu of tythes. And though St. Gregory's still remains an impropriation to the petty canons of St. Paul's, who are to receive all tythes, oblations, and duties of that parish, in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly they have, or lawfully might have done; yet the parishioners thereof are obliged to pay their quota of the said 120*l.* which by act of parliament is to be levied on both these parishes, in lieu of tythes to the incumbent.

Old Fish Street, was so called on account of being one of the principal resorts of fishmongers, in the city, and where two of their halls were situated.

Labour-in-vain-Hill, was formerly named Old Fish Street Hill, and received its present denomination from its steep ascent, and from a court bearing that name.

On the west side of this hill was the antient mansion of the family of Monte Alto, of Norfolk, vulgarly *Monthaut*, and *Monthaw*. In 1234, Ralph de Maydenstone, bishop of Hereford, purchased it of that family, as a residence for himself and successors in the see of Hereford. Charles Booth, bishop of Hereford, and chancellor of the Marches, repaired it about the year 1517. It afterwards was neglected and fell to ruin, the offices being converted into small tenements, and the great hall and principal apartments used for a sugar house; however the great fire levelled the whole, and the name only is preserved in the site of the parish church of

ST. MARY MONTHAW.

THIS was a very small church, and originally the chapel belonging to Monthaut House; but the patronage being purchased by bishop Maydenstone, it continued in his successors. The bishop of Hereford still presents to the living.

In 1345, John Glocester, alderman of London, founded a chantry here, and gave *Salt Wharf*, in Thames Street, for its maintenance.

John Skip, bishop of Hereford, was buried here in 1539.

The church was partly rebuilt and enlarged by bishop Bennet, and other benefactors, in 1609; but being burnt down in 1666, no remains exist to perpetuate it, except the spot on which it stood, now converted to a burial ground; the parish being united to St. Mary Somerset.

In this parish was a mansion belonging to Sir Robert Belkenape, one of the justices, who escaped seizure by the *wonder-working* parliament, in the twelfth year of the reign of Richard II. and being out of the reach of their personal fury, by flight, he with other fugitive lords and judges were doomed to banishment. The house was then bestowed by the king on WILLIAM of WICKHAM, bishop of Winchester

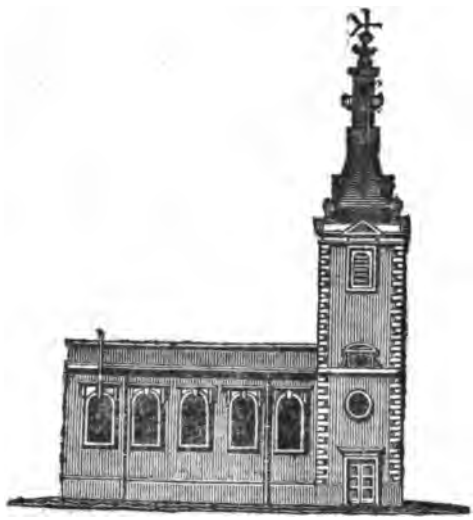
This great man and excellent prelate had himself very few years before felt the iniquitous tyranny of the times. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the undutiful son of Edward,

ward III. the traitorous uncle of Richard II. and the promoter of sedition in both those reigns, had upon the death of Edward the Black Prince, assumed unbounded authority at court, where he countenanced and promoted the intrigues of Alice Perrers with the superannuated king his father; and by means of their faction, had imprisoned Sir Peter de la More in the castle of Newark, without any accusation, or allowing him to plead. The duke of Lancaster laboured to involve the bishop of Winchester by every means in his power, and, among other things objected against him, that he had not faithfully served the king as lord chancellor; and although the bishop in declaring his innocence, offered to produce in his defence both authorities and living witnesses, he was most unjustly condemned without any plea. This point being gained, his temporalities were seized by royal authority; but that he might ingratiate himself with the rabble, on whom he had future designs, the duke insidiously proposed that the episcopal estate should be bestowed on prince Richard; and thus, under colour of such protection, converted it to his own profit. He also forbade the bishop, at his peril, to come within twenty miles of the royal presence. Such an incroachment, did not seem very pleasing to the rest of the prelacy; who considered the whole body of the clergy insulted by such unprovoked injuries to one of their principal members; therefore when the duke called a parliament, by virtue of his assumed authority, a short time afterward, and demanded a whole subsidy, as was pretended, for the king, they unanimously refused, and made a protestation to the archbishop of Canterbury against the ill-treatment of the bishop of Winchester, which they considered as an attack upon them all, as well as on the liberties of the whole Church; and concluded, "that they would treat of nothing else, till the whole of their body were collected together." They applied to the archbishop in this manner, becauſe they imagined him to be a tool to the duke, as it proved; for without any delay, upon consulting his patron, he sent his commandment to the bishop to appear at the convocation of the clergy at London, whither he instantly repaired, and was joyfully received by

his clerical brethren. The king soon died, and when Richard II. assumed the reins of government, it is probable that he gave him this house as some compensation for the malignant treatment he had formerly received.

Returning up Labour-in-vain-Hill, at the west corner, in Old Fish Street, is situated the parish church of

St. NICHOLAS COLEABBEY.



THE word Coleabbey, according to Stow, is more properly Cold Bay, a place exposed to the weather, as *Cold Harbour*, &c.

This church is of an antient foundation; the steeple and south aisle, which were not so old as the rest of the church, were new built in the first of Richard II. *anno* 1377, by a benefactor named Buckland, who also substantially repaired the whole fabric. Thomas Ferr, fishmonger, gave also a large cemetery. In the year 1397, the church was again repaired at the charge of Thomas Barnard, and others; and at the charge of the parish, in the years 1626, 1628, and 1630; but being consumed by the flames in 1666, was re-edified, 1677.

The walls are well built of stone, the steeple consists of a tower, and frustum of a pyramid covered with lead, with a balcony

balcony at the upper end; the roof within is flat, the floor paved with stone, the chancel is one step higher than the rest; the building is divided into three aisles, and the whole of the Corinthian order.

It is adorned in the roof with pannels of crocket work, the walls with pilasters; the pews and pulpit are of oak, with which the church is wainscoted seven feet high; at the west end is a handsome gallery, and partition adorned with pilasters, entablature, and three arched apertures fronting each aisle, enriched with fruit, leaves, &c.; the altar-piece is adorned with two columns, and their entablature of the Corinthian order. The intercolumns are the Decalogue under a glory, and three cherubims between the Lord's Prayer and Creed; the whole with enrichments of shields, cherubims, fruit, leaves, and palm branches. Above the cornice are the arms of England under a pediment between vases of lamps, finely carved. The footpace of the communion table is black and white marble, inclosed with rail and banister.

The dimensions are, length within sixty-three feet, breadth forty-three, altitude thirty-six feet, and that of the steeple about one hundred and thirty-five feet.

There are no monuments worthy particular notice.

Opposite this church is Little Distaff Lane, at the top of which in *Distar* Lane, corruptly called *Distaff*, and *Maiden Lane*, is situated

CORDWAINERS' HALL.

This is a very handsome structure faced with stone, and has several excellent apartments for the convenience of the company, and for the residence of the officers. In the great room are portraits of king William and queen Mary.

The CORDWAINERS' were incorporated by letters patent granted by king Henry IV. in the year 1410, by the name of Cordwainers, and Cóblers, the latter of which names was then far from being a despicable term, as it signified not only a shoemaker, but a dealer in shoes; and it does not appear that the word shoemaker was then in use.

King

King Richard II. marrying the daughter of Wenceslaus king of Bohemia, the English by her example wore long peaked shoes tied to their knees with silk laces, or silver chains gilt. This preposterous fashion occasioned the passing of an act of parliament, in the reign of Edward IV. in which it was enacted, that no cordwainer or cobler within the city of London, or three miles of it, should make any shoes, galoshes or huseaus; that is, boots or buskins, with any pyke, or poleyn, exceeding the length of two inches, to be adjudged by the wardens or governors of the same mystery in London; nor should they presume to sell, or put upon the legs or feet of any person, any shoes, boots, or buskins, on Sundays, or on the feasts of the Nativity and Ascension of our Lord, or on Corpus Christi day, on the penalty of paying twenty shillings for each offence.

The company, by a late charter, are stiled, "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cordwainers, of the City of London." They are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

The intention of this work being utility as well as entertainment, the following extract from the act of parliament, 9 Geo. II. respecting the penalty of a journeyman shoemaker pawning his master's goods, will be acceptable:

"It was enacted, that if any journeyman shoemaker, or other persons hired as such, in the Bills of Mortality, shall, after the 24th of June, 1723, be accused by the master employing him of having purloined, sold, pawned, or exchanged any boots, shoes, slippers, cut leather, lace, lasts, or other materials for making boots, &c. not being the proper goods of the person accused, any justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath, may issue his warrant to bring before him the person accused, and on his appearance or default, may proceed to examine the fact; and on due proof, either by confession, or on oath, may determine the same, and convict the offender, and award reasonable recompense, and levy the same by warrant on the goods and chattels of the offender, rendering the overplus; and for want of distress, may cause the offender to be whipped in the

the parish where the offence was committed; and on a second conviction may commit him to the House of Correction for any time not exceeding one month, nor less than fourteen days.

"Every person who shall buy or take in pawn, from any journeyman or other person, any boots, shoes, or materials for making them, not being the proper goods of him that sells or pawns them, shall, on conviction, make sufficient recompence, in two days after the fact shall be determined, as shall be awarded, or else be subject to distress, or such punishments as are hereby inflicted on journeymen: any two justices dwelling within the Bills of Mortality, upon complaint on oath, may issue their warrant for searching, in the day-time, the house of such person as they shall suspect to have received any such goods so fraudulently embezzled; and, on refusal, may break open any such house; and any person, opposing such search, forfeits 10*l.* to any one who will inform, within two calendar months; and if it shall appear on oath, or on search, that such person hath, in his custody, any such goods, the justices shall restore them to the owner, and oblige the party offending to make satisfaction to the owner; and on refusal of the party so to do, he shall be subject to the like penalties as are hereby inflicted on the journeymen.

"All persons retained in the making up of any boots, shoes, &c. for any one master, and shall neglect the performance thereof by suffering themselves to be employed by any other master, before they shall have completed the same, and finished the work first delivered to them, on conviction on oath, before one or more justices, shall be sent to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

"A person aggrieved by any order made by such justices, may appeal to the next quarter sessions to be holden for the place, giving eight days notice of the appeal; and the justices shall hear the matter, and have power to make satisfaction to either party, whose determination therein shall be final."

By the statute of 1 William and Mary, leather shaved, liquored, and curried, is made subject to the view, search, and seizure of the master of the several mysteries of the Cordwainers, Curriers, Girdlers, and Sadlers of the city of London, according to stat. 1. Jac. 1.

Opposite Distaff Lane, in the way to Basing Lane, is a flat pavement with a single row of trees; this is the site of the parish church of

St. MARGARET MOSES.

Which took the latter denomination from a rebuilder, or considerable benefactor. This church was sometimes called St. Margaret, Friday Street, and is numbered amongst the most ancient foundations in this city; for it was given to the priory of St. Faith of Housham, or Horsford, in Norfolk, by Robert Fitzwalter, in the year 1105. At the suppression of that priory by king Edward III. the church of St. Margaret fell to the crown, in which the patronage has continued to this day.

It was burnt down in 1666, and never rebuilt; being annexed to St. Mildred's, the yearly value of both these rectories was settled by act of parliament at 130*l. per annum* in lieu of tythes. As to the site of this church, one part, by virtue likewise of an act of parliament, was sold to the city for the widening of an alley called Pissing Alley, lying between Friday Street and Bread Street; and the money which arose from the sale thereof, was applied towards the paving and beautifying of the said church of St. Mildred: the other part now remaining is the burial place for the inhabitants of St. Margaret's parish.

The pavement covers the ashes of a chief magistrate, to whom this city is under infinite obligation. Sir Richard Dobbs, skinner, mayor, 1551. This worthy man was a principal means of procuring the foundation of the city hospitals by Edward VI.*

Pursuing

* The good bishop Ridley, a short time before his martyrdom, wrote an affectionate letter from prison to Sir Richard Dobbs, and Sir George Barnes, another mayor, in which he thus expresses himself:

"O Dobbs

Pursuing the route down Friday Street, to Bread Street Hill, we come to Thames Street, nearly opposite Timber Street, and proceed westwardly, passing FIVE-FOOT LANE, so called on account of its western entrance having been but five feet broad.

BROKEN WHARF was thus named on account of a great part of it antiently having fallen into the Thames, and remained unrepaired.

"O DOBBS, DOBBS, alderman and knight, thou in thy year didst win my heart for evermore, for that honourable act, that most blessed work of God, of the erection and setting up of Christ's holy hospitals, and truly religious houses, which by thee and through thee were begun. For thou, like a man of God, when the matter was moved [perhaps by the bishop himself] for Christ's silly members, to be holpen from extreme misery, hunger, and famine, thy heart, I say, was moved with pity, and, as Christ's high honourable officer in that cause, thou calledst together thy brethren and aldermen of the city, before whom thou brakest the matter for the poor: thou didst plead their cause; yea, and not only in thine own person thou didst set forth Christ's cause; but to further the matter thou broughtest me into the council-chamber of the city before the aldermen alone, whom thou hadst assembled there together to hear me speak, what I could say, as an advocate, by office and duty in the poor man's cause. The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the consent of thy brethren, whereby the matter was brought to the common council, and so to the whole body of the city; by whom, with an uniform consent, it was committed to be drawn, ordered, and devised by a certain number of the most witty citizens and politic; endued also with godliness, and with ready hearts to set forward such a noble act, as could be chosen in all the whole city. And they, like true and faithful ministers, both to the city and their master Christ, so ordered, devised, and brought forth the matter, that thousands of poor silly members of Christ, that else for extreme hunger and misery should have famished and perished, shall be relieved, holpen, and brought up; and shall have cause to bless the aldermen of that time, the common council, and the whole body of the city; but especially thee, O DOBBS, and those chosen men by whom this honourable work of God was begun and wrought."

By the contents of the above letter may be understood more particularly than perhaps any history hath yet told us, what cause and method the citizens took in their first attempts with respect to the foundation of Christ's, and Bridewell Hospitals. *Strype's Stow*, Vol. I. p. 198.

Here was the residence of the antient earls of Norfolk. Hugh Bygod, in 43 Henry III. was constable of the Tower, and constituted justiciary of England by the barons. In the forty-seventh of the same king he was one of the barons who sided with Montfort, earl of Leicester, and was also a pledge for the provisions of Oxford. He afterwards changed sides, and was in the king's army at the battle of Lewes, where he fled, and his estates were seized by the victorious barons. At the prosperous change of the king's circumstances, he returned to England; but it is not known where he died. In the eleventh of Edward II. this house was possessed by Thomas de Brotherton, brother to the king, the estates of the Bygods having reverted to the crown in failure of heirs. It was next possessed by Margaret de Brotherton, his daughter, who having married John, lord Segrave, their issue was Elizabeth, married to John, lord Moubray, who, in her right assumed all these and her other possessions, which he transmitted to the family of Howard, dukes of Norfolk.

This mansion being deserted by its noble owners, was converted to the city brewhouse; the antient hall was standing in Stow's time. In the year 1595, an engine of vast height was built here by a gentleman named Bevis Bulmar, for the purpose of forcing and conveying Thames water to serve the middle and western parts of the city. It was also capacious enough to be part of the mansion of that opulent and benevolent citizen THOMAS SUTTON, Esq. founder of the Charter-house Hospital, and author of numberless other good deeds.

Opposite Broken Wharf is the parish church of

ST. MARY SOMER's HYTHE, CORRUPTLY SOMERSET.

THE building was called *Somer's Hythe*, from a wharf belonging to an antient owner of that name.

The patronage of this church, was in Sir John de Peyton, who presented to it in 1335. It was afterwards in the family of De Bradeston; and though it appears to have been for several turns in the crown, the reason was, that Thomas de Bradeston died in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Edward III. leaving Thomas, his grandson, a minor, who was for several years a ward of the crown. His daughter Elizabeth being also left a minor at eight months old, was afterwards married to Walter de la Pole, who, in right of his wife, became patron. It passed afterwards to his cousin Thomas Ingaldsthorp, and continued in that family till it devolved on an heiress who married Sir William Norris, who presented in 1478. It is now in the gift of a lay patron, who alternately presents with the bishop of Hereford.

The old structure was repaired in 1624; but that being demolished by the conflagration, in 1666, was again erected and finished February the 16th, 1695.

The

The church and tower are built of stone, with which it is also paved, having two aisles; the roof within is flat, adorned with a cornice, and between the windows with fret-work of cherubims, &c. It is finely wainscoted with oak about ten feet high; it has a neat wainscot gallery at the west end, supported by four stone columns, of the Tuscan order. There are also two spacious inner door-cases and handsome pews; the pulpit is enriched with cherubims, and the sound board veneered.

The altar-piece is adorned with four pilasters, entablature, and compass pediment, of the Corinthian order. The inter-columns are the decalogue, &c. placed under five cherubims and palm branches, &c. gilt with gold. Above the cornice and under the pediment, is a glory in form of an equilateral triangle, surrounded with painted cherubims. Without the columns are the Lord's Prayer and Creed, done in gold letters on blue; and in the east window is painted the arms of England; and the foot-pace of the communion table is black and white marble; at the west end is a neat marble font, adorned with cherubims, and the top is carved wainscot.

The tower is square, well proportioned, and high, crowned at each corner with very handsome vases on pedestals, between which are four tall pyramidal columns.

The dimensions are, length eighty-three feet, breadth thirty-six, altitude thirty, and that of the tower (to the top of the highest pinnacles) about one hundred and twenty feet.

There are no monuments worthy notice. Within the altar rails is a black marble grave stone, thus inscribed:

H. S. E.

Reverendum admodum in Christo Pater, Gilbertus Ironside, S. T. P. Col. Wadhamensis in Acad. Oxon Guardianus, ejusdem Acad. Vice Canc. primo consecratus Bristol. Episcop. postea translatus ad Episcopat. Hereford.

Obiit 27 August 1701. Ætat. suæ 69.

Near Trig Lane is Boss Alley, so called from a boss or water course, similar to that at Billingsgate, placed here by the executors of that general benefactor, Sir Richard Whittington.

Here also stood the city mansion of the abbots of Chertsey, in Surrey; it afterwards became the residence of Sir William, afterwards lord Sandys. This nobleman served in the wars of Flanders, and had afterwards a share in the victory obtained over Lord Audley and the rebels, at Blackheath, during the reign of Henry VII. By his marriage with the heiress of Bray, he greatly increased his inheritance, as he did also by part of the forfeited lands of Edward, duke of Buckingham. He was treasurer of Calais, knight of the Garter, and had a principal command in the army in France, during the reign of Henry VIII. This lord is represented by Shakespeare in his Henry VIII. as a sort of antiquated beau; for what reason we cannot ascertain.

LAMBERT HILL. Here is situated a handsome, but much neglected structure, formerly appropriated as

BLACKSMITH's HALL.

It is a very good brick building, with very convenient and stately apartments; but from whatever cause, it has been deserted by the company, has not been ascertained. The whole has been devoted to purposes very different from its original designation, and it exhibits a melancholy picture of injurious treatment to a most respectable edifice.

The BLACKSMITH's COMPANY. This corporation was antiently a guild or fraternity by prescription, in which state it continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1571, when the company obtained a charter of incorporation, by the name of "The Keepers or Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery de les Blacksmiths."

This company is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants. It is the fortieth on the city list.

Adjoining this hall is a plot of ground with a brick wall, which comprised an antient donation to the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, by John Iwarby, an officer in the receipt of the Exchequer, in the 26th of Henry VI. He gave this "piece of land lying void, between the tenement of John Philpot, on the south, and the

tenement

tenement of Bartholomew Burwash, on the west; the tenement pertaining to the convent of the Holy Well on the north; and the way upon Lambert Hill, on the east, for a church-yard to the parson, churchwardens, &c."

Returning to Thames Street, and proceeding westward, we arrive at the site of the parish church of

ST. PETER THE LITTLE, OR ST. PETER, PAUL'S WHARF.

THIS was so called on account of being a small edifice; but it is of antient foundation, as appears by its being noticed in 1181, when it is stated to have belonged to the canons of St. Paul's cathedral, who received a rent of 12*d.* by the hands of Radulphus the priest; that it paid for synodals 4*d.* and to the archdeacon 12*d.* but had no cemetery.

Here occurred a circumstance rather extraordinary, considering the time; it was famous for many years during the Usurpation, for the exercise of the Liturgy of the church of England, and the dispensation of the sacrament according to that liturgy; which was suffered to proceed with such little interruption, that many of the nobility and gentry resorted to the Divine service, and the galleries for their accommodation was richly hung with *Turkey carpets*, &c. *

On St. Peter's church having been destroyed by the fire, the ground on which it stood was converted to a burial place, and the parish united to that of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.

On ST. PETER'S HILL are situated six almshouses for poor widows, founded by David Smith, embroiderer to queen Elizabeth, and called *Embroiderer's Almshouses*; after the fire of London they were rebuilt by Sir Thomas Fitch, knight and baronet, formerly a bricklayer.

On the east side of this lane stood the mansion of the abbots of St. Mary, York. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Michael Hicks, knight, secretary to lord treasurer Burleigh, and was for a long time the property of that family.

* Newcourt.

Opposite

Opposite the north end of St. Peter's Hill is the handsome house built for the town residence of the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, alderman of Castle Baynard Ward, 1740; sheriff in 1744; lord mayor 1748; father of the city from 1758 to 1773, and a member in several parliaments.

In Thames Street, opposite this hill, stood BEAUMONT'S INN, belonging to the noble family of that name in the reign of Edward IV. Of whom John, in consideration of his own merit, and the many services of his ancestors, was raised to the dignity of viscount, by Henry VI. a title not till then used in England; with precedence over all barons. In the twenty-third of the same reign he had a grant of place and precedence above all viscounts, thenceforth to be created; and to take place next the earls in all parliaments and public meetings. He was also knight of the Garter. Being slain at the battle of Northampton, fighting for the house of Lancaster, his son William, who was also Lord Bardolf, in right of his mother, succeeded. This nobleman adhering also to the Lancastrian party, as the benefactors of his family, participated in the hard fate of that unfortunate house, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, and attainted in parliament. He recovered his title and dignities at the union of the two houses by Henry VII. On the attainder of this nobleman, *Beaumont Inn* was bestowed by Edward IV. on William, Lord Hastings, who appears in a prominent character in our tragedies; the paramour of the fair penitent Jane Shore, and was himself treacherously beheaded in the Tower, by order of Richard, duke of Gloucester; because by his loyalty he resisted Richard's traiterous designs to obtain the crown of England. From this nobleman the house became the inheritance of the noble family of Huntingdon, and was denominated HUNTINGDON HOUSE.

BENNET'S HILL. This steep street is famous for two eminent colleges.

THE COLLEGE OF ARMS, COMMONLY CALLED THE HERALD'S OFFICE.

This college was erected on the site of DERBY HOUSE; so called on account of its being built by Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby, and father-in-law to Henry VII. It was afterwards granted by Mary I. "to Gilbert Dethick, Garter principal king at arms of Englishmen; Thomas Hauley, Clarencieux, king at arms of the south parts; William Harvy, alias Norroy, king at arms of the north parts; and the other heralds and pursuivants of arms, and to their successors, all the capital messuage or house, called *Derby House*, with the appurtenances, situate in the parishes of St. Bennet and St. Peter; then being in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackville, knight, and lately parcel of the lands of Edward, earl of Derby, &c. To the end that the said kings at arms, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, and their successors, might, at their liking, dwell together; and at meet times to congregate, speak, confer, and agree among themselves, for the good government of their faculty, and their records might be more safely kept, &c. Dated the 18th day of July, 1551, Philip and Mary, the first and third year."

The old building where this office was kept was destroyed by the fire in 1666; and, by the act for rebuilding the city, the present edifice was to have been begun in three years after. The estimate of the expence for building it amounted to 5000*l.* but the corporation not being able to discharge that sum, petitioned Charles II. for a commission to receive the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commissioners for executing the office of earl-marshal; and, upon their report, was granted the 6th of December 1672. But the commission directing the money so collected to be paid to such persons, and laid out in such a manner as the earl marshal should appoint, so disgusted the officers, that it caused a coolness in them to promote the subscription; in consequence of which, though they had reason to hope for large contributions,

contributions, little more than 500*l.* was raised. What sums were farther necessary, were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members.

The north-west corner of this building was erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale; and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, gave the profits of some visitations, made by deputies appointed by him for that purpose, amounting to 530*l.* The houses on the east side, and south-east corner, were erected upon a building lease, agreeably to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building as it now appears. It is a very handsome and well designed edifice; and the hollow arch of the gateway is esteemed a great curiosity.

The college part of the building being finished in the month of November, 1683, the rooms were divided amongst the officers according to their degrees, by agreement between themselves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl marshal; which apartments have been ever since annexed to their respective offices. The inside of the apartments were finished at different times by the officers to whom they belonged.

The front of this building is ornamented with rustic, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters that support an angular pediment; the sides, which are conformable to this, having arched pediments, which are also supported by Ionic pilasters. Within is a large room for keeping the Court of Honour; as also a library, with houses and apartments for the king's heralds and pursuivants.

This corporation consists of thirteen membess, *viz.* three kings at arms; six heralds at arms; and four pursuivants at arms. They are nominated by the earl marshal of England, as ministers subordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent during their good behaviour. They are all the king's servants in ordinary; and therefore, in the vacancy of the office of earl marshal, have been sworn into their offices by the lord chamberlain.

Though these officers are of great antiquity, little mention is made of their titles or names before the time of Edward III. In his reign heraldry was in high esteem, as appears by the patents of the kings of arms, which refer to that period. Edward III. created the two provincials, by the titles of Clarencieux and Norroy: he also instituted Windsor and Chester heralds, and Bluemantle pursuivant; besides several others by foreign titles. From this time we find the officers of arms employed abroad and at home, both as military and civil officers: as military, with our kings and generals in the army, carrying defiances, and making truces, or attending tilts, tournaments, or duels: as civil officers, employed in negotiations, and attending our ambassadors in foreign courts: at home, waiting on the king at court and parliament, and directing all public ceremonies.

In the fifth year of the reign of Henry V. arms were regulated, soon after which that prince instituted the office of Garter King of Arms; and at a chapter of the kings and heralds, held at the siege of Rouen in Normandy on the 5th of January 1420, they formed themselves into a regular society, with a common seal, receiving Garter as their chief.

Their first charter of incorporation was granted by king Richard III. who assigned them the fair house of Sir John Poultney, forfeited to the crown, for their office and residence. From this house they were ejected on the accession of Henry VII. and could get no redress during his reign, or that of his successor. Edward VI. however, made them ample amends, and, by charter, in the third year of his reign, exemplified and confirmed unto them all their antient privileges. "To be free and discharged from all subsidies, tolls, taxes, customs, impositions and demands; from watch and ward, and from the election to any office of mayor, sheriff, bailiff, constable, scavenger, churchwarden, or any other public office, of what degree, nature, or condition whatsoever." His majesty also designed to grant them Derby Place, and the necessary deeds were making out, when

when death deprived this monarch of that honour which was left to be fulfilled by his successor queen Mary, who not only incorporated them again, but also granted them the messuage or house abovementioned.

Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold the first Thursday in every month, or oftener if necessary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

The kings are GARTER, CLARENCEUX, and NORROY. GARTER was instituted by king Henry V. in the year 1417, for the service of the most noble order of the GARTER; and, for the dignity of that order, he was made sovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers, subject to the crown of England, by the name of Garter, king of arms of England. By the conſtitution of his office he must be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms usurped or borne unjustly; and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is likewise his office to go next before the sword in solemn procession, none interposing except the marshal; to administer the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the register of the order; with baron's service in the court, and lodgings in Windsor castle; he bears his white rod; with a banner of the ensigns of the order thereon, before the sovereign: when any lord enters the parliament chamber, it is his post to assign him his place, according to his dignity and degree; to carry the ensigns of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the sovereign shall enjoin relating to the order; for the execution of which he has a salary of 100*l.* a year, payable at the Exchequer; and 100*l.* more out of the revenue of the order; besides his fees.

The others are called provincial kings, and their provinces together comprise the whole kingdom of England; that of CLARENCEUX comprehending all to the south of the river Trent, and that of NORROY all to the north of that river; but,

but, though these provincials have existed time immemorial, they were not constituted to their offices by those titles till the reign of Edward III.

Clarenceux is thus named from the duke of Clarence, the third son of king Edward III. It is his duty, according to his commission, to visit his province, to survey the arms of all persons, &c. and to register their descents, marriages, &c. to marshal the funerals of all persons within his province not under the direction of Garter; and in his province to grant arms, with the consent of the earl marshal. Before the institution of Garter, he was the principal officer of arms, and, in the vacancy of Garter, he executes his office. Exclusive of his fees he has a salary from the Exchequer of 40*l. per annum*.

The duty and office of Norroy, or North Roy, that is, North king, is the same on the north of the Trent as that of Clarenceux on the south.

The kings of arms were formerly created by the sovereign with great solemnity, upon some high festival; but, since the ceremonies used at the creation of peers have been laid aside, the kings of arms have been created by the earl marshal, by virtue of the sovereign's warrant. Upon this occasion he takes his oath; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup, with a cover; his title is pronounced; and he invested with a tabard, or mantle of the royal arms richly embroidered upon velvet; a collar of SS. with two portcullices of silver gilt; a gold chain, with a badge of his office; and the earl marshal places on his head the crown of a king of arms, which formerly resembled a ducal coronet; but, since the Restoration, it has been adorned with leaves resembling those of the oak, and circumscribed, according to antient custom, with the words, *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.* Garter has also a mantle of crimson satin, as an officer of the order; with a white rod or scepter, with the sovereign's arms on the top, which he bears in the presence of the sovereign; and he is sworn in a chapter of the Garter, the sovereign investing him with the ensigns of his office.

The

The kings of arms are distinguished from each other by their respective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a ribbon, Garter's being blue, and the provincials purple *.

The six heralds are *Windsor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *York*, and *Richmond*; who take place according to seniority in office. They are created with the same ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms, embroidered upon satin, not so rich as the kings, but better than the pursuivants, and a silver collar of SS. They are esquires by creation, and have a salary of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per annum*, and fees according to their degree.

The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as the book, to shew that they are military as well as civil officers.

The four pursuivants, who are, *Rougecroix*, *Bluemantle*, *Rougedragon*, and *Portcullis*, are also created by the earl marshal, when they take their oath of a pursuivant, and are invested with a tabard of the royal arms upon damask. They have a salary of twenty pounds a year, with fees according to their degree. It is the duty of the heralds and pursuivants to attend in the public office, one of each class together, by a monthly rotation.

Besides these particular duties of the several classes, it is the general duties both of the kings, heralds, and pursuivants, to attend his majesty at the House of Peers, and, upon certain high festivals, to the Chapel Royal; to make proclamations, to marshal the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installation of the knights of the Garter, &c.

All these officers have apartments in the college, annexed to their respective offices. They have likewise a public hall, in which is a court for the earl marshal, where courts of chivalry are occasionally held, and the officers of

* In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, one Daukins, for usurping the office of a king of arms, was whipped, pilloried, and deprived of his ears.

arms

arms attend in their tabards, the earl marshal being present. Their public library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility, and other evidences of a similar nature.

Higher up the hill near Paul's Chain, was the *Paul's Head Tavern*, which with the appurtenances had been antiently *St. Paul's Brewhouse.* "In the thirty-eighth of Henry III. one William Hilary, watched the going out of John de Codington, clerk, being then in *Rracina Sti. Pauli in Warda Barnard Castle.* When the said John was gone out, presently the said William made an insult upon him. And, as a clerk convict, he was delivered to the bishop." This clerk, it seems, had fled thither for sanctuary; so that the very brewhouses belonging to religious foundations were deemed sanctuaries!

On the opposite side of the street was a large old building, called *St. Paul's Bakehouse*, on account of being employed for that purpose by the officers of the cathedral.

Crossing KNIGHT RIDER STREET, of which an account has already been given, the next object of attention is

DOCTORS' COMMONS.

This is a college for such as study and practice the civil law, and decide causes within its own limits. The addition of *Commons* is taken from the manner in which the civilians diet here, *commoning* together, as is practised in universities. The original foundation of this place arose from a public-spirited and learned divine, Dr. Henry Harvey, LL. D. master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, prebendary of Ely, &c. who purchased and fitted up the building for civilians and canonists, being then an old stone structure belonging to St. Paul's cathedral, but leased out to Lord Mountjoy. Before this period the doctors, &c. were lodged in a mean and contracted house near Paternoster Row, which had been the residence of one of the canons residentiaries of St. Paul's; and after its entire desertion by the members of the church, was converted to the Queen's Arms tavern, as it still continues.

The causes cognizable in Doctors' Commons are, blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortmains, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, administrations, simony, incests, fornications, adulteries, solicitation of chastity, pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, &c.

There are also several offices and courts kept here, *viz.* The registry of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the registry of the bishop of London. In which are recorded all wills, and other matters done in the ecclesiastical courts of those sees. To which every one may have recourse, by paying an easy fee.

The *Court of Arches* has the pre-eminence of the rest, as being the highest court under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury; taking its name of distinction from Bow Church, which church originally was built upon arches, and in which this court first sat for the dispatch of business. The judge of this court is stiled *The Dean of the Arches*, because he holds a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London. Under this judge there is a register or examiner, an actuary, a beadle or crier, and an apparitor; besides advocates and procurators or proctors. To this court lie all appeals in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury.

The *Prerogative Court* belongs also to the archbishop, and is established for the trial of civil causes: where, if the deceased has left goods, to the value of 5*l.* out of the diocese; and being of the diocese of London, to the value of 10*l.* the will is to be proved, and administration to be taken: here also the cause is to be debated and determined, when any contention grows touching such wills and administrations. In this court is a judge, stiled *Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuariensis*; a register, in whose office are

deposited all original wills: and under him are a deputy and several clerks. This register office stands a little to the westward, behind the houses in the same street.

The *Court of Faculties and Dispensations*; empowers any one to do that which in law he could not otherwise do, *viz.* To marry without the publication of banns; to succeed a father in an ecclesiastical benefice; to hold two or more benefices, incompatible, &c. agreeable to an act of parliament, passed 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21. The chief officer of this court is stiled *Magister ad Facultates*; under whom is a register and his clerks.

The *Court of Admiralty*, erected in the reign of king Edward III. and in former times kept in Southwark. This court belongs to the lord high admiral of England, and takes cognizance of the death or maihem of any person murdered on the high seas. Here also are cognizable all matters relating to seamens wages, &c. The judge of this court must be a civilian, and is called *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ Locum Tenens Judex*; under whom is a register, and a marshal, who carries a silver oar before the judge; besides an advocate and proctor. This court is held in the hall of Doctors Commons, where the other civil courts are kept; except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea; on which causes the Admiralty Court sits at the sessions house in the Old Bailey.

To these may be added the Court of *Delegates*. In this court appeals lie from any of the former courts: whose sentence or decree is generally deemed to be final. But the king has it in his power to grant a commission of review under the *broad seal*, for the delegates to consider and judge again, what has been decreed in the court of delegates.

The practitioners in these courts are Advocates and Proctors.

The Advocates are doctors of the civil law, and are retained as counsellors or pleaders. To which practice they are admitted by a fiat from the archbishop, and then by the judge of the court, who assigns each advocate his place or seat in the court, which he is always to keep, when he pleads.

pleads. If the judge and advocates be of Oxford, they, in court, wear scarlet robes and hoods lined with taffata; but if they be of Cambridge, they wear white meniver and round black velvet caps.

The Proctors, otherwise Procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients, and make themselves parties for them, and draw up and give pleas, or libels and allegations in their behalf; produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. They cannot act without the archbishop's fiat. And they wear black robes and hoods, lined with fur.

The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts, differ very little from the term times of the common law. The court of arches sits first in the morning. The court of admiralty sits in the afternoon of the same day: and the prerogative court always sits in the afternoon.

To this account of Doctors Commons, we must add its library, which is a spacious room, well stocked with books, especially in civil law and history. Sir John Gibson, knight, chancellor to archbishop Grindal, and judge of the Prerogative Court, ancestor to James Gibson, Esq. town clerk of the city of London, gave his whole library for the use of the college; and the library, since his time, has been in a constant state of increase from the circumstance that every archbishop and bishop at their confirmation, present 20*l.* and upwards for the purpose of buying books for this library.

The present college was built upon the ruins of the house given by Dr. Harvey, and burnt down in the general conflagration in 1666: on which occasion the business of the institution was transferred to, and carried on at Exeter Change, in the Strand, till the new college was finished in a more convenient and elegant manner.

The site of the college, as originally belonging to the church of St. Paul, was conveyed by the dean and chapter to the civilians in 1783, and they vested the freehold and fee simple of Doctors' Commons in that body for 105*l.* *per annum*, clear of all taxes.

Adjoining to the gate of this college on Bennet's Hill, was the CAMERA DIANÆ, of which we have made mention in the preceding part of this work *.

At the bottom of this hill is situated the parish church of

ST. BENEDICT, VULGARLY ST. BENNET, PAUL'S WHARF.

THIS church in 1181, belonged to the canons of St. Paul's, and paid a rent to them of two marks, by the hand of Richard Chamberlain; to the syndols twelve-pence, to the archdeacon twelve-pence, and had a cemetery.

It was consumed by the late fire in 1666; and again re-edified and finished in the year 1682; built of brick and stone, the outsides having the ornament of several festoons carved in stone, round the church.

It is of the Corinthian order, the roof within is quadrangular, being supported by four pillars and seven pilasters, with their architrave, frieze and cantaliever cornice.

It is enriched with fret-work; well wainscoted eight feet high; on the north and west sides are galleries handsomely carved; and the pews are of oak.

The altar-piece is lofty. Between the upper part of the Commandments is a seraph; and on each side a cherub;

* Vol I. p. 26.

over

over the seraph on a facia is the word Jehovah in Hebrew characters in a glory, and above that upon the cornice a shield gilt, compartment and festoon; the frieze is also well carved; and over the arched pediment upon acroters are four spacious lamps, between which are the arms of England in relievo, and over them a smaller arched pediment, neatly carved.

Westward is a curious marble font, adorned with cherubims; and northward a very ornamental door-case, enriched with shield, compartment, festoon, cherubims, &c.

The length of the body of the church within is fifty-four feet, breadth fifty, height thirty-six; and the steeple, which is of brick and stone, consists of a tower, dome and turret, the altitude of which is one hundred and eighteen feet.

The PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS are as follow:

A white marble monument on the south side of the church, with a bust, to the memory of Sir ROBERT WYSEMAN, knight and baronet, seventh son of Sir Thomas Wyseman of Rivenal, in the county of Essex. He was king's advocate, dean of the arches, and vicar general to the archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Charles II.

A black marble convex shield, with a fine compartment of white marble, adorned with urn, voluta, and three cherubims, to the memory of STEPHEN BRICE, LL.D. of Whitney Park, advocate in Doctor's Commons, a very learned civilian, who died in 1688.

A tablet of white marble over the pew appropriated for the College of Arms, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of JOHN CHARLES BROOKE, Esq. Somerset Herald; secretary to the Earl Marshal of England, and F. S. A. A descendant from the respectable family of Brooke, of Dodworth, in the county of York, and a person of unrivalled eminence in this antient and useful profession. When we are told that this valuable man to a moral and pious disposition united a most cheerful and lively humour; that, with a mind to comprehend, a judgment to select, and a memory to retain, every sort of useful and agreeable information, he was blessed with a temper calm, unassuming, and inoffensive; that he lived in a strict intimacy

timacy with persons of the highest rank, and of the first literary character, without the smallest tincture of vanity; above all, that he enjoyed, with a happy constitution of body, an uncommon prosperity in worldly affairs; let us, instead of envying the possession, reflect on the awful uncertainty of those sublunary blessings; for, alas! he was in a moment bereaved of them, in the dreadful calamity which happened at the theatre in the Haymarket, on the 3d of February 1794, in the forty-sixth year of his age *.

A fine large black marble tomb-stone in the church-yard, close to the north side of the church, to the memory of Sir RICHARD LLOYD, knight, and LL. D. born in Shropshire, fellow of the college of All Souls, Oxon, official of the Court of Admiralty, and chancellor of the dioceses of Durham and Llandaff; who died June 28, 1686, aged fifty-two.

Lord Orford, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," writes, that INIGO JONES was buried in this church.

The situation and conveniencies of St. Bennet's, formerly recommended it so much to those, who were either in a hurry to marry, or chose to keep their marriage private or concealed, that the fees, before the commencement of the Marriage Act, for marriages only, exceeded most of the livings in and about London; the reverend Mr. Cook, rector, having married, from the year 1708 to 1731, no less than thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty-three couple.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. Dr. SAMUEL CLARK, afterwards rector of St. James, Westminster, an excellent divine, and an eminent writer.

JOHN THOMAS, S. T. P. afterwards bishop of Salisbury.

Bennet's Hill was formerly called PAUL'S WHARF HILL.

* This shocking accident was occasioned by the pressure of the crowd to see the royal family, who had commanded a play at this theatre. Those who were unfortunately near the entrance of the pit door, were driven to the brink of a steep flight of steps, close to the door: several immediately fell, and others were precipitated over them; the consequence was the deaths of fifteen persons; besides other serious injuries by suffocation and bruises. Among the principal sufferers, besides Mr. Brooke, were Benjamin Pingo, Esq. York herald; and Capt. Pigot, of the navy.

Westward of PAUL'S WHARF was a structure, denominated SCROOPS's INN, being the town residence of that noble family during the reign of Henry VI.

Near that was another mansion belonging to the alien abbey of Fiscampe; during the wars of Edward III. that monarch seized it into his own hands, and bestowed it on Sir Thomas Burley, knight of the Garter, of whom we have made mention *. From him it received the name of BURLEY HOUSE.

But the principal structure remarkable in this part of the city in antient times, was

BAYNARD's CASTLE.

This structure, whence the whole ward or aldermanry takes its name, was one of the two castles built on the west end of the city, with walls and ramparts, as mentioned by Fitz-Stephen. It received its denomination from Ralph Baynard, a follower of William I. who at the general survey possessed many other lordships in England. His descendant Henry Baynard †, taking part with Hellas, earl of Mayne, who endeavoured to rob Henry I. of his Norman possessions, that monarch confiscated Baynard's lordships, and deprived him of his barony, which he bestowed on Robert Fitz-Richard, grandson of Gilbert, earl of Clare, steward and cupbearer to king Henry, who gave to him also the barony of Dunmow, in Essex. His son Walter, adhered to William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely, against John, earl of Moreton, brother of Richard I. Robert Fitz-Walter, his son, in the fourteenth year of the reign of John, had a beautiful daughter named Matilda, of whom the king became violently enamoured, and used every means in his power to ruin her chastity; but finding the daughter and her father too virtuous for his purpose, rage and vengeance succeeded, Fitz-Walter was accused of being a confederate with the discontented barons; and John would have secured him, but Fitz-Walter escaped the danger by retiring to France, on which the king charged him with treason and

* See Vol. I. p. 157. † Stow calls him *William. Annals.*

rebellion,

rebellion, and demolished this castle*. John afterwards restored him to his barony, gave him liberty to repair his castles, and appointed him governor of the castle at Hertford; the inhuman monarch however, finding he could not accomplish his purpose, is said to have dispatched the young lady by poison. The ill-treatment thus received, and the criminal conduct of the king, induced Fitz-Walter to join the barons, and he was the chief of the twenty-five who were appointed for the government of the kingdom; the king afterwards refusing the servile conditions to which they had limited him, the barons raised an army, of which that nobleman was appointed general, and he was stiled the "Marshal of the army of God and the Church." He afterwards accompanied the Crusades to the Holy Land, and was present at the famous siege of Damietta. He died 19 Henry III. leaving his son Walter, and Christian married to William de Mandeville, earl of Essex. Walter Fitz-Walter had summons to attend Henry III. in the forty-third year of his reign, at Chester, to repel the incursions of the Welch. His son Robert was knighted by Edward I. and an active subject in assisting the king in his wars, against the Welch and Scots. This family continued in high honour and reputation till the reign of Henry VI. when the male branch having ceased, Anne, the daughter and heiress, married into the Ratcliffe family, in which the title of Fitz-Walter was revived.

This family, in right of the castle, held the office of Castellan and standard bearer of the city of London. The following is a curious declaration of the rights appertaining to the office, exhibited in the person of the above Robert Fitz-Walter, in 1303, before John Blonden or Blunt, custos of the city of London:

"The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banners of London, in fee for the castelary, which he and his ancestors had by Castle Baynard in the said city. In time of war the said Robert and his heirs ought to serve the city in manner as followeth: that is,

* See Vol. I. p. 66.

"The

" The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth man of arms, on horseback, covered with cloth or armour, unto the great west door of St. Paul's, with his banner displayed before him of his arms. And, when he is come to the said door, mounted and apparelled as before is said, the mayor, with his aldermen and sheriffs, armed in their arms, shall come out of the said church of St. Paul unto the said door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot; which banner shall be gules, the image of St. Paul, gold; the face, hands, feet, and sword, of silver: and as soon as the said Robert shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, come on foot out of the church, armed with such a banner; he shall alight from his horse and salute the mayor, and say to him, *Sir mayor, I am come to do my service which I owe to the city.*

" And the mayor and aldermen shall answer, *We give to you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city, to bear and govern the honour of this city to your power.*

" And the said Robert and his heirs shall receive the banner in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate, with the banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, shall follow to the door, and shall bring an horse to the said Robert, worth 20*l.* which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with sindals of the said arms.

" Also they shall present to him 20*l.* sterling, and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert, for his expences that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his hand; and, as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor, that he must cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one of the city; which being done, the said Robert shall command the mayor and burgesses of the city to warn the commons to assemble, and all go under the banner of St. Paul; and the said Robert shall bear it himself to Aldgate, and there the said Robert and mayor shall deliver the said banner of St. Paul to whom they think proper. And, if they are to go out of the city, then the said Robert ought to chuse two out of every ward, the most sage persons, to look to the keeping of the city after they are gone out. And this counsel shall be taken in the priory of the Trinity near Aldgate. And before every town or castle which the host of London shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Robert shall have, for every siege, of the commonalty of London, one hundred shillings, and no more."

The rights belonging to him and his heirs in the city of London, in time of peace, were as follow:

"That is to say, the said Robert Fitz-Walter had a soke or ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of St. Paul, which led down, by a brewhouse of St. Paul, to the Thames, and so to the side of the mill which was in the water coming down from Fleet Bridge, and went by London Wall betwixt the friars preachers and Ludgate, and so returned by the house of the said friars to the wall of the canonry of St. Paul; that is all the parish of St. Andrew, which was in the gift of his ancestors by the said seniority; and so the said Robert had appendant unto the said soke all the things underwritten:

"That he ought to have a sokeman, and to place what sokeman he will, so he be of the sokemanry, or the same ward: and if any of the sokemanry be impleaded in the Guildhall of any thing that toucheth not the body of the mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no sheriff, it is not lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said Robert Fitz-Walter to demand a court of the said Robert; and the mayor and his citizens of London ought to grant him to have a court; and in his court he ought to bring his judgments, as is assented and agreed upon in the Guildhall, that shall be given him.

"If any therefore be taken in sokemanry, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his soken; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall before the mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgment that ought to be given of him; but his judgment shall not be published till he come into the court of the said Robert, and in his liberty.

"And the judgment shall be such, that, if he have deserved death by treason, he to be tied to a post in the Thames, at a good wharf, where boats are fastened, two ebbings and two flowings of the water.

"And if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought to be led to the elms, and there suffer his judgment as other thieves. And so the said Robert and his heirs hath honour, that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, that the mayor of the city and citizens are bound to do him right; that is to say, that, when the mayor will hold a great council, he ought to call the said Robert and his heirs to be with him in council of the city; and the said Robert

Robert ought to be sworn to be of council with the city against all people, saving the king and his heirs. And when the said Robert cometh to the hustings of the Guildhall of the city, the mayor, or his lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set him down near unto him; and so long as he is in the Guildhall, all the judgments ought to be given by his mouth, according to the record of the recorders of the said Guildhall: and so many waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by the council of the mayor of the city."

It is not ascertained how this castle came into the hands of the crown; but upon its being consumed by fire in the year 1428, it was rebuilt by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. On his death it was granted by Henry VI. to his cousin Richard, duke of York, who lodged here during the convention of the great men of the kingdom preparatory to the dreadful civil wars which followed. The attendance of the duke on this occasion, besides his noble partizans with their warlike suites, amounted to a train of four hundred men.

In Baynard Castle, his son Edward, duke of York, assumed the name and dignity of king in 1460, which was confirmed by a number of his dignified adherents, after it had been first conferred by a mixed, tumultuary multitude.

Richard III. assumed the same dignities in this place. Here it was that he was waited on by his creature Buckingham; and here the hypocrite seemed reluctantly to receive what he had waded through the blood of his relatives to obtain. The scene is inimitably painted by SHAKESPERE.

The castle was substantially repaired by Henry VII. who changed it from a fortress to a palace. He often resided here, and hence made several of his solemn processions; and in 1505, lodged Philip of Austria, king of Castile, who was driven to England by a tempest.

It was the residence of Sir William Sydney, chamberlain and steward to Edward VI. And in this place the gloomy, superstitious Mary, maintained her right to the crown of England; and hence her partizans issued to proclaim her

title. The castle at this time was the residence and property of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, a particular favourite of that sovereign.

Queen Elizabeth did this earl the honour to sup with him; after which she went on the water to shew herself to her subjects. Her barge was instantly surrounded by boats; whilst acclamations, music, fireworks, and every testimony of joy was exhibited to testify to their sovereign the happiness her subjects felt at the sight of the mother of her people. "Early hours were then the fashion, for, though this scene was exhibited on the 25th of April, the queen retired to her palace at ten o'clock."

The last inhabitants were the earls of Shrewsbury, and their families, who resided in it till it was burnt in 1666.

Adjoining Baynard's Castle was a tower, built by king Edward II. which his son in the second year of his reign, gave to William de Ros, of Hamlake, in Yorkshire, and his heirs, for a rose yearly to be paid, in lieu of all other services. This William, baron Ros or Roos, of Hamlake, had been serviceable to the government, in the wars of France and Scotland, as well as a negociator of peace between the several powers. This tower afterwards was called LEGATE'S INN.

Another castle of consequence was the TOWER OF MOUNTFIQUET, or MONTFITCHET, which was built by William, a descendant of Gilbert Mountfiquet. Gilbert was a Roman by birth, and kinsman to William I. whom he supplied with a considerable force towards his invasion of England, and greatly assisted him in his successful battle against king Harold. For his services William I. granted him very considerable possessions in this country; all which he left to his son Richard, and returned to Rome. William de Mountfiquet was married to Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Fitz-Richard, earl of Clare, and left issue, Gilbert Mountfiquet, whom Henry II. constituted forester of Essex; which office was confirmed to his son Richard, who attended Richard I. into Normandy, and was appointed by that monarch sheriff of Essex and Herts, in which office he

continued

continued till his death. His son Richard was one of the discontented barons in the reign of king John, and of the twenty-five to whom the government of the realm was intrusted, and sailed, in company with baron Robert Fitz-Walter, to obtain succours from France. This nobleman refused to return to his loyalty as the others had done, but continued rebellious during John's reign, the beginning of the next; and in the battle of Lincoln, 1 Hen. III. He afterwards made his peace with government; but being of a turbulent spirit, he appeared at a tournament, contrary to the king's prohibition, for which he forfeited his lands; his return to his allegiance procured a restoration of his possessions, and king Henry, in the twentry-first year of his reign, constituted him justice of the king's forests, and ultimately sheriff of Essex, and governor of Hertford castle. He died without issue male, and the lands of his barony were divided among his three sisters.

In consequence of his disaffection, king John demolished this castle, which, on his return to duty, was again repaired; but in the year 1276, was totally destroyed and disposed of in the following manner:

"Gregory Rokesly, lord mayor, and the barons of London, granted and gave to the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Kilwarby, two lanes or ways, lying next the street of Baynard's Castle, and the *Tower of Mountfiquet*, or *Mountfichet* to be destroyed. In which place, the said Robert built the late new church of the Black Friars, with the rest of the stones that were left of the said tower. For the best and choice stones the bishop of London had obtained of king William the Conqueror, to re-edify the upper part of St. Paul's church, which was then (by chance of fire) decayed*."

* Stow. It appears by the above extract, that this castle must have been in a state of delapidation for many years; and king John vented his rage upon the remains of a ruined fortress, and evinced more malice than he accomplished injury to this portion of Montfichet's inheritance.

'A tower

A tower was also situated on the river Thames, near the west part of the church belonging to the Black Friars. This was constructed at the expence of the city, by the licence and command of Edward I. The tower was so magnificent and spacious, that it was appointed as a royal palace; and the above monarch gave orders concerning it to the following purport: "Whereas we have granted you, (the mayor, &c.) for aid of the work of the walls of our city, and the closure of the same, divers customs of vendible things, coming to the said city, to be taken for a certain time, we command you, that you cause to be finished the wall of the said city, now begun near the mansion of the Friars Preachers, and a certain good and comely tower at the head of the said wall within the water of Thames there. Wherein we may be received and tarry with honour, to our ease and satisfaction of our comings there, out of the pence taken, and to be taken of the said customs, &c. Witness myself at Westminster, the 8th day of July, *An.* 4. A. D. 1276."

Edward II. in the tenth year of his reign, granted an imposition towards building a new tower on the wall near the Friars Preachers, which stood till it was taken down by the order of Sir John Shaw, mayor of London, in the year 1502.

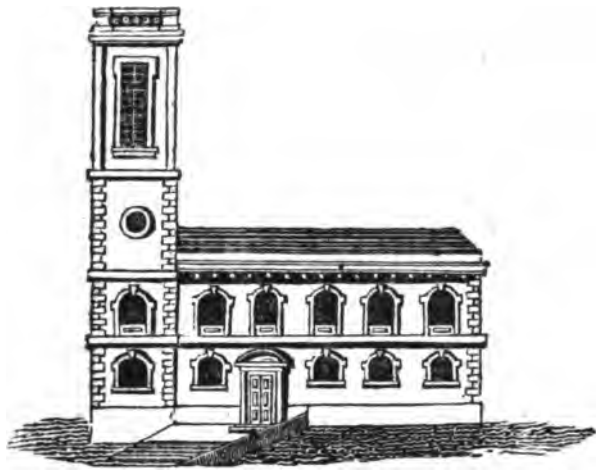
There was antiently a lane between Blackfriars and the Thames, which in the reign of Edward III. was called Castle Lane. In this lane was a spacious mansion, appropriated for the residence of the prior of *Okeborn*, in the county of Wilts; this priory, however, being suppressed as alien, by Henry V. it was given by his successor, Henry VI. with all its lands and appurtenances, towards the maintenance of *King's College, Cambridge.*

A large brewhouse joined Puddle Wharf, or Dock, a water gate to the Thames, "which was so called," says Stow, "from the watering of horses, which occasioned filth and puddle by their trampling."

Ascending St. Andrew's Hill, we arrive at the parish church of

St.

St. ANDREW, WARDROBE.



THIS church is a rectory of very antient foundation, and was originally known by the name of St. Andrew, near Baynard's Castle; but that castle being afterwards destroyed, and the king's wardrobe built near the church, its name was changed to St. Andrew Wardrobe. From the above circumstance it may be presumed of equal antiquity with Baynard's Castle, and that it might have been founded by the same nobleman; for the patronage of it descended to the family of the Fitz-Walters, who were constables of Baynard's Castle after the attainder of its founder. From this family, after having passed into many hands, it came at length to the crown, and the kings of England have been patrons of this living from the reign of king Charles II. by the lord chancellor, who alternately presents with the patrons of St. Anne's Blackfriars, annexed to it.

The old church having been destroyed by the fire of London, the present structure was erected and finished in 1692, at the expence of 7060*l.* It is a plain, but neat building of brick and stone; the body well enlightened by two rows of windows, and supported by twelve Tuscan pillars. The

roof is divided into five quadrangles, within each is a circle, richly ornamented with fret work. The church is handsomely pewed and wainscoted, and the pillars cased. There are very good galleries, but no organ. The tower is also plain, except that at the top it is decorated with an open balustrade.

The most remarkable monument is to the memory of the Rev. WILLIAM ROMAINE. It is one of the excellent performances of BACON. The pedestal of dark veined marble, the tablet and pyramid white. A bust of the deceased is accompanied by a spirited *alto relievo*, representing *Religion* and *Faith*, pointing with a telescope to the Redeemer, seated on a rainbow, and shewing his wounds. One of the females bears the cross, and a book, on which is inscribed, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world!" Other emblems are a sacrificed lamb, the chalice and bread, and a fountain issui fr om rock. The tablet is thus inscribed:

In a vault beneath lies the mortal part of the Rev. WILLIAM ROMAINE, A. M. thirty years rector of these united parishes, and forty-six lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West. Raised up of God for an important work in his church; a scholar of extensive learning, a Christian of eminent piety, a preacher of peculiar gift and animation, consecrating all his talents to the investigation of sacred truth, during a ministry of more than half a century. He lived, conversed, and wrote only to exalt the Saviour. Mighty in the Scriptures, he ably defended, with eloquence and zeal, the equal perfections of the Triune Jehovah, exhibited in man's redemption; the Father's everlasting love; the atonement, righteousness, and complete salvation by the Son; the regenerating influence of the Eternal Spirit; with the operation and enjoyment of a purifying faith. When displaying these essential doctrines of the Gospel, with a simplicity and fervour rarely united, his enlivened countenance expressed the joy of his soul. God owned the truth; and multitudes raised from guilt and ruin to the hope of endless felicity, became seals to his ministry, the blessings and ornaments of Society. Having manifested the purity of his principles in his life, to the age of eighty-one, July 26, 1795,

1795, he departed in the triumph of faith, and entered into glory. Many witnesses of these facts, uniting with the grateful inhabitants of these parishes, erected this monument.

RECTORS OF EMINENCE. THOMAS MERKES, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, in the reign of Richard II. and the only peer who execrated the deposition of that unfortunate monarch *.

WILLIAM ROMAINE, M. A.

The parish church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, stood on the east side of Church Entry, Shoemaker Row, on the site formerly occupied by the priory church of

THE BLACK FRIARS.

THIS order of friars was distinguished by four different names, Dominicans, Preaching Friars, Black Friars, and Jacobins. The first name was derived from Dominic, a Spaniard of the noble family of Guzman, who died in 1221, and was canonized by Pope Gregory in 1233, the founder of the order. He classed it into the three divisions; preaching friars, who made it their business to apply themselves to the conversion of heretics; nuns, who lived inclosed in monasteries; and a military order, established by him against the Albigenses, named the *Militia of Jesus Christ*, or *Brethren of St. Dominic.*

They were called *Preaching Friars* from their office; which title was first bestowed on them by pope Innocent III. and confirmed by popes Honorius III. and Gregory IX.

Their name *Black Friars* was derived from their habit, a black weed or garment with a white cassock, over which they wore a hood of the same colour; but in processions, and on public occasions, they covered these with a black cloak and hood.

They received the name of *Jacobins*, in France, because their first convent was in the street of St. James, in Paris.

The order has afforded to the church of Rome several popes, cardinals, and lesser dignitaries; and that cursed tribunal, *the Inquisition*, arose among and still continues in

* See Vol. I. p. 89.

this order. In the year 1494, there were no less than four thousand one hundred and forty-three Dominican convents.

Their first appearance in England was about the year 1221, when twelve, with their prior Gilbert de Fraxineto, in company of Peter de la Roche, bishop of Winchester, came to Canterbury, where, presenting themselves before archbishop Steven, he commanded the prior to preach, and was so well pleased with his discourse, that he respected the order, and promoted their interest. They very soon made their way to London, and had their first establishment in Oldbourne, where, in 1250, the friars of the order of Preachers throughout Christendom, and from Jerusalem, to the number of four hundred, assembled in convocation, at Whitsuntide; having meat and drink found them in alms, because they had no estate of their own. On the first day Henry III. was their guest, and found them in provision; the next day the queen did the same; and afterwards the bishop of London, the abbots of Westminster, St. Albau's, Waltham, and others in turn.

This old house was given by Edward I. to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, and from him was called Lincoln's Inn.

The Black Friars increasing in numbers and power, obtained, as we have before mentioned, a grant of the site on which they built a stately priory near the Thames. To this new priory Edward I. and his queen were great benefactors; but it was with difficulty that the king obtained a grant from the bishop, dean, and chapter of London, for leave to erect a church and other buildings within their precincts.

The priory church, when built, was a spacious and richly ornamented fabric, in which, afterwards, many parliaments and other great assemblies were held. In 1450, Henry VI. commenced the parliament at Westminster, adjourned it to Blackfriars, and thence to Leicester.

In the year 1522, it was appropriated to be a lodging for the emperor Charles V.

A parliament was begun at Blackfriars, on the 15th of April 1524, when a subsidy of 800,000*l.* was demanded to be

be raised on goods and lands, at four shillings in the pound; but which was lowered and granted to the amount of two shillings in the pound upon the goods and lands of those who were worth 20*l.* or might dispend 20*l.* in the year, and so increased according to the value of the estates, to be paid in two years. This parliament was adjourned to Westminster, among the black monks, and ended in the king's palace, on the 14th day of August, at nine o'clock at night; it was on account of these various circumstances called THE BLACK PARLIAMENT.

Here also was held the parliament in the year 1529, in which cardinals Wolsey and Campeius, commenced their judicial scrutiny respecting the divorce of Henry VIII. from his queen Catharine of Arragon. Stow's account of this assembly and its process, as extracted from Hall's Chronicle, is very curious.

It seems that to obtain the favourable opinion of cardinal Campeius; or, as he is sometimes called, Campeggio, Henry had bestowed on him the bishopric of Bath. The Chronicle then goes on:

"The good will of the same cardinall obtained to travell into England, the pope granted to their suit, and the cardinall arrived.

"Now after deliberation and consultation in the ordering and using of the king's matters, and his commission, and the articles of his ambassage seen and read, and digested, it was determined, that the king and queen his wife should be lodged at Bridewell. And then in the Black Friars a certain place was there appointed most convenient for the king and queen's repair to the court, there to be kept for the disputation and determination of the case, whereas these two legates sate as judges before whom the king and queen were ascited and summoned to appear: which was a strange sight, and the newest devise that ever was read or heard of before in any region, story, or chronicle, a king and a queen to be constrained by process compellatory to appear in any court as common persons within their own realm and dominion, to abide the judgements and decrees of their own subjects, being the royal diadem and prerogative thereof. Ye shall understand, as I have said before, that there was a court erected in the Black Friars in London, whereat sate these two cardinals for judges in the same,

in the months of April, May, June, and July. Now I will set you out the manner and order of the same court: First, there was a court platted in tables and benches in manner of a consistory, one seat raised higher for the judges to sit on than the other were. Then as it were in the midst of the said judges aloft above them three degrees high, was a cloth of estate hanged, with a chair royal under the same, wherein sate the king, and besides him, some distance from him sate the queen; and under the judges sate the scribes and other necessary officers for the execution of the process, and other things pertaining to such a court.

"The chief scribe was doctor Stevens, after bishop of Winchester, and the apparitor, who was caller of the court, was one Cooke (most commonly called Cooke of Winchester). Then before the king and the judges within the court sate the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Warham, and all the other bishops. Then stood at both ends within, the councellors learned in the laws as well the king's as the queen's.

"The doctors of law for the king, were Dr. Simpson, that was after bishop of Chichester, and Dr. Bell, that was after bishop of Worcester, with divers others; and proctors in the same law on the same side were, Dr. Peter, Dr. Tregonel, and others.

"On the other side for the queen were Dr. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, Dr. Standish, and Dr. Ridley, a very small man of stature, but surely a great and excellent clerk in divinity. Thus was the court furnished.

"The judges commanded the crier to proclaim silence whilst their commission was read, both to the court, and the people assembled. That done, the scribes commanded the crier to call the king by the name of "king Henry of England, come into court," &c. With that the king answered and said, "Here." Then called he the queen, by the name of "Katherine queen of England, come into court," &c. Who made no answer, but rose incontinent out of her chair, and, because she could not come to the king directly, for the distance secured between them, she went about by the court, and came to the king, kneeling down at his feet in the sight of all the court and people, to whom she said in effect these words, as followeth: 'Sir,' (quoth she) I desire you to do me justice and right, and take some pity upon me, for I am a poor woman, and a stranger, born out of your dominion, having here so indifferent counsel, and less assurance of friendship: alas, Sir, what have I offended you, or what occasion of displeasure have I shewed

I shewed you, intending thus to put me from you after this sort? I take God to my judge, I have been to you a true and an humble wife, ever conformable to your will and pleasure, that never contraried or gainsayd any thing thereof, and being always contented with all things wherein you had any delight or daliance, whether little or much, without grudge or countenance of discontentation or displeasure: I loved for your sake all them whom you loved, whether I had cause or no cause, whether they were my friends or enemies. I have been your wife these twenty years or mo, and you have had by me divers children, and when ye had me at the first, I take God to be my judge, that I was a very maid, and whether it be true or not, I put it to your conscience. If there be any just cause that you can alledge against me, either of dishonesty, or matter lawful to put me from you, I am content to depart to my shame and rebuke: and if there be none, then I pray you to let me have justice at your hand, The king your father was in his time of such an excellent wit, that he was accounted among all men for wisdom to be a second Solomon, and the king of Spain, my father, Ferdinando, was reckoned one of the wisest princes that reigned in Spain many years before: it is not therefore to be doubted, but that they had gathered as wise counsellors unto them of every realm, as to their wisdoms they thought meet, and as to me seemeth, there were in those days as wise and well learned in both the realms, as be now at this day, who thought the marriage between you and me good and lawful: therefore it is a wonder to me to hear, what new inventions are now invented against me that never intended but honesty: and now to cause me to stand to the order and judgement of this court, ye should (as seemeth me) do me much wrong; for ye may condemn me for lack of answer, having no counsel but such as ye have assigned me: ye must consider that they cannot but be indifferent on my part, when they be your own subjects, and such as ye have taken and chosen out of your own council, whereunto they be privy, and dare not disclose your will and intent. Therefore I humbly desire you in the way of charity to spare me, until I may know what counsel and advice my friends in Spain will advertize me to take, and if you will not, then your pleasure be fulfilled.'

"With that she rose up, making a low curtesy to the king, and departed from thence, supposing that she would have resorted again to her former place. But she took her way straight out o

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the court, leaning upon the arm of one of her servants, who was her receiver-general, called Master Griffith. The king being advertized that she was ready to go out of the house, where the court was kept, commanded the crier to call her again, who called her by these words 'Katherine, queen of England,' &c. With that, quoth Master Griffith, 'Madam, ye be called again.' 'On, on,' quoth she, 'it maketh no matter, it is no indifferent court for me, therefore I will not tarry; go on your ways.' And thus she departed without any further answer at that time or any other, and never would appear after in any court." *

* A very singular circumstance occurred on this occasion, worth relating. After the queen had departed, Henry did her the justice to declare that she had been a faithful wife, and passed several high encomiums on her good qualities, and that it was only a motion of conscience that had urged this procedure; that he had consulted his ghostly confessors, &c. who being in doubt, they referred him from one to the other: "Whereupon," says he, "I moved you, my lord of Canterbury, first to have your licence, in as much as you were metropolitan, to put the matter in question; and so I did of all you my lords, to which you granted under your seals, and that I have here to be shewed." "That is true, if it please your grace," answered the archbishop: "I doubt not but my brethren here present will acknowledge the same." "No, Sir, not so, under your correction," said the bishop of Rochester (Fisher) "for you have not mine." "No! ah!" exclaimed Henry, "look here, is not this your hand and seal?" and shewed him the instrument with seals. "No, forsooth," returned the bishop. Henry turning to the archbishop, asked, "How say you to that?" "Sir, it is his hand and seal," rejoined the archbishop. "No, my lord," answered Fisher, "indeed you were in hand with me to have both my hand and seal, as other of my lords have done; but then I said again to you, that I never would consent to any such act, for it was very much against my conscience, and therefore my hand and seal should never be set to any such instrument, God willing, with much more matter touching the same communication between us. "You say truth," answered the archbishop, "such words you had unto me, but you were fully resolved at last, that I should subscribe your name, and put your seals myself, and you would allow the same." "All which," concluded Rochester, "under your correction, my lord, *is not true*." "Well, well," said the king, "it maketh no great matter, we will not stand with you in argument, you are but one man." And then the king rose up, and the court was adjourned until another day. Poor bishop Fisher was not so fortunate, on account of his *conscientious* proceeding, as his sovereign; for Henry a few years after deprived him of his head, we may suppose, *for conscience sake!*

The

The Black Friars monastery was equally unfortunate for cardinal Wolsey, as it had been for the oppressed and innocent queen. In the month of October, during the same year, commenced here the parliament which condemned him in a *premunire*.

And as though the spot had been doomed to misfortune, Henry dissolved the monastery in the thirtieth year of his reign, when its revenues were valued at 104*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Edward VI. in the fourth year of his reign, granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, the whole house, site or circuit, compass, and precinct, of the yearly value of 19*l.*; but the hall, and the site of the prior's lodgings, within the precinct, had been sold in the first year of this reign to Sir Francis Brian, at the yearly value of forty shillings.

On account of its spaciousness and conveniences, it was inhabited by noblemen and persons of quality to the time of queen Elizabeth, as will be further noticed.

This, like other religious houses, claimed privilege of sanctuary, but the nuisances occasioned to the peaceable inhabitants on that account becoming notorious, government interfered; and depriving them of felonious privileges, procured those that were more beneficial, by incorporating the district within the city of London; and it now forms part of the ward of Farringdon Within.

St. ANNE, BLACKFRIARS.

ON the dissolution by Henry VIII. the grand church of the priory, and other buildings, were demolished. The parishioners being thus deprived of a place of worship, made great complaint of it in the reign of queen Mary; and the above Sir Thomas being obliged to find a church for the inhabitants, he allowed them a lodging chamber for a place of worship, which fell down in the year 1597. After this the parishioners purchased an additional piece of ground to enlarge their church, which they rebuilt by subscription. This church was consecrated and dedicated to St. Anne on the 11th of December 1595, and it was ordained thenceforth to be called "the church or chapel of St. Anne, within the precinct

precinct of Blackfriars." This precinct increased so much with inhabitants, that, in the year 1613, they found it necessary to enlarge their church, which they effected by purchasing a large piece of ground of Sir George Moore, on the south side.

This church being destroyed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, the parish was annexed to St. Andrew Wardrobe; and the spot of ground on which St. Anne's stood is now used as a burial place for the inhabitants of the precinct of Blackfriars.

In the reign of Elizabeth, after this place had become the residence of persons of fashion, the queen honoured lord Herbert, son of William, earl of Worcester, with her presence in 1600, on occasion of his nuptials with the daughter and heiress of John, lord Russel, son of Francis, earl of Bedford. Her majesty was met at the waterside by the bride, and carried to her house in a litter by six knights; she dined there, and supped in the same neighbourhood with lord Cobham; when there was "a memorable maske of eight ladies, and a straunge dawnce new invented. Their attire is this: each hath a skirt of cloth of silver, a rich wastcoat wrought with silkes, and gold and silver; a mantell of carnacion taffete, cast under the arme; and there haire loose about there shoulders, curiously knotted and interlaced. Mrs. Fitton leade; these eight ladys maskers choose eight ladies more to dawnce the measures. Mrs. Fitton went to the queen, and woed her dawnce: her majesty (the love of Essex rankling in her breast) asked what she was? *Affection*, she said: *Affection!* said the queen, *Affection* is false. Yet her majesty rose up and dawnced."*

Pennant remarks on this occasion, that "at this time the queen was sixty;" surely, as Mr. Walpole observed, it was at that period as natural for her to be in love! it must not be forgotten, that in her passage from the bride's to lord Cobham's, she went through the house of Dr. Puddin, and was presented by the doctor with a fan. We often see her highness drawn with a feather fan."

* Sydney's Papers, ii. 203.

During the residence of count De Tillier, ambassador from France, at the Blackfriars, the dreadful accident named from the circumstance, *the Fatal Vespers*, happened here. A celebrated Jesuit preacher, father Drury, gave a sermon to a large congregation of English subjects, in a spacious room three stories high. In the midst of the discourse a rafter gave way, the room fell, and ninety-four persons, besides the preacher, perished. The uncharitable disposition of the times was scandalously exercised on this occasion." "The Protestants considered the accident as a judgement on the Catholics, for their idolatry: the Catholics attributed it to a plot of the Protestants, to bring destruction on their dissenting brethren." *

This precinct is rendered famous also for the residence of Sir ANTHONY VANDYKE, the admirable painter, who died here, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral; Sir SAMUEL LUKE, the model of Butler's Hudibras; Sir SYMONDS D'EWES, an eminent collector of history and state papers; Sir ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, afterwards the famous earl of Shaftesbury; the excellent divine, Dr. WILLIAM GOUGE; and ISAAC OLIVER, the unrivalled miniature painter, in the seventeenth century.

Here was also a PLAY-HOUSE; but as we have already made mention of the nature of these antient places of amusement, in our seventh tour, in Golden Lane, and have in reserve, some remarks on the Globe Theatre, we shall dismiss our survey of Blackfriars, by adding that in *Printing House Square* was formerly HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTING OFFICE, whilst the patent was held by the respectable family of BASKETT.

It was here, in the reign of Charles I. that, in consequence of the dreadful omission in the seventh commandment, of, "Thou *shalt* commit adultery," that archbishop Laud levied a heavy fine on the Stationers' Company, to whom the printing of the sacred book had been committed by patent. Upon this occasion the Spectator wittily re-

* Pennant.

marks, "that he fears that many young profligates, of both sexes, are possessed of this *spurious* edition, and observe the commandment according to that faulty reading."

In Water Lane is situated

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

This is a handsome edifice, with a plain front to the street; a gate leads to an open court, which is paved with flat stones; at the upper end is an ascent by a grand flight of stairs into the *Hall Room*, built with brick and stone, and adorned with columns of the Tuscan order. The ceiling of the *Court Room* and *Hall* are elegantly ornamented with fret-work; and the wall is wainscoted fourteen feet high.

At the east end of the hall is a bust of GIDEON DE LAUNE, apothecary to James I. a French refugee, and the cause of the incorporation of this company. ROBERT GOWER, Esq. master, 1726. Sir BENJAMIN RAWLINGS, sheriff, 1737. PETER GUELSTHORP, Esq. master, 1701. HENRY SMITH, Esq. master, 1727. WILLIAM PROWTING, master, 1773. GIDEON DE LAUNE, Esq. GEORGE PILE, M. D. Sir JOHN CLARKE, master, 1694. Mr. JOHN LORIMER, 1654. JOSIAH HIGDEN, master, 1763. JOHN ALLEN, Esq. CORNELIUS DUTCH, Esq.

There is a handsome Corinthian screen at the south side, on which hang portraits of James I. Charles I. and William III. and Mary II. There is also belonging to this company a representation of the landing of William III.

The gallery was formerly proposed for a library; but has never been furnished to answer that good intention. The apartments for the officers and servants are well accommodated. Beneath are two large laboratories; one chemical, and the other for Galenical preparations; where vast quantities of the best medicines are prepared, after the drugs have been exposed a considerable time for the inspection of such of the faculty of physic as chuse to view them, for the use of apothecaries and others; and particularly for the surgeons of the royal navy, who make up their chests here.

THIS

THIS COMPANY was incorporated at first with the Grocers in the year 1606: but such a connection not answering the purposes of their incorporation, they were separated by another charter, granted by king James I. in the the year 1617, and incorporated by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries* of the City of London." And by this charter they are exempt from parish and ward offices.

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

There is nothing worthy particular notice till we arrive in Ludgate Street, where, in HOLLIDAY YARD, Creed Lane, was discovered several Roman antiquities, which have been noticed in our first volume.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, south side. At the entrance from Ludgate Street, is a narrow entry, leading to ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, where are lodgings for such of the minor canons, as chuse to reside. Further on is Dean's Yard, in which is a large, handsome building. originally built by Sir Joseph Sheldon, but since and at present appropriated as the town residence of THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

In Carter Lane is WARDROBE COURT, so called on account of its being the antient wardrobe of the monarchs of England. Sir John Beaumont, knight of the Garter, son of Guido earl of Warwick, originally built the mansion, which was afterwards sold to Edward III. and converted to the KING'S WARDROBE.

In the Harleian MSS. No. 4780, is a curious account of the wardrobe of Edward IV. Some of the items are well worth inserting:

Feather beds and boltsters for "our sovereign lord the king," were purchased for 16*s.* 8*d.*

Hose of divers colours, 13*s.* 4*d.* *per* pair.

Shoes of Spanish leather, double soled, and not lined, 16*d.* *per* pair; sloppes, lined with blue velvet, of green,

* At this time there were no more than one hundred and four apothecaries' shops within the city and suburbs.

blue, or black leather, 18*d. per* pair; black leather boots, 6*s.* 8*d.*; coloured Spanish, 8*s.*; long spurs, partly gilt, 6*s.*; hats, 1*s.* each.

The price of taylors and skinners was 6*d. per* day.

The price for washing sheets was 2*d.* each pair.

Rushes were appointed to cover the floor whenever the king resided here.

And candles for his use were charged at 1*d. per* lb.

At the end of Great Carter Lane is PAUL'S CHAIN, by which, returning to St. Paul's Church Yard, we arrive at the west end of Watling Street, where formerly stood a stately gate, built by Nicholas Farendon, in 1361, as a portal to St. Paul's Church Yard.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

An eminent writer has observed, that "the mind in ignorance is like a sleeping giant; it has immense capacities without the power of using them. By listening to the lectures of Socrates, men grew heroes, philosophers, and legislators; for he of all mankind seemed to have discovered the short and lightsome path to the faculties of the mind." The improvement of the human capacity is an object, which once attained amply repays the labour of the projector, and posterity gratefully acknowledges infinite obligation.

Dr. JOHN COLET, dean of St. Paul's, the excellent son of an amiable and patriotic father, Sir Henry Colet, twice lord mayor, having by a life of unsullied reputation gained the esteem of his countrymen and of mankind, conceived the benevolent design of perpetuating his name by a foundation, the most liberal, the most rational, and the most noble. London was the place of his nativity; it was the place in which his family had been raised to wealth and honour; he bore a new and a nearer relation to it as dean of its cathedral church; the city he esteemed was deficient in public schools; and conceiving that the sons of his fellow citizens were naturally more capable of learning than those of rustical birth and breeding, he wisely considered a most effectual

effectual method to obviate every difficulty which presented itself; and by the benefit of ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, the youth of London were polished and improved; whilst the whole kingdom enjoyed the good effects of a daily progress of classical knowledge and scholastic disquisition.

Dean Colet's own account of his foundation, as delivered to Mr. William Lilye on the 18th of June, 1518, is as follows:

"John Colet, son of Henry Colet, dean of St. Paul's, desiring nothing more than education, and bringing up children in good manners and literature, in the year of our Lord 1512, built a school [not fully finished till that year] at the east end of St. Paul's church, for one hundred and fifty-three boys, to be taught free in the same.

"And ordained there a master, a sur-master, and a chaplain, with sufficient and perpetual stipends ever to endure; and set patrons, defenders, governors and rulers of the same school, the most honest and faithful fellowship of the Mercers of London.

"And, for because nothing can continue long and endure in good order without laws and statutes, I, the said John Colet, have expressed my mind, what I would should be duly and diligently observed and kept of the said master, sur-master and chaplain, and of the Mercers, governors of the school: that in this book may appear to what intent I founded this school."

The dean fixed the duty, salary, and expectations of the various masters who were to be chosen by the wardens and assistants of the Mercers' Company; and that they were not to neglect the occupations of the school, they were to hold no benefice, office, or other occupation.

Then follow his ordinances:

"That he founded the school in the honour of Christ Jesus *in pueritia*, and of his blessed mother Mary.

"Children of all nations and countries indifferently to be taught, to the number of one hundred and fifty-three. The master to admit these children as they be offered; but first to see that they can say the catechism, and also read and write competently; and to pay 4*d.* for writing their name: which money the poor scholar that swept the school was to have. Thrice a day, viz. morning, noon, and evening, prostrate to say the prayers contained in a table

table in the school. No tallow candles, but only wax to be used, no meat, drink, or bottles, to be brought; nor no breakfasts nor drinkings in the time of learning. That the scholars use no cock-fighting, nor riding about of victory, nor disputing at St. Bartholomew's; which are but foolish babbling, and loss of time. That they have no remedies [*i. e.* that is play-days begged] except the king, an archbishop, or a bishop, present in his own person, desired it. The children every Childermas-day to go to Paul's church, and hear the child bishop sermon, and after to be at the high mass, and each offer a penny to the child bishop; and with them the masters and surveyors of the school. In general processions, when warned, they shall go two and two together soberly; and not sing out, but say devoutly seven psalms with the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other school to learn there, such child for no man's suit be again received into the school.

"To be taught always in good literature both Latin and Greek, and good authors, such as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wisdom; especially Christian authors, that wrote their wisdom with clean and chaste Latin, either in verse or prose.

"The honourable company of Mercers of London to have all the charge, and care, and rule of the school. They to chuse every year of their company, two honest, substantial men to be the surveyors of the school, who, in the name of the whole fellowship, should take all the care and business of the school for that year; to pay the masters and chaplains their quarterly wages; and at the latter end of the year their liveries in cloth. And once in the year to give up their accounts to the master, wardens, and assistants. Then a little dinner to be made; and to call to account the receiving of all the estate of the school: and the master warden to receive a noble, the two other wardens five shillings; the surveyors two shillings; and for their riding to visit the lands eleven shillings; the clerk of the mercery three shillings and fourpence, with some other gifts. That which was spared that day in rewards and charges to be put into the treasury of the school. What remained to be given to the fellowship of the mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the school from time to time. The surplusage, above repairs and casualties, to be put into a coffer of iron, given by Colet, standing in their hall. And there, from year to year, to remain apart by itself, that it might appear how the school of itself maintained itself. And at length,

length, over and above the whole livelihood, if the said school grow to any further charge to the mercery, that then also it might appear, to the laud, and praise, and mercy of the said fellowship.

"Lastly, that he left it to the said company to add and diminish to and from this his book, and to supply it in every default, and also to declare in it, as time, place, and just occasion should require."

The best account of Dean Colet's foundation is given in the following letter from Erasmus to Justus Jonas, translated by Dr. Knight: *

"Upon the death of his father, when, by right of inheritance, he was possessed of a good sum of money; lest the keeping of it should corrupt his mind, and turn it too much toward the world, he laid out a great part of it in building a new school in the churchyard of St. Paul's, dedicated to the child Jesus: a magnificent fabric; to which he added two dwelling houses for the two several masters: and to them he allotted ample salaries, that they might teach a certain number of boys, *free*, and for the sake of charity. He divided the school into four apartments. The first, *viz.* the porch and entrance, is for *catechumens*, or the children to be instructed in the principles of religion; when no child is to be admitted, but what can read and write. The second apartment is for the lower boys, to be taught by the second master or usher: the third for the upper forms, under the head master: which two parts of the school are divided by a curtain, to be drawn at pleasure. Over the master's chair is an image of the child Jesus, of admirable work, in the gesture of teaching; whom all the boys, going and coming, salute with a short hymn: and there is a representation of God the Father, saying *Hear ye him*; these words being written at my suggestion. The fourth, or last apartment, is a little chapel for divine service. The school has no corners, or hiding places; nothing like a cell or closet. The boys have their distinct forms, or benches, one above another. Every form holds sixteen; and he that is head, or captain of each form, has a little kind of desk by way of pre-eminence. They are not to admit all boys of course; but to choose them in according to their parts and capacities. The wise and sagacious founder saw that the greatest hopes and happiness of the commonwealth were in the training up

* Life of Dean Colet, p. 110

of

of children to good letters and true religion: for which purpose he laid out an immense sum of money; and yet he would admit no one to bear a share in this expence. Some person having left a legacy of 100*l.* sterling toward the fabric of the school, Dean Colet perceived a design in it, and, by leave of the bishop, got that money to be laid out upon the vestments of the church of St. Paul. After he had finished all, he left the perpetual care and oversight of the estate, not to the clergy; not to the bishop; not to the chapter; nor to any great minister at court; but amongst the married laymen, to the company of Mercers, men of probity and reputation. And when he was asked the reason of so committing the trust, he answered to this effect:—*That there was no absolute certainty in human affairs; but for his part, he found less corruption in such a body of citizens, than in any other order or degree of mankind.*"

The original building was consumed by the fire of London in 1666, soon after which the present edifice arose in its place; with the addition of a library, and an house on the south end thereof for the second master; whose dwelling before, and from the first founding of the school, was in the Old Change. This house hath a very handsome front, answerable to the high master's at the north end of the school; on which is engraven, *Ædes Præceptoris Grammatices.*

St. Paul's school is a very singular and at the same time a very handsome edifice. The central building, in which is the school, is of stone; it is much lower than the ends, and has only one series of windows, which are large, and raised a considerable height from the ground. The centre is adorned with rustic, and on the top is a handsome pediment, in which are the founder's arms placed in a shield; upon the apex stands a figure representing Learning. Under this pediment are two windows which are square, and on each side are two circular windows crowned with busts, and the spaces between them are handsomely ornamented by work in relievo. Upon a level with the foot of the pediment runs on either side a handsome balustrade, on which is placed on each side a large bust with a radiant crown, between two flaming vases.

The school is large and spacious, ornamented with a bust of the founder, by Bacon; of the late much respected high master Mr. George Thicknesse, placed by a voluntary subscription of the scholars; and by some emblematical engravings, the gift of the late patron of literature and the arts, Mr. Alderman Boydell. It consists of eight classes, or forms; in the first whereof children learn their rudiments; and from thence, according to their proficiency, are advanced unto the other forms, till they rise to the eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect grammarians, good orators and poets, well instructed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and sometimes in other oriental languages, they remove to the universities; and many of them enjoy exhibitions, some of ten pounds a year for seven years, if they continue so long, towards their maintenance there. The school is governed and taught by three masters and an assistant. The high master has the manor house of Stepney attached to his situation as preceptor.

The grand examination of the scholars, takes place after Easter, which takes up two days, on the last of which the seniors of the eighth class make their recitations in Greek, Latin, English, &c. previously to entrance at some college; and the captain of the school leaves it annually, with the reward of an exhibition, unconfined to any college, of 40*l.* *per annum* for four years, and 50*l.* for the three succeeding years. There are no less than twenty-seven exhibitions belonging to this eminent seminary.

There are, however, the following necessary precautions by the company of Mercers:

"ORDERS made at several courts of assistants, held by the worshipful Company of Mercers, relative to scholars of St. Paul's school intending to offer themselves as candidates for exhibitions.

"1732, March 16. Ordered, that no scholar be permitted to petition for an exhibition, who does not lodge his petition in the clerk's office one month at leaſt before the appoſition court; and that the clerk communicate the same to the wardens of the school for the time being.

"1754, March 22. That when any petitions are presented to the court of assistants for exhibitions to be granted to scholars edu-

cated in this school, the high master shall be called in, and asked as to the qualifications of such scholars as shall have so petitioned.

" 1763, March 24. That no scholar who shall go to the university without the consent of the court of assistants, or the surveyor accomptant of the school for the time being, be permitted to petition for any one of the school exhibitions.

" 1773, March 4. That no scholar be permitted to petition for an exhibition until he shall have been full four years in the school, upon the foundation, by the appointment of the surveyor or accomptant for the time being."

The great Sir Thomas More, in a letter to Dean Colet, compared his school " to the wooden horse of Troy, out of which the Grecians issued to surprize the city." " In like manner," said he, " out of this your school many have come, that have subverted and overthrown all ignorance and rudeness."

The following list of eminent scholars will prove the truth of Sir Thomas's encomium:

THOMAS LUPSET, an eminent teacher of Greek at Oxford, died 1531.

Sir ANTHONY DENNY, privy counsellor to Henry VIII.

Sir WILLIAM PAGET, lord Beaudesert, privy counsellor to four successive princes, died 1563.

Sir EDWARD NORTH, lord North, privy counsellor, died 1563.

JOHN LELAND, the eminent antiquary.

WILLIAM WHITAKER, D. D. regius professor of divinity in Cambridge, the champion for the Protestant religion against cardinal Bellarmine.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, author of the Britannia.

WILLIAM BURTON, the Leicestershire antiquary, and author of a " Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary," died 1657.

JOHN MILTON.

Sir PETER PETT, an eminent civilian, one of the first members of the Royal Society.

Sir CHARLES SCARBOROUGH. *See under Barber's Hall.*

SAMUEL

SAMUEL PEPYS, Esq. secretary to the Admiralty, 1673, and collector of the Pepysian library, Cambridge.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, an eminent divine, and sufferer in the reign of James II.

BENJAMIN CALAMY, D. D. vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry.

Dr. RICHARD MEGGOT, dean of Winchester, and canon of Windsor, 1692.

THOMAS SMITH, A. M. public librarian at Cambridge, and author of several eminent works.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS, D. D. an excellent scholar and critic.

RICHARD BLONDELL, one of the most eminent surgeons of his time, died 1718.

Sir THOMAS DAVIES, lord mayor of London, 1677, whose name is inscribed on the Monument; his knowledge was so universal that he was able to converse with foreign ambassadors, in their several languages.

HUMPHREY GOWER, D. D. master of St. John's college, and Margaret professor of divinity in Cambridge, died 1780.

ROBERT NELSON, Esq. the excellent author of the Companion to the Festivals and Fasts, &c.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, bishop of Peterborough, died 1718.

GEORGE DODDINGTON, Esq. treasurer of the Navy, one of the lords of the Admiralty, &c. died 1720.

Dr. THOMAS TOOKE, the famous master of the grammar school at Bishop's Stortford, where he died in 1720.

CHARLES, duke of MANCHESTER, died 1721.

JOHN, duke of MARLBOROUGH.

Sir EDWARD NORTHEY, attorney general.

Dr. GEORGE HOOPER, bishop of Bath and Wells.

Dr. SAMUEL BRADFORD, bishop of Bristol.

Dr. JOHN LENG, bishop of Norwich.

The right hon. SPENCER COMPTON, speaker of the House of Commons.

SPENCER COWPER, chief justice of Chester.

THOMAS BENTLEY, L.L. D. Trinity college, Cambridge.

Dr. ALURED CLARK, dean of Winton.

JAMES, earl of DERBY.

Sir NATHANIEL FLOYD.

ROGER GALE, Esq. Rev. CHARLES GALE, SAMUEL GALE, Esq. all eminent antiquaries.

Rev. Dr. GREGG, master of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Rev. JAMES JOHNSON, L.L. D. chancellor of Ely.

ALGERNON, earl of MONTRATH.

FRANCIS MOTTEUX, Esq.

Dr. HENRY NEWCOME, Hackney.

CHARLES, earl of ORRERY, the enlightened philosopher.

Rev. JOHN STRYPE, vicar of Low Layton; editor of Stow's History of London, and other valuable works in English History.

Rev. dean SYKES.

Sir JOHN STRANGE, master of the Rolls.

Dr. EDMUND HALLEY.

GEORGE THICKNESSE TOUCHET, lord Audley, nephew to the late high master.

The late Sir FREDERICK THESIGER.

Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE, admiral, and one of the lords of the Admiralty.

THOMAS TAYLOR, the platonic philosopher, &c.

These great men were educated under the care of WILLIAM LILYE, the first high master, and partly editor of the Latin grammar, which still goes by his name. He died 1522. JOHN RITWYSE, an eminent grammarian and critic, part editor of *Propria quæ maribus*, *As in presenti*, and *Quæ Genus*, &c. He died 1532. RICHARD JONES, died 1549, whom Polydore Vergil, calls "a man equally learned and modest." THOMAS FREEMAN, appointed 1549. JOHN COOK, M. A. 1559. WILLIAM MALIM, editor of Sir Thomas Chaloner's *De Reipubl. Anglorum*, in Latin verse. JOHN HARRISON, the great antiquary, medalist, and historian. WILLIAM MULCASTER, appointed 1596, an eminent rabbinical scholar, and orientalist. ALEXANDER GILL, appointed 1608. He wrote Logonomia; for amending and rectifying English literature, and died 1635. His son,

ALEXANDER

ALEXANDER GILL, succeeded, and took the degree of D. D. He was the best Latin poet of his time. JOHN LANGLEY, appointed 1640, an excellent linguist, grammarian, historian, cosmographer, and artist. He died 1657. SAMUEL CROMLEHOLME, in whose time the school was destroyed by the great fire. He was an universal scholar, and brought up many learned men. THOMAS GALE, D. D. and F. R. S. appointed 1672, afterwards dean of York, a very judicious antiquary, and the correspondent of the most eminent literati. He wrote the inscriptions on the Monument. JOHN POSTLETHWAYTE, M. A. appointed 1697, by the express recommendation of archbishop Tenison, to the Mercer's Company, on account of his excellent conduct as master of the grammar school of St. Martin in the Fields, founded by that prelate. He bequeathed the rectory of Denton, in Norfolk, of about 200*l.* value, to fellows of Merton College, Oxford, at the discretion of his patron, the archbishop, and his successors. PHILIP ASCOUGH, M. A. appointed 1713. BENJAMIN MORLAND, F. R. S. 1721. TIMOTHY CRUMPE, A. M. 1733. GEORGE CHARLES, A. M. GEORGE THICKNESSE, assistant, 1737, high master, 1748. On his resignation in 1770, succeeded the present worthy high master, RICHARD ROBERTS, D. D.

Besides the privileges which the young gentlemen of St. Paul's enjoyed, there was one which is not generally known. It was usual on the eve of St. Bartholomew, after the lord mayor and aldermen had rode through the fair, for them to go to Christ's Hospital, were they had a disputation between the scholars of St. Paul's school, St. Anthony's school, and those of the hospital, for whom were provided three exercises; the rewards to the victors were, for the first, a silver pen, gilt, of the value of five shillings, and the master had a reward of six shillings and eight-pence; for the second a silver pen, partly gilt, valued at four shillings, and the master had a reward of five shillings in money; for the third a silver pen was provided of the value of three shillings, and the master had a premium of four shillings. There were two masters of arts, as judges, who had each for

for his attendance the present of a silver rule, valued at six shillings and eight-pence. The disputations being ended, the lord mayor and aldermen entered the hall in which the children commonly dined, where they partook of fruit and wine, and then departed. In the year 1555, the prizes were distributed, first to St. Anthony's school, second to St. Paul's, and third to Christ's Hospital *.

St. Paul's school has a library of valuable books, chiefly the grateful donations of gentlemen educated there.

We are informed by Stow, that near the school, on the north side, was antiently "a clochier, or bell house, four feet square, built of stone; and, in the same, a most strong frame of timber, with four bells, the greatest he had ever heard. These were called *Jesus Bells*, and belonged to Jesus chapel. The clochier had a great spire of timber, covered with lead, with the image of St. Paul on the top; but was pulled down by Sir Miles Partridge, knight, in the reign of Henry VIII. The common speech then was, that he set 100*l.* upon a cast at dice, against it, and won the clochier and bells of the king. And then, causing the bells to be broken as they hung, the rest was pulled down, and broken also. This man was afterwards

* Stow's Annals, p. 627. Hentzner, in his "Journey to England," in the reign of queen Elizabeth, varies this ceremony. He says, that "Every yeare it is usual for the lord mayor of Londone to ride into Smithefielde, attended by twelve principal aldermen, dressed in their scarlet gowns and robes, and whenever he goes abroade a scepter, that is to say, a mace and cap, are borne before him. He is at all times obliged to live so magnificently, that foreigner or native is welcome to his table, where is great plenty. When the yearly fair is proclaimed a tent is pitched, and after the ceremony is over the mob begin to wrestle before them, two at a time, and the conquerors are rewarded by them by money thrown from the tent. After this a parcel of live rabbits are turned lose in the crowd, and hunted by boys with great noise, at which the mayor and aldermen do much besport themselves. Before this time there was an old custom for the scholars of London to meet at this festival, at the priory of St. Bartholomew, to dispute in logic and grammar, upon a bank under a tree: the best of them were rewarded with silver bows and arrows."—The latter was certainly the most rational and edifying amusement.

executed

executed on Tower Hill for matters concerning the duke of Somerset, in the year 1551, the fifth of Edward VI."

From St. Paul's Church Yard we poceed to Cheapside, by the Old Change, and return to the commencement of this part of our perambulation at Friday Street.

END OF THE EIGHTH ROUTE.

ROUTE IX.

From St. Paul's Cathedral and Church Yard, to Ludgate Street, Stationer's Hall, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, Newgate Market, Ivy Lane, Lovel's Court, Pannier Alley, Newgate Street, Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Priory, Charter House, Smithfield, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ludgate, Compter, Newgate Prison, Ludgate, New Bridge Street, Blackfriar's Bridge, Fleet Market, Fleet Prison, and Skinner Street, closing the Account of the City of London, East of Fleet Brook.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

BEFORE we proceed to give a description of this magnificent fabric, the nature of the subject enjoins us to insert a few historical notices, respecting the ecclesiastical history of the diocese of London.

It appears from remote history, that among the heathens London was of sufficient importance to have its flamen; and when Lucius assumed the government, he ordered an embassy to pope Eleutherius, requesting him to send learned and devout persons to instruct his subjects in the doctrines of Christianity. The pope complying with his desire, London was constituted an archbishopric, and was governed by sixteen prelates; and this government continued till the Dioclesian persecution, reduced the country again to paganism.

The Christians having been chased into the mountainous parts of Wales and Cornwall, and the other provinces now inhabited by Saxons, continuing Pagans, induced pope Gregory the Great*, to aim at the conversion of those people, and for that purpose deputed Augustine and his brethren to convert them to the Christian faith; one of these was appointed bishop of London, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, their encourager, built the church of St. Paul in the year 619. We are not, however, to consider this temple of divine worship, as any other than a plain mean structure, the time had not arrived, when they were to be ornamented with rich carvings, with gold and precious stones, they were only beautified with sincere devotions, and they were only houses of wood perforated with holes to admit the light, so that in the days of Alfred the Great, the churches were so inconvenient and comfortless, that when candles were lighted to be set before the relics, they were often blown out by the wind through the holes and chinks; so that, to preserve the church lights, the king first invented lanthorns by an ingenious composure of thin horn and wood. Stone buildings were not known till the year 680, when Benedict, abbot of Wiremouth, in the bishopric of Durham, brought skilful workmen to build his church of stone, according to the Roman stile, and introduced glass windows, as an additional improvement.

In consequence of St. Paul's church being the first built in this province, it was denominated *the mother church*, and its being the *cathedra*, or *seat* of the bishop, it assumed the name of Cathedral, and obtained various privileges on account of these distinctions.

The founder gave to the support of this church, the manor of Tillingham, in Essex; and Erkenwald, one of its early bishops, bestowed great expence upon the cathedral, about the year 675, by augmenting its revenues, and procuring to it ample privileges.

It obtained several immunities from Kenred, king of Mercia; king Athelstan endowed it with divers lord-

* See Vol. I. p. 43.

ships;

ships; as did also Edgar and his queen, which were confirmed by Ethelred and Canute, after which Edward the Confessor bestowed on it two lordships; all which William the Conqueror not only confirmed, but granted several new privileges and immunities. William de Belmeis gave to the canons of this cathedral the church of St. Pancras, with all the tithe; Osbert de Camera gave lands and houses in Huggen Lane, and many other donations were bestowed in the endowment of the cathedral *.

This church, with most part of the city, being burnt, was soon after rebuilt, and the reparation carried on by Maurice, then bishop of London, to his death, A.D. 1107, and continued by his successor, bishop Belmeis, who was so zealous in the performance, that he gave all his revenue to the pious work, compleating the walls, and enlarging and inclosing the cemetery.

This church was again damaged by a dreadful fire, that happened January 1135, and burnt from London Bridge to the church of the Danes. By the contribution of Roger Niger, bishop of London, and many well disposed persons throughout England and Ireland, pursuant to the letters hortatory of several bishops, who gave also encouragement by indulgences. The steeple was finished in 1222, the old choir in 1240, and the church in 1283. In the year 1251, the New Work was began at the east end of the choir, to which Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, was a considerable donor; Ralph Baldock, bishop of London, gave also two hundred marks, and left considerable donations by will toward the completion. In the year 1256, the new cross began to be built; and to prevent defiling the church with excrement, &c. bishop Braybrook, *anno Dom.* 1400, prohibited the indecency on pain of excommunication.

On the 1st of February 1444, about two in the afternoon, the steeple was fired by lightning in the middle of the spire, which was again repaired, and the spacious vane put up, *anno* 1462. In 1553, the vane was taken down to be repaired, when it was found to be of copper gilt over, the

* Dugdale.

length of which (being the figure of an eagle) from the bill to the tail was four feet, and the breadth over the wings three feet and an half.

June the 4th 1561, the spire was again fired by lightning, beginning about three yards from the top, and in the space of four hours the whole was consumed, together with the roof of the church, &c.

Queen Elizabeth gave order for its speedy reparation; and as an example to animate and incline others to contribute freely, out of her own purse she gave one thousand marks in gold, and also one thousand load of timber. The citizens of London contributed 3247*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* The clergy of the province of Canterbury 1461*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; which, with the considerable donations of the bishop of London, the two lord chief justices, and the dean, the aggregate amounted to 6702*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.* These supplies enabled the chapter to repair the roof effectually in 1566; but the re-erection of the steeple was not attempted till the year 1620, which, from various circumstances, was rendered abortive; but in 1631, 7 *Car.* I. a new commission was issued for the repair of the church and steeple, toward which many of the nobility and gentry contributed largely. Inigo Jones began the work, and the houses near the church were compounded for and demolished; toward which, from the year 1631 to 1643, inclusive, there was received 101,330*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* The walls and roof were now covered with lead, but the civil wars were destructive to this and other buildings of the kind; the revenues of the dean and chapter seized by order of parliament; the stalls in the choir were taken away, the marble pavement torn up, monuments defaced, contrary to the proclamation of queen Elizabeth, &c. sawpits were dug in the church, which afterwards was frequently converted to horse quarter for soldiers, and in many places suffered to tumble down for want of repair *.

In this state the edifice remained till the restoration of episcopacy, with that of king Charles II. *anno* 1660, when instead of being repaired, and the spire finished, the

* Dugdale.

dismal

dismal conflagration of most part of the building within the walls in 1666, put a period to all hopes of its being restored.

This church was in form of a long cross, the materials chiefly stone and timber with lead. In the middle of the roof was a stately spire, perhaps the highest in the world; being in altitude two hundred and seventy-four feet, besides that of the tower, which was two hundred and sixty more, so that the height of the whole steeple was five hundred and thirty-four feet. The length of the church was six hundred and ninety feet; breadth one hundred and thirty; altitude of the west part one hundred and two; of the east eighty-eight; area of the ground plot three acres and a half; the ball of the spire could contain ten bushels of corn; length of the cross fifteen feet; breadth six*.

Among the great personages buried in the old church, were the following; numbered as they were placed:

1. Erkenwald, bishop of London, a great benefactor to this church, *anno* 700.

2. Seba, king of the East Saxons.

3. Ethelred, king of the West Saxons, *anno* 1017.

4. William the Norman, bishop of London, a man famous in wisdom and holiness, preferred by Edward the Confessor to be bishop of London; and not long after, for his prudence and fidelity, admitted to be of council to William the Conqueror, of whom he obtained great privileges for the city. He continued bishop twenty years, and died *anno Christi*, 1070.

To whose memory the city, in gratitude, erected marble monuments.

And there was an inscription afterwards fixed to a pillar next his grave; termed, 'The revival of a most worthy prelates remembrance:' erected at the charge of the worthy Sir Edward Barkham, lord mayor, *anno* 1622.

5. Roger Niger, bishop of London, *ob.* Octob. 1241.

6. Thomas de Evre, L.L.D. dean of St. Paul's.

* Dugdale. Stow says, that the altitude of the stone work of the steeple and spire were each two hundred and sixty feet, which is but five hundred and twenty; and that the length of the church was seven hundred and twenty feet; breadth one hundred and thirty; and altitude of the body of the church one hundred and fifty feet.

7. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, *ob. an.* 1399.

8. Sir Simon Burley, knight banneret, *ob.* 1399.

9. Sir John Poultney, four times lord mayor of London, *an.* 1330, &c.

10. Sir John de Chicgwell, six times lord mayor of London.

11. Richard Newport, bishop of London, *anno* 1318.

12. John Cheshull, bishop of London, *anno* 1279.

13. Adam de Blerie, lord mayor of London.

14. The dutchess of Bedford, sister to Philip duke of Burgundy.

15. William earl of Pembroke, *ob. an.* 1569.

16. Alexander Nowell, D. D. dean of St. Paul's, *ob.* 1601.

17. Sir Francis Walsingham, *ob.* April 6, 1590.

18. Sir John Wolley, secretary of the council, and Latin secretary to queen Elizabeth; also chancellor of the order of the Garter, *ob. anno* 1595.

19. Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's school.

20. Sir William Cokain, alderman, sheriff of London, *ob.* Oct. 20, 1626.

21. Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, *ob.* 1579.

22. Sir Christopher Hatton. He was for his great personal merit, by queen Elizabeth, promoted to be one of her band of pensioners; captain of her guards; vice chamberlain, and privy counsellor; and, lastly, lord chancellor of England.

23. Sir Thomas Heneage, *ob.* Octob. 17, 1594.

24. John Elmer, bishop of London, 1594.

25. Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, 1596.

26. Michael Narborow, bishop of London, *anno* 1361.

27. Robert Brewer, dean of St. Paul's.

28. Robert Braybrook, bishop of London, made lord chancellor, *ob. anno* 1404.

29. John Stokesley, bishop of London, *ob. anno* 1539.

30. John King, bishop of London, having only a plain marble over him, and the word *Resurgam* insculped, according to the direction of his will.

31. Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, *anno* 1310.

32. Valentine Carey, D. D. formerly dean of this church, and afterwards bishop of Exeter, 1626.

33. Dr. Donne, dean, 1631, in his shroud, standing erect, his feet in an urn, and placed in a niche.

34. Sir

Engd. by Harrett, from a Drawing by Gyffore and Publish'd by J. Stratford, Holborn Hill. May 6. 1808

St. PAUL's CATHEDRAL.

From the South East.

34. Sir John Beauchamp, constable of Dover castle, warden of the Cinque Ports, and knight of the Garter; son of Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, *ob. anno* 1358.

35. Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, wife of the victorious warrior John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. *Ob.* 14 June, 1468.

36. Sir Allen Boxhull, constable of the Tower of London, custos of the forests and parks of Clarendon, and Knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

37. John Nevil, lord Latimer, whose widow, lady Catharine Par, was laft wife to Henry the 8th. *Ob. Anno* 1542.

38. Dr. Thomas Lynacre, physician to Henry VIII. 1524.

39. Sir Edward Stanhope, L. L. D. vicar general, and chancellor to the bishop of London.

40. Thomas Kemp, bishop of London forty years, *ob. anno* 1489.

41. Richard Vaughan, bishop of London, *ob. anno* 1607.

42. Richard Fitz James, bishop of London, *ob. anno* 1621.

43. Mr. William Lilly, famous for being the author of the Grammar used in all our schools, and first high master of St. Paul's School, *ob.* 1522.

44. Thomas Ravis, bishop of London, 14 Dec. *ob. anno* 1609.

45. Sir William Dethick, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Dethick, both Garter principal Kings at Arms.

46. Sir Anthony Van Dyke, *ob. anno* 1641. Aged 42.

The ornaments of this cathedral exceeded those of every church in the kingdom. The high altar in the east part of the choir, stood between two columns, and was adorned with jewellery. It was also surrounded with images most beautifully wrought, and covered with a canopy of wood curiously depicted with the representation of saints and angels. The picture of St. Paul, richly executed, and placed in a tabernacle of wood on the right hand of the high altar, was a masterly performance, and cost 12*l.* 6*s.* painting in the year, 1398. On the east side of the wall, above the high altar, stood the shrine of St. Erkenwald, adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, amongst which was a sapphire given by Richard de Preston, that was pretended to do great cures by touching sore eyes. Against a pillar in the body of the church there stood a most beautiful image of the virgin Mary, before which there was kept a lamp continually burning, and

an

an anthem was sung every day, supported by an estate left for that purpose by John Burnet, bishop of Bath and Wells. In the center stood a large cross, and towards the north door a crucifix, at which offerings were made; and greatly increased the revenue of the dean and canons. In the tower was a fine dial, with an angel pointing to the hour.

The chapels, chantries, monuments, inscriptions, anniversaries, and all structures in and about the old church, are amply minuted in Sir William Dugdale's History of this cathedral.

The OLD CHAPTER-HOUSE, situate on the south side of St. Paul's, was likewise a building of great note; as was the OLD CROSS, which stood in the middle of the church yard, on the north side, where it was antiently the custom to preach publicly. Facing the cross stood the CHARNEL HOUSE, in which the bones of the dead were decently piled together. In the reign of Edward VI. one thousand loads of these remains of mortality were removed to Finsbury fields, and laid in a moorish place, and so much earth was raised over them, as served for a foundation to three windmills, whence it was called WINDMILL HILL. The charnel itself, with Sherington's Chapel, the Library, and other chapels, &c. adjoining, with their materials, were pulled down, by order of Edward, duke of Somerset, lord protector, and converted to the building of Somerset House in the Strand. At the same time was demolished, a very antient chapel founded by Gilbert Becket, portreeve of London, in the reign of king Stephen, and situate in a place at that time known by the name of PARDON-CHURCH HAUGH, to the east of the bishop's palace. In this chapel had been interred, several personages, whose monuments, according to Stow, for curious workmanship, surpassed those of the cathedral itself; and on the walls was pourtrayed the *Dance of Death*, by Holbein, in imitation of the same subject in the cloister of the church of Holy Innocents, at Paris; the French verses were translated in an explanatory manner by John Lydgate, monk of Bury. Another building was the *Clochier* or *Bell Tower*, which was sacrilegiously gambled away to Sir Miles Partridge by the *conscientious* Henry VIII.

The

The parish church of

ST. GREGORY,

anciently a rectory, was situate at the south west angle of St. Paul's cathedral; and took its name from Gregory the Great, bishop of Rome.

This is one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries; and it is not charged with first fruits and tenths, but only with procurations yearly to the dean and chapter aforesaid. After its union with St. Mary Magdalen's, the ground on which it stood was laid open to St. Paul's church yard.

Over this church stood one of the cathedral towers, denominated THE LOLLARD'S TOWER, the place for the confinement of those who disbelieved the absurdities of Romish superstition, and the scene of

"Many a midnight murder!"

In 1514, Richard Hunn, merchant-taylor, in consequence of a dispute respecting the burial of a child, was seized on account of heresy; the confirmation of which was, that one of Wickliff's books was found in his house. Bishop Fitz-James, committed him, on this slender accusation; he was afterwards found hanging in Lollard's Tower, and immediately accused of suicide. The coroner, however, upon the investigation of the business, discovered that the poor man's neck had been broken by means of an iron chain, and that Dr. Horsey, the bishop's chancellor, the sumner, and the bell ringer were concerned in the murder. The bishop, by his protection of these associates, evinced his own concern in the death of Hunn; but Henry VIII. though he pardoned the murder, fined the delinquents to the amount of 1500*l.* which was distributed among the deceased's children; but Fitz-James determined that no mercy should be shewn to Hunn's carcase; he and several prelates agreed that he had been an obstinate heretic, and therefore it was solemnly adjudged that his dead body should be burnt, which was executed in Smithfield, sixteen days after his death.

While

While we are about the account of the antient cathedral, it may be necessary that we entertain our readers with the origin of the proverb

"DINING WITH DUKE HUMPHREY."

Many ignorant persons entertained a notion that Humphrey, duke of Glocester, had been buried in St. Paul's, instead of St. Alban's; and therefore the idlers on St. Andrew's day, had a solemn meeting at the tomb of Sir John Beaumont, which they had mistaken for that of the duke, where they professed to do homage to his memory as his servants and liege people, and nominally invited themselves to dinner with the good duke, in right of their various supposed offices. "Likewise, on May-day," says Munday, "tankard bearers, watermen, and some other of the like quality besides, would come to the tomb early in the morning, and deliver serviceable presentations at the monument, by strewing herbs, and sprinkling fair water on it; as in the duty of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in office. But as Mr. Stow hath discreetly advised such as are so merrily disposed, or simply profess themselves to serve duke Humphrey in St. Paul's, if the punishment of losing their dinners daily there be not sufficient for them, they should be sent to St. Alban's, to answer there for their disobedience, and long absence from their so highly well deserving lord and master, because, in their merry disposition, they please so to call him."

This was not the only act of profanation, which was transacted in St. Paul's cathedral. It appears to have been a common thoroughfare for porterage, &c. which abuse was carried to such an extent, that the following act of common-council was issued as a restriction, on the first of August, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary:

"Forasmuch as the material temples of God were first ordained for the lawful and devout assembly of people, there to lift up their hearts, and to laud and praise Almighty God, and to hear his divine service, and most holy word and gospel, sincerely said, sung, and taught; and not to be used as markets, or other profane places, or thoroughfares, with car-

riage of things: And for that, now of late years, many of the inhabitants of the city of London, and other people repairing thither, have, and yet do commonly use and accustom themselves very unseemly and unreverently, the more the pity, to make their common carriage of great vessels full of ale and beer, great baskets full of bread, fish, flesh, and such other things; fardels of stuff, and other gross wares and things, through the cathedral church of St. Paul's. And some, in leading moyles (mules), horses, and other beasts through the same irreverently, to the great dishonour and displeasure of Almighty God, and the great grief also, and offence of all good people: Be it therefore, for remedy and reformation thereof, ordained, enacted and established, &c. That no person, either free or foreign, of what estate or condition soever, do at any time, from henceforth, carry, convey, or cause to be carried through the said cathedral, any manner of great vessel or basket with bread, ale, beer, fish, flesh, &c. or any other like thing or things, upon pain of forfeiture or losing, for every such his or their first offence, 3*s.* 4*d.* for the second, 6*s.* 8*d.* for the third, 10*s.* and for every other offence, after such third time, to forfeit 10*s.* and to suffer two days and two nights imprisonment, without bail or mainprize. The one moiety of all which pains and penalties shall be to Christ's Hospital within Newgate, and the other half to him that will sue for the same in any court of record within the city, by bill, original plaint, or information, to be commenced or sued in the name of the chamberlain of the said city, for the time being; wherein no essoine or wager of law for the defendant shall be admitted or allowed."

It is really curious, at this distance of time and in our more polished age, to reflect on the uses to which St. Paul's was converted even in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It was a common passage for goods, &c. its chantries and chapels were converted to warehouses for lumber; carpenters shops, trunk makers, to the disturbance of divine service; a baker's shop, and *a play-house!*

We turn away from the disgusting retrospect of St. Paul's, as profaned in the times of reformation, and during the civil wars, when the great fire reduced it to ashes, and the present noble structure rose the wonder and admiration of the universe.

THE PRESENT CATHEDRAL.

It having been resolved to erect a new cathedral, which should equal, if not exceed, the magnificence and splendor of the old fabric, letters patents were issued under the great seal, in the year 1674, authorising commissioners to manage that great work, and appointing Sir Christopher Wren to prepare a suitable design. King Charles II. was also graciously pleased to give 1000*l.* *per annum*, out of his privy purse, towards carrying on the intended structure.*

Sir

* The public spirit evinced on this occasion is amply testified by the following names of benefactors, and the sums subscribed, extracted from a vellum roll belonging to the clerk of the works: It should be remembered, that the sums formerly given for repairs, were also appropriated to the present purpose:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sir Thomas Allen of Finchley	100	0	0	Dr. Bretton, master of Emanuel College in Cambridge	100	0	0
Dr. Brideok, bishop of Chichester	60	0	0	Sir Thomas Bridges	100	0	0
Dr. Blandford, bishop of Worcester	100	0	0	Edward Ball, Esq.	210	0	0
Dr. Is. Barrow, bishop of St. Asaph	60	0	0	Earl of Burlington	100	0	0
Dr. Will. Beaw, bishop of Llandaff	100	0	0	Mr. Babington, fellow of Trinity College	50	0	0
Dr. Tho. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln	93	15	0	Dr. Bathurst, dean of Bath and Wells	50	0	0
Sir Orlando Bridgman, L.C. J. Com. Pleas	60	0	0	Dr. Beary, archdeacon of the East Riding in Yorkshire	30	0	0
Dr. Barwick, dean of St. Paul's	100	0	0	Mrs. Eliz. Browning of Hadham	100	0	0
Dr. Ball, late master of the Temple	100	0	0	The Rev. Dr. Buck	40	0	0
				Mr. Bird of Hackney	50	0	0

Dr.

Sir Christopher, finding a concurrence among all degrees for magnificence and grandeur, endeavoured to gratify the public taste with a well studied design, conformably to the best

	£.	s.	d.
Dr. Crew, bishop of Durham	350	0	0
Dr. Cozens, late bishop of Durham	100	0	0
Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London	700	0	0
Dr. Guy Carleton	40	0	0
Dr. Croft, bishop of Hereford	40	0	0
Anonymous, by Mr. Lau. Bathurst	100	0	0
Anonymous, by Mark Cottle, Esq.	50	0	0
Anonymous, by the bishop of London	60	0	0
Earl of Clarendon	50	0	0
Mrs. Editha Chaffin, by Mr. Simms of Guildford, her executor, who paid her legacy very carefully, and took more than ordinary pains therein	1253	9	6
Sir Thomas Chichley	100	0	0
William earl of Craven	55	0	0
George Clark of Lambeth, Esq.	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Clark	40	0	0
Mark Cottle, Esq.	55	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Catlyn	50	0	0
Dr. Mark Cook, preb. of York	50	0	0
The Hon. Henry Coventry, Esq.	200	0	0
Dr. Duppa, lord bishop of Winton	300	0	0
Dr. Dolben, archbishop of York	100	0	0
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	3526	1	3
Mrs. Jane Duppa	60	0	0
Dr. Edm. Davenant	100	0	0
Dr. Duport, dean of Peterborough	100	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Carlisle	70	0	0
Dean and Prebend. of Worcester	82	10	0
Dean and Prebend. of Windsor	145	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Exeter.	75	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury	220	0	0
Conyers, lord Darcy	50	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Ely	140	0	0
Dr. Duport, late master of Mag. Col.	50	0	0
Dr. Edmund Diggle, prebendary, &c. of York	60	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Norwich	50	0	0
Sir George Downing, Bart.	100	0	0
Cambridge University	100	0	0
Mr. William Evat, clerk, his legacy, by Mr. Whitfield in the Strand, his executor, who paid it			

best style of the Greek and Roman architecture. Of this design he caused a large and accurate model in wood to be made, with all its proper ornaments, and presented it to the king;

	£.	s.	d.
it with a great deal of exactness, by advice of Sir Christopher Wren	300	0	0
Sir Thomas Edwards, Knight	200	0	0
Dr. Frampton, bishop of Gloucester	100	0	0
Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford	50	0	0
Lord Chancellor Finch	200	0	0
Sir Stephen Fox	100	0	0
Mr. Firmin	50	0	0
Dr. Peter Gunning, late bishop of Ely	500	0	0
Dr. William Gulston bishop of Bristol	100	0	0
Thomas Garfoot, Esq.	40	0	0
Dr. Gardner, sub-dean of Lincoln	40	0	0
Dr. Henchman, late bishop of London	767	10	0
Dr. Henshaw, bishop of Peterborough	300	0	0
Dr. Baldwin Hamy	100	0	0
Mrs. Ann Holbech	500	0	0
Mr. John Hanson of Lothbury	100	0	0
Dr. Thomas Holbech	100	0	0
Anthony Hinton, Esq.	50	0	0
Dr. Honywood, dean of Lincoln	100	0	0
George Humble, Esq.	100	0	0
Mr. William Hall, goldsmith	55	0	0
Sir Robert Hide, lord chief justice of the King's Bench	50	0	0
Dr. Timothy Hall, lord bishop of Oxford	100	0	0
Dr. Juxon, late archbishop of Canterbury	2000	0	0
Dr. Jones, sub dean of the K. chapel	100	0	0
Sir Lionel Jenkins, Knight	100	0	0
Dr. Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells	100	0	0
Dr. Laud, late archbishop of Canterbury	800	0	0
Dr. Laney, late bishop of Ely	500	0	0
Dr. Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter	100	0	0
Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph	120	0	0
Sir Peter Lely, Knight	50	0	0
Mr. John Lee	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph Loveland preb. of York	50	0	0
Dr. Morley, late bishop of Winton	1818	14	6
Dr. Mew, bishop of Winton	100	0	0
Dr. Jasper Main	500	0	0
Dr. Mapletoft, dean of Ely	100	0	0

Sir

king; but the bishops not approving it, as not sufficiently ecclesiastical, the surveyor was ordered to amend it, and at length produced the scheme of the present structure, which was

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sir John Monson, Kt. and Bart. -	60	0	0	Dr. Rainbow, late bishop of Carlisle	150	0	0
Dr. Meggot, dean of Winchester	50	0	0	Dr. Reynolds, late bishop of Norwich	440	0	0
——— Morecroft	100	0	0	Lord Roberts -	100	0	0
The Hon. Dr. Montague - -	100	0	0	Lady Rich -	550	0	0
Lord keeper North	50	0	0	Lady Row -	800	0	0
Dr. Nicholas Warren, Winton College	50	0	0	Tobias Ruſtat, Esq.	100	0	0
Mr. Barnabas Oley, clerk - -	100	0	0	James Ravenscroft, Esq. - -	100	0	0
Mr. John Oliver	50	0	0	Sir Peter Rich, Kt.	55	0	0
Dr. Prichard, late bishop of Glocester	50	0	0	Dr. Sheldon, late archbishop of Canterbury -	2000	0	0
Dr. Pearson, bishop of Chester -	250	0	0	Dr. Stern, late archbishop of York	1850	0	0
Sir Tho. Page, prov. of K. Coll. -	100	0	0	Dr. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury - -	1400	0	0
Mr. Pennyman, preb. of York -	50	0	0	Dr. Smith, bishop of Carlisle -	100	0	0
Dr. George Parish, preb. of York	50	0	0	Dr. Sprat, bishop of Rochester -	100	0	0
Sir Fran. Prugean, Kt. M. D. - -	50	0	0	Dr. Sparrow, late bishop of Norwich	400	0	0
Sir John Penruddock, Knight -	50	0	0	Mr. John Sefton, clerk -	40	0	0
Dr. Robert Pory	100	0	0	Edw. Swift, of Lincolns Inn, Esq.	1000	0	0
Lewis Paddy of London, Esq. -	50	0	0	John Snell, Esq. -	50	0	0
Sir Charles Pitfield, Knight -	100	0	0	Sir Edmund Sawyer, Knight - -	50	0	0
Dr. Pearce, dean of Sarum - -	70	0	0	Ralph Snow, Esq.	50	0	0
Dame Mary Parry -	50	0	0	Mr. Ephraim Skinner	50	0	0
Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford -	100	0	0	Dr. Sudbury, dean of Durham -	200	0	9
				Sir Roger Stanley	50	0	0

Dr.

was honoured with his majesty's approbation. The first design, however, which was of one order only, the Corinthian, like St. Peter's at Rome, Sir Christopher set a higher value upon than any other he ever drew, and what he would have put in execution with more chearfulness, than that which he erected. This original model, for which he received one hundred guineas, is still preserved in one of the upper apartments of the cathedral.

All difficulties which arose from the objections of incompetent judges having at length been surmounted, in the year 1675, Sir Christopher began to prosecute the work.

In digging the foundations of the new church, he made

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Dr. Stone, chancellor of York	50	0	0	Dr. Wood, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	250	0	0
Dr. Samway, preb. of York	40	0	0	Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Sarum	260	0	0
Dr. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester	100	0	0	Sir William Wild, Kt. and Bart.	50	0	0
Mr. Charles Smith, archdeacon of Colchester, in plate	205	0	0	Dame Williamson of Hales hall	2620	0	0
Dr. Fr. Turner, lord bishop of Ely	200	0	0	Thomas Watson, D.D.	50	0	1
Thomas Took, Esq.	100	0	0	Sir Christopher Wren, Knight	60	0	0
Mr. Fra. Tyon	100	0	0	Lady Wild	100	0	0
Sir Edm. Turner, Knight	100	0	0	Sir Philip Warwick, Knight	100	0	0
Madam Turner	100	0	0	Mr. Ch. Willoughby	50	0	0
Dr. Turner, master of St. John's college	100	0	0	Dr. Watson, fellow of St. John's, Cambridge	50	0	0
Dr. Womack, bishop of St. David's	100	0	0	Dr. Wickham, dean of York	100	0	0
Dr. Warner, late bishop of Rochester	50	0	0	Dr. Watson, bishop of St. David's	100	0	0

Which donations amounting to 37137*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* besides seven hundred and four other benefactors, who gave under 40*l.* each, averaged at 20*l.* each, is 14080*l.*—the gross sum amounted to 51217*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

considerable

considerable discoveries of the antient state of this city.* Having begun at the west end, and proceeded to the east end, as he was extending his lines to the north-east, where nothing was expected to interrupt him, he fell upon a pit, where all the hard crust of pot-earth that has been mentioned had been robbed by the potters of antient time, and the hole filled up with broken fragments of urns, vases, and rubbish, to his unspeakable mortification; he wanted but six or seven feet to complete his design, yet there was no remedy but digging through the sand, and building from the solid earth, that was forty feet deep at least. Piling was proposed; but that he utterly rejected as liable to decay; for his endeavours were to build to eternity; he therefore sunk a pit eighteen feet wide (though he wanted at most but seven) through the various strata, and laid the foundations of a square pier of solid good masonry upon the hard sea-beach that covered the original clay, which he carried up till he came within fifteen feet of the present surface; and then turned a short subterranean arch to the level of the stratum of hard pot-earth, upon which arch the north-east quoin of the choir of St. Paul's now stands.†

This

* See Vol. I. p. 26.

† In taking down the walls of the old building, Sir Christopher was obliged to have recourse to art; for the height of the tower so terrified the workmen that they absolutely refused to undertake it. Thus circumstanced, he caused a hole of about four feet wide to be dug in the foundation of the north-west pillar, the tower being supported by four pillars, each fourteen feet diameter; and then wrought a hole two feet square into the centre of the pillar, in which he placed a little deal box, containing eighteen pounds of gun-powder. A cane was fixed to the box with a match, and the hole closed up again with as much strength as possible. Nothing now remained but to set fire to the train, and Sir Christopher was curious to observe the effect of the explosion, which was wonderful; for so small a quantity of powder not only lifted up the whole angle of the tower, with two arches that rested upon it; but also the two adjoining arches of the aisles! This it seemed to do somewhat leisurely, cracking the walls to the top, and lifting up visibly the whole weight about nine inches; which tumbling back again suddenly, dropped into an enormous heap of ruins, without scattering! It was half a minute before this huge mountain, opening in two or three places, emitted smoke. The shock of so great a weight from a height of two hundred feet, alarmed

This difficulty surmounted, and the foundations laid, the next consideration was the completion of the superstructure. Portland stone had been chosen for that purpose on several accounts, but chiefly on account of the largest scantlings which were to be procured from that island; yet these could not be depended upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter. Such objections determined Sir Christopher to make choice of two orders of architecture, and an Attic story, similar to that of St. Peter's at Rome, in order to preserve the just proportions of his cornice; otherwise the fabric must have fallen short of its intended height.

Bramante, in building St. Peter's at Rome, though he had the quarries of Tivoli at hand, where he could procure blocks large enough for his columns of nine feet diameter, yet, for want of stones of suitable dimensions, was obliged to diminish the proportions of the proper numbers of his cornice; a fault against which Sir Christopher Wren resolved to guard.

He was therefore compelled to make a virtue of necessity,

alarmed the surrounding inhabitants with the terrible apprehensions of an earthquake. A second trial of the same kind was made by a person appointed by Sir Christopher; but disobeying his orders, he put a greater quantity of powder, and took less care to secure it: Therefore, though the desired effect was produced, yet one stone was shot as from the mouth of a cannon to the opposite side of the church yard, into a bookseller's balcony, to the damage of twenty shillings. The neighbours instantly made application to prevent the further use of gunpowder, and orders were issued to that purpose from the council at St. James's palace.

Sir Christopher was now reduced to the necessity of new experiments, and, among others, resolved to make trial of the battering ram; he therefore caused a ſtrong mast, forty feet long, to be shod with iron at the biggest end, and fortified every way with bars and ferrels, and having caused it to be suspended, set it to work. Thirty men were employed in vibrating this machine, who beat in one place against the wall a whole day, without any visible effect. He bade them not despair, but try what another day would produce; on the second day the wall was perceived to tremble at the top, and in a few hours it fell to the ground. It seems that the labourers were allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* per cubit foot for removing the antient foundations; and the company of carmen proposed to convey the Portland stone from Paul's Wharf to the church at sixteen pence per ton, provided each stone did not exceed three tons and a half in weight.

and

and proceeded in the work on these principles, to raise the magnificent monument of his ability, and lasting praise. A range of double pilasters, with their entablatures, of the Corinthian order, adorn the lower division of the building, and the Composite or Roman order ornament the upper: the spaces between the arches of the windows and the architrave are filled with great variety of curious enrichments. On the west front he erected a most magnificent portico, graced with two stately turrets and a pediment, embellished with sculpture. The entrance, to the north and south, is likewise by two magnificent porticos, and the east end is beautified by a noble piece of carving, in honour of his majesty king William III. Over all is a dome, terminated by a lantern, ball, and cross.

It has been asked, "Why all the pilasters of the outside were doubled?" The answer is, "They serve as buttresses, and to give space to large windows between; as also for adjusting the arcades within, and regulating the roof." The west portico has given offence, because the columns are doubled, contrary to the usual mode of the antients: but it must be observed, in the portico of St. Paul's, two columns are brought nearer together to make greater intercolumns alternately, to give a proper space for three doors. The ancients, particularly the Greeks, in their temples, generally made the middle intercolumn wider than the rest; and as they shifted the columns of the portico for the better approach to one door, so at St. Paul's, for the same reason, where there are three doors, the two side doors for daily use, and the middle for solemnities, the columns are widened to make a more free and commodious access to each, and this falls out more gracefully by placing the pillars alternately wide and close.

Whatever objections may have been started concerning the faults committed in point of taste, such as incorporating the lesser pilasters with the greater, not elevating the vaulting within to a proper height, nor projecting the portico without to a pleasing distance; making the dome too large, and the fabric too small; yet the skill and ingenuity of the

architect can never be admired too much, when the strength and majesty of the building are distinctly considered. He was under an absolute necessity of making a three-aisled cathedral; and, to comply with the humour of the age, to build it in the form of a cross: he was limited for want of room to extend its site; and constrained by the general expectations of the kingdom to make it exceed its height; and, above all things, his own reputation demanded it should be substantial.

As the disposition of the vaultings within is an essential beauty, without which all other ornaments would be of no avail, so the surveyor seems to have been particularly careful in this respect. The Romans, says the author of Parentalia, used hemispherical vaultings: Sir Christopher chose those as being demonstrably lighter than the diagonal cross vaults: sothe whole vault of St. Paul's consists of twenty-four cupolas, cut off semicircularly, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other way with eliptical cylinders, to let in the other lights of the nave; but in the aisles the lesser cupolas are both ways cut in semicircular sections, and all together make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola; for the hemisphere may be cut all manner of ways into circular sections; and the arches and wreaths being of stone carved, the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone; and which, having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting, if required. Besides these twenty-four cupolas, there is a half cupola at the east, and the great cupola, of one hundred and eight feet diameter, in the middle of the crossing at the great aisles. In this the architect imitated the Pantheon at Rome, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and distinguished by different coloured marbles; in St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. The Pantheon is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters: this shews too high, the other too low: St. Paul's is

is a mean proportion between both, which shews its concave every way, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light through the great colonade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the butment of the dome, which is brick, of two bricks thick; but, as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick, of eighteen inches long, banding through the whole thickness: and ultimately, to make it still more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron, strongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland stone, and defended from the weather by the groove filled with lead. The concave was turned upon a center; as being judged necessary to keep the work even and true; though a cupola might be built without a center; but this is observable, that the center was laid without any standards from below to support it; and, as it was both centering and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. Every story of this scaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting as so many rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself. This machine was an original of the kind, and will be an useful project for the like work to any future architect. It was necessary to give a greater height than the cupola would gracefully allow within, though it is considerably above the roof of the church; yet the old church having had before a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected that the new work should not in this respect fall short of the old: the architect was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and to raise another structure over the first cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper gilt.

As the whole church, above the vaulting, is covered with a substantial oaken roof, and lead (for no other covering is so durable in our climate) so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone with another cupola of timber and lead; and between this and the cone are easy stairs that ascend to the lantern. Here the spectator may have a view

of such amazing contrivances as are indeed astonishing. He forbore to make little windows in the leaden cupola, as are done out of St. Peter's, because he had otherwise provided for light enough to the stairs from the lantern above, and round the pedestal of the same, which are not seen below; so that he only ribbed the outward cupola, which he thought less Gothic than to stick it full of such small lights in three stories, one above another, as in the cupola of St. Peter's, which could not without difficulty be mended, and, if neglected, would soon damage the timbers.

The inside of this cupola is painted, and richly decorated by that eminent English artist Sir James Thornhill, who in eight compartments has represented The principal passages in the history of St. Paul's life, namely, His Conversion; his punishing Elymas the sorcerer with blindness; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lystra; and the reverence there paid him by the priests of Jupiter as a god; his conversion of the gaoler; his preaching at Ephesus; and the burning the magic books in consequence of the miracles he there wrought; his trial before Agrippa; his shipwreck on the island of Melita or Malta; and his miracle of the viper. These paintings are all advantageously seen by means of a circular opening, through which the light is transmitted from the lantern above with admirable effect.

The highest or last stone on the top of the lantern was laid by the hands of Christopher Wren, Esq. the surveyor's son, in the year 1710, in the presence of Mr. Strong (principal mason), his son, and other Free and Accepted Masons, who were chiefly employed in the execution of the work.—Thus was this mighty fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor westward, in the space of thirty-five years, begun and finished by one architect, Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton; and the charge supported chiefly by a small and easy imposition on sea-coal: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only edifice that can come in competition with it, continued in building one hundred

hundred and forty-five years, under twelve successive architects; assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see; attended by the best artists of the world in sculpture, statuary, painting, and mosaic work; and facilitated by the ready acquisition of marble from the neighbouring quarries of Tivoli.

We have hitherto said nothing in particular of the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in the decorations; nor of those fine statues and carvings of his, that add such spirit and beauty to the appearance of the whole. At a proper distance the eye is charmed with the lively representation of St. PAUL's CONVERSION, carved by Mr. Bird, in relief, on the pediment of the principal front; for this he received 650*l.*; the majestic figure of St. Paul on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left, have a fine effect: the four Evangelists, with their proper emblems, on the front of the towers, are likewise very judiciously disposed and well executed: St. Matthew is distinguished by an angel, St. Mark by a lion, St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle. On the pediment, over the north portico, the royal arms with the regalia, supported by angels, are beautifully embossed; and, lest this view of the cathedral should appear barren, the statues of five of the apostles are placed at proper distances to relieve the sight. The device on the pediment, over the south portico, of a phœnix rising out of the flames, with the word RESURGAM underneath it, had perhaps its orgin from an incident which happened at the beginning of the work, and which was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen: the incident was this; when Sir Christopher himself had set out upon the place the dimensions of the building, and fixed upon the centre of the great dome, a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, the first he came at, from among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons: the stone, which had been brought and laid down for this purpose, happened to be a piece of a grave-stone, with nothing remaining of the inscription but this single

word, in large capitals, RESURGAM, a circumstance which Sir Christopher never forgot*. On this side of the building are likewise five statues, which take their situation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the pediment just mentioned.

The dimensions of this fabric from east to west within the walls are five hundred feet; from north to south, within the doors of the porticos, two hundred and twenty-three feet; the breadth at the entrance one hundred feet; its circuit two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet; its height within, one hundred and ten feet; to the gallery of the dome, two hundred and eight feet; to the upper gallery, two hundred and seventy-six: the diameter of the dome one hundred and eight feet; from thence to the top of the cross, sixty-four feet; height of the cross from the ball thirty feet; the diameter of the ball six feet; the diameter of the columns of the porticos four feet; their height forty-eight feet; to the top of the west pediment under the figure of St. Paul, one hundred and twenty feet; of the towers at the west front two hundred and eighty feet; and the extent of the ground plot whereon it stands, two acres, sixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot.

The dimensions of the old cathedral of St. Paul compared with the new, and both with St. Peter's at Rome.

	Old St. Paul's. Feet.	NewSt. Paul's. Feet.	St. Peter's. Feet.
Long within	690	500	669
Broad at the entrance		100	226
Front without		180	395
Broad at the cross	130	223	442
Cupola clear		108	139
Height from the level of the ground	520	440	578
Height of the three churches	150	110	146
Cupola and lanthern, high		330	432

This vast fabric is surrounded at a proper distance with strong iron pallisadoes, in number about two thousand five

* It is remarkable that this word *Resurgam*, was cut in the monument of bishop King, who had preached a sermon in the reign of James I. to solicit the repairs of the antient cathedral. *See among the antient tombs of this cathedral.*

hundred

hundred; and in the area of the grand west front, on a pedestal of excellent workmanship, stands a statue of queen Anne; with proper decorations, for which Mr. Bird received 1180*l*. The figures on the base represent Britannia, with her spear; France, with a crown in her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America, with her bow.

About thirty-six years ago, a poor negro maniac got over the railing and mutilated all the statues, under a notion that they had injured his country; they were afterwards repaired; but time and the weather have dissolved the cement, and they at present make a very ghastly appearance.

Entering at the south door, on the left hand are the stairs to ascend the cupola, and to gratify curiosity with a prospect from the *Golden* Gallery, as it is called, of the river, city, and country round; which, in a clear day, discovers the most pleasing variety in the world. The access to this gallery is by five hundred and thirty-four steps, two hundred and sixty of which are so easy that a child may ascend them. From the first, or *Stone* Gallery, there is also a fine prospect.

The *Whispering* gallery is so contrived, that sounds are enlarged to an amazing degree, the shutting of the door seems as loud as thunder at a distance; the least whisper is heard round the whole circumference; and one person speaking against the wall on this side, appears to be present to another on the other side, though the distance between them is no less than one hundred and forty-three feet. This affords an idea how the oracles of old might have been delivered, and the world, by the art of the builder in the formation of their idolatrous temples, imposed upon.

The next object of curiosity is the *Library*, the flooring of which is most skilfully inlaid without either nails or pegs, like the framing of a billiard-table; the books are neither numerous, nor valuable, but the wainscoting and cases for their reception, want neither elegance nor convenience. There is here a fine painting of bishop Compton, under whom, as has been said, the cathedral was built.

In

In a room on the opposite side of the church is the fine Model which Sir Christopher Wren caused to be made, in order to have built the new cathedral, but which was refused for the reasons before stated.

The Great Bell*, in the south tower, weighs eighty-four hundred weight: on this bell the hammer of the great clock strikes the hour, and on two lesser bells the quarters are struck. But the sound of both is so excessively loud, that tender ears are much affected if either happens to strike while near them. The sound of the great bell is said to have been heard as far as Windsor: and a soldier upon duty there in the dead of night being found asleep, as his officer believed, escaped punishment by telling him he was only attentively listening to St. Paul's clock, which had just struck thirteen; the officer thought it a matter worth enquiry, and met with a confirmation of the fact by officers as well as soldiers on duty in St. James's Park.

The *Geometrical* staircase, as it is called, is so artfully contrived, that the steps hang together, seemingly without any visible support. There is nothing novel in this mode of construction, and yet such a mode of building may be said to be the farthest limits by which the geometric powers have hitherto been carried into practice.

The Morning Prayer Chapel in the north west angle of this cathedral, where divine service is performed every day, Sundays excepted, at six o'clock in summer, and at seven in winter; has a magnificent screen of carved wainscot, which is particularly admired.

Facing this chapel is the Consistory, which has also a beautiful screen of carved wainscot; each of which are adorned with twelve columns, arched pediments, &c. finely decorated.

* Extract from the Protestant Mercury, July 31, 1700. "The Great Bell, formerly called *Tom of Westminster*, was new cast by Mr. Philip Wightman, at his melting house, on Windmill Hill, and proves extraordinary well. It weighs above five tons, having an addition made to it of the weight of a ton. It will be erected again at St. Paul's cathedral in a short time." On the bell is inscribed "Richard Phelps, made by me, 1716."

Engraved For Dr. Hughsons

Description of London.

INTERIOR OF ST PAULS CATHEDRAL.

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Proceeding towards the east, through the nave of the church, the large cross aisle, between the north and south porticos, arrests the attention; over this quadrangle is the cupola or dome. From whence you have a distant view of the whispering gallery, the paintings above it, and the surmounting cave above that. Under its center was fixed in the floor a brass plate *, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated: but the figures into which it is formed can no where be so well seen as from the whispering gallery. Here is a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with the carved work of the inimitable English artist GIBBONS, over the entrance into the choir; and an adequate idea may be formed, not of his merit, but of the small prices he received for his exquisite workmanship, when it is understood that for "the swelling frieze, with grotesque ornaments, he received *5s. per* foot; and for the grotesque enrichments round the openings in the women's gallery, he had *4s. 3d. per* foot. His total charge being only *1333l. 7s. 5d.*!" † The sculpture of the stone work is by CAIUS GABRIEL CIBBER. He had *6l.* for the model of the phœnix in the tympanum, over the great south door; and only *100l.* for the sculpture! which, and the isles on each side of it, are inclosed with very beautiful iron rails and gates. The organ gallery is supported with Corinthian columns of blue and white marble; for each of which Mr. Strong received *52l. 10s.* The organ itself, cost *2000l.* and was built by

* This plate was removed at the funeral of Lord Nelson.

† An unauthenticated anecdote has appeared in several publications, stating, that "during the building of St. Paul's, a country carpenter applied to the overseer of the workmen for employment as a carver. The overseer smiling at the man's temerity, hearing that he had never worked in London, it was observed by Sir Christopher Wren, who was present; who calling the man to him, asked him what he had chiefly worked at in the country? "Pig-troughs, &c." was his answer. "Well, then," says Sir Christopher, "let us see a specimen of your workmanship in a sow and pigs." The man returned in a few days, having performed his part with such exquisite skill, that he was immediately employed; and, in fine, executed some of the most difficult parts in the cathedral, to the great astonishment of all that knew him." *Universal Magazine*, vol. xc. p. 128.

Bernard Schmydt, commonly called Father Smith. It was taken to pieces in 1802, and repaired by a Swedish artist and his partner, at the expence of nearly 250*l.*; they both lost their lives, by a cold contracted during their engagement. The choir has on each side thirty stalls, besides the bishop's throne on the south side, and the lord mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of stalls, as well as that of the organ, is much admired. The reader's desk is an inclosure of very fine brass rails, gilt, in which is a gilt brass pillar supporting an eagle, of brass gilt, which holds the Bibles on its back and expanded wings. The altar-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilasters, painted, and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations are handsome pannels, and above them six windows, in two series.

The floor of the church and choir, as far as the altar rails, is paved with marble: but within the rails of the altar it is paved with porphyry, polished and laid in several geometrical figures.

The whole expence of erecting this superb edifice, deducting the sums expended in fruitless attempts to repair the old cathedral, amounted to the sum of 736,752*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

The pulpit cross, where sermons were preached every Sunday forenoon to the populace, and many public notices were usually issued out from the lord mayor, and from the king, stood about the midst of St. Paul's church-yard, made of timber covered with lead, mounted upon steps of stone; and was supported by as many donations as amounted to 1814*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The preachers were appointed by the bishop of London, and had 45*s.* for each sermon, besides four days diet and lodging at such house as the said bishop should appoint; they were on that account called the *Shunamites*, and allowed 15*s.* *per* week. The preachers are now appointed to preach in the church, and are allowed 35*s.* by the city, and 5*s.* only by the church.

Monuments. By a resolution of the present bishop, and the dean and chapter, monumental statues and compositions

positions of sculpture have been admitted, to ornament the fabric. These compositions are to be under the controul of the president and members of the Royal Academy; who must approve the model, fix the dimensions of the figures, and determine their situations. "This measure," says a modern writer, "promises, in the course of time, to remove, in some degree, our complaint of the want of embellishment; and under such direction we have reason to hope, that the memorials of the dead will in this church become a school of sculpture, equal to that of St. Peter's.

Entering at the north door, the first monument on the right hand, executed by the late eminent artist *Banks*, is dedicated to the memory of

CAPTAIN WESTCOTT,

of the MAJESTIC, who was killed at the glorious battle of the Nile.

The principal figure is represented in a falling attitude, supported by Victory. The base is ornamented with the gigantic figure of an old man, and little boys, in allusion to the river Nile, and its various divisions. Here are also exhibited the various attributes of Egypt, the Sphinx, pyramid, &c. But there is no inscription.

Opposite is a beautiful composition, by BACON, to the memory of

GENERAL SIR THOMAS DUNDAS,

who died of the yellow fever, July 4, 1794, after having gained the French West India islands to this country; which the incription records in the vote of parliament for erecting this tribute to his memory.

A beautiful female figure, representing Britannia; at the same time that she holds a wreath over the bust of the deceased with her left hand, receives under her protection the genius of the captured islands, represented by another female, with a youthful countenance, bearing the produce of the various settlements. An infant at her feet, and a lion attendant upon Britannia, are fine specimens of sculpture. A circular basement, on which the bust is placed,

exhibits Britannia giving protection to a female pursued by two others, against whom Britannia lifts her lance; the opponent characters are expressive of Deceit and Oppression.

On the opposite side of the church, under a semi-dome, is an elegant statue of

SIR WILLIAM JONES,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal, and one of the best and most judicious promoters of East Indian literature.

The figure rests upon a volume of the philosophy of Menu: in the left hand Sir William holds a roll. The base is finely carved in emblems of the various perfections of Sir William: on the right side is an inscription, stating that the monument was erected at the expence of the East India Company. It is executed by BACON.

CAPTAIN BURGESS.

This monument is eighteen feet high, ten feet two inches wide, and consists of a large sarcophagus, appropriately ornamented with figures, representing male and female captives of the humbled Batavian nation. In the centre of the tomb is a captive holding a log-line and compass, represented as sitting between the prows of two ships, one antique, the other modern: the latter is the prow of the Ardent, the ship on board of which he commanded and was killed. On the right side of the sarcophagus is a female, representing *Defeat* and *Disgrace*, turning her back, hanging her head, and retreating; whilst a Batavian boy is represented as lowering his flag at the feet of Britannia.

The upper part of the monument consists of two figures: Victory descending and putting a sword into the hand of the commander; this is done over a cannon, which may not improperly be considered as the defence of the country. The portrait of the captain, though finished from the small help obtained from a picture and a shade, is esteemed a very good likeness.

The style in which the whole is executed, clearly evinces that Mr. Banks was well acquainted with, and paid strict attention to the study of antient sculpture.

The

The inscription is among the few that are finished; and is as follows:

Sacred to the memory
of RICHARD RUNDLE BURGESS, Esquire,
Commander of his Majesty's ship the
ARDENT,
who fell in the forty-third year of his age,
while bravely supporting the honour of
the
BRITISH FLAG,
in a daring and successful attempt to
break the Enemy's line near
CAMPERDOWN,
on the eleventh of October, 1797.
His skill, coolness, and intrepidity, eminently contributed to a Victory
equally advantageous and glorious to
his Country.
That grateful Country
Enrols his Name
high in the list of those Heroes
who, under the blessing of Providence,
have established and maintained her
Naval Superiority,
and her exalted rank among Nations.

In the opposite pannel is a memorial for

CAPTAIN ROBERT FAULKNOR.

The dying hero is supported by Neptune, and crowned by Victory. The execution of the whole is by ROSSI.

Being without an inscription; the following extract from vice-admiral Caldwell's letter in the London Gazette, is inserted for the reader's information:

"*Martinique, Jan.* 11, 1795.

"For the information of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, I inclose copies of letters, which came to me by express, giving an account of the taking the French frigate La Pique, of thirty-eight guns, and three hundred and sixty men, after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praise and commendation be given to all the officers and ship's

ship's company. Their lordships will see by the minutes the judicious manner in which the Blanche (Capt. Faulknor's ship) laid the enemy on board, and twice lashed her bowsprit to the Blanche's capstern; and when the former's main and mizen masts fell, she payed off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the stern ports not being large enough, they blew the apper transom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours; the marines keeping so well directed and constant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her forecastle until she struck, when the second lieutenant and ten men swam on board, and took possession of her.

"Captain Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which his majesty has lost an officer as truly meritorious as the navy of England ever had.

"P. S. It appears, by a recent account, there were many more than three hundred and sixty men on board La Pique; one hundred seventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the Saints, and seventy-six found dead on board when she was taken possession of: it is probable some were thrown overboard during the action, and it is known numbers fell with three masts, and were drowned."

The pannel over the tomb of Captain Faulknor, is filled by a chaste memento, executed by FLAXMAN, for

CAPTAIN R. WILLET MILLER,

of the Theseus; a medallion of the deceased is affixed to a palm tree by the joint hands of Britannia and Fame; underneath is inscribed the word "Nile." On the plane is inscribed, "that the monument is erected by a contribution of Captain MILLER's companions in victory."

Under a semi-dome, leading to the canon residentiary's vestry, is a fine statue to the memory of

HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

The late Mr. BACON, in describing the ideas whish predominated in his mind whilst he formed this figure, observes, that "his principal object was to present as much of the character of *active benevolence* as a single figure would afford.

"The right foot being placed considerably forward, and the body advanced upon it, is intended to give motion to the figure,

figure, while the expression of benevolence is attempted in the several features of the face, and the inclined air of the head.

" He holds a scrole of papers in his left hand: on one is written, ' Plan for the Improvement of Prisons;' and on a corner of another, the word ' Hospitals' is introduced, pointing out the principal objects of his exertions. Another paper at the foot of the statue, has the word ' Regulations' written. In his right hand he holds a key, by which is expressed the circumstance of his *exploring* the dungeons; and the rings and chains, among which he stands, are designed to interest the feelings of the spectator in the misery of the inhabitants of those wretched abodes; while his trampling on some fetters, which lie on the ground, suggest the hostility of his sentiments to their sufferings.

" The pedestal represents a scene in a prison, where Mr. Howard, having broken the chains of the prisoners, is bringing provisions and clothing for their relief." *

The south side of the pedestal is thus inscribed:

This Extraordinary Man
Had the fortune to be honoured, whilst living,
In the manner which his Virtues deserved.
He received the Thanks
Of both Houses of the British and Irish Parliaments,
For his eminent Services rendered to his
Country and Mankind.
Our National Prisons and Hospitals,
Improved upon the suggestion of his Wisdom,
Bear testimony to the solidity of his Judgment,
And to the estimation in which he was held
In every part of the Civilized World,
Which he traversed to reduce the sum of Human Misery.
From the throne to the dungeon, his name
Was mentioned with respect, gratitude, and Admiration!
His Modesty alone
Defeated various efforts that were made
During his Life
To erect this Statue,
Which the Public has now consecrated to his Memory!

* Gent. Magazine, March 1796.

Which

He was born at Hackney, in the County of
Middlesex, Sept. 2, 1726.
The early part of his life he spent in Retirement,
Residing principally on his Paternal estate at
Cardington, in Bedfordshire,
For which County he served the office of
Sheriff in the year 1773.
He expired at Cherson, in Russian Tartary,
On the 20th January 1790;
A victim to the perilous and benevolent Attempt
To ascertain the cause of, and find an efficacious
Remedy for, the Plague.
He trod an open, but unfrequented, path to Immortality,
In the ardent and unintermitted exercise of
Christian Charity.
May this Tribute to his Fame
Excite an emulation of his truly glorious Achievements!

Crossing before the organ, under another semi-dome, is a statue by the same artist, to the memory of

SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D.

"I have," says Mr. BACON, "especially attempted, in this work, to unite (what is indeed very difficult to effect) that *ease*, which is proper for a figure engaged in study, with the energy which was so universally acknowledged to belong to him who is the subject of it. I have also aimed that a magnitude of parts, and grandeur of style, in the statue, should accord with the masculine sense with which his writings are so impregnated, and the nervous style in which it is conveyed to mankind.

"His complexional character, and that of his works, I hope, will justify my having given him an expression tinctured with severity, to which his vigour of thinking must ever contribute.

"By making him lean against a column, I suggest his own firmness of mind, as well as the stability of his maxims." *

* Gent. Magazine, 1796.

The

The following epitaph by Dr. Parr, if it adds little, will not detract from the reputation of that excellent scholar:

A P Ω

SAMUELI JOHNSON,
GRAMMATICO ET CRITICO
Scriptorum. Anglicorum. Litterate. Perito.
Poetæ. Luminibus. Sententiarum.
Et. Ponderibus. Verborum. Admirabili.
Magistro. Virtutis Gravissimo.
Homini. optimo et singularis. Exempli.
Qui vixit. Ann. LXXV. Mens. II. Dieb. XIIII.
Decessit. idib. Decembr. Ann. Christ.
CIↃ·ↃCC.LXXXIIII.
Sepult. in. Æd. Sanct. Petr. Westmonasteriens.
XIII. Kal. Januar. Ann. Christ.
CIↃ·ↃCCLXXXV.
Amici et Sodales Litterarii.
Pecunia. Conlata.
H. M. Faciund. curaver.

The last monument which we shall notice in the upper part of the church, is dedicated to the joint memories of

CAPTAIN ROBERT MOSS, OF THE MONARCH;
AND
CAPTAIN EDWARD RIOU, OF THE AMAZON;

who fell, gloriously fighting for their country, on the memorable attack upon Copenhagen, under the command of the late vice admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, on the 1st of April, 1801.

"With respect to the composition of this work, it is a compilation from different designs presented by CHARLES ROSSI, Esq. R. A. for this and other monuments, and arranged under the direction of a committee appointed by government for that purpose: the idea is simply that of an insulated base, sustaining a sarcophagus; on the front of which *Victory* and *Fame* place the medallions of the two deceased heroes: the effect is less pleasing, as a whole, than might have been expected, on a view of the detached parts of which it is composed.

MONUMENTS UNDER THE CHURCH *. At the south east end, under the window, covered by a plain stone, raised about eighteen inches from the pavement, rests the revered dust of

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN;

no otherwise noticed than by the following inscription:

Here lieth CHRISTOPHER WREN, knight, builder of this cathedral church of St. Paul, who died in the year of our Lord 1723, and of his age XCI.

On the wall over his head is a tablet, with a border of ovals, thus inscribed:

Subtus conditur hujus Ecclesiæ et Urbis conditor
CHRISTOPHERUS WREN,
qui vixit anno sultra nonaginta, non sibi, sed bono publico.
Lector,
Si Monumentum requiris,
Circumspice!
Obiit Feb. 25, anno 1723, ætatis 91.

TRANSLATED.

Underneath lies CHRISTOPHER WREN, the builder of this church, and of this city.

Who lived upwards of ninety years,—not for himself; but for the public good.

Reader,
Would you search out his monument?
Look around!

We cannot resist a few notices concerning him who is covered by this dusty, neglected memorial; one of the greatest men that ever existed, and to whom the citizens of London, and the scientific world, are under the greatest obligations, which have been repaid with ingratitude.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, the wonder of his age, was the son of the reverend Christopher Wren, rector of East

* The vault, which, before the fire, was the parish church of St. Faith, under the present choir of St. Paul, is about seventeen feet below the area of floor of the church; and probably one of the most capacious and every way curious vaults in the world; here the coffins are buried in the ground, and do not lay on the surface, as in other vaults.

Knoyle,

Knoyle, in Wiltshire; brother of the pious and learned Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely; he was born in London on the 20th of October, 1632.

Being of a tender constitution, he was educated at home, by a private tutor; but made such a progress in classical learning, that it was judged proper to place him at Westminster school, under the tuition of Dr. Busby, and at fourteen years of age he was admitted a gentleman commoner at Wadham College, Oxford.

He was only thirteen years of age when he invented a new astronomical instrument, which he dedicated to his father in an elegant copy of Latin verses, together with an exercise *De Ortu Fluminum*. By those verses we find that the instrument which he had invented represented the motions of the heavenly bodies, and must have resembled the orrery. About the same time he also invented a curious pneumatic engine, a description of which, with the drawing, he likewise presented to his father. By his rare talents he soon gained the admiration and friendship of Dr. Wilkins, the warden of his college; and of Dr. Ward, Savilian professor of astronomy, who then resided in that college. By the warden he was introduced to the knowledge and favour of Charles, Elector Palatine; to whom he presented several mechanical instruments of his own invention. In 1647, he became acquainted with Sir Charles Scarborough, at whose request he undertook the translating of "Oughtred's Geometrical Dialling" into Latin; and the same year he invented several other mathematical instruments, and wrote "A Treatise of Spherical Trigonometry in a new method, with an epitome of the same." At the age of sixteen he contrived, and modelled in paste-board, illustrated with curious astronomical delineations in proper colours, a new hypothesis, "intitled, "Hypothesis Proſtapheresin Lunæ, in qua circulationes ejus, secundum rationes Tychonianas, exactè demonstrantur."—Or, "An Hypothesis of the Lunar Equations; in which her orbits are exactly demonstrated, according to the theory of Tycho Brahe."

On March the 18th, 1650, he commenced Batchelor of Arts; and the following year, at his father's request, he composed a short algebraical tract, relating to the Julian period, very useful in chronology. He was elected a Fellow of All Souls college in the beginning of November, 1653; and, the 11th of December following, he took the degree of Master of Arts. In the mean time he became one of the first members of the Philosophical Society at Oxford; at whose first assemblies at Wadham college, he exhibited many new theories, inventions, experiments, and mechanic improvements. In 1656, he invented the method of infusing liquors immediately into the mass of blood in an animal body. This, like many other of his inventions and discoveries was falsely challenged by the Germans and other foreigners; which occasioned the Royal Society to publish a paper in defence of Sir Christopher's just claim.

On the 7th of August, 1657, he was chosen Astronomy Professor in Gresham college, London; when he made a very learned speech on his inauguration. In 1658, he first of any one found out a straight line equal to the cycloid, and parts thereof; and about the same time he solved the problem relating to the then newly discovered elliptical astronomy. This problem had been proposed by the celebrated mons. Pascal, under the feigned name of Jean de Montfert, to all the English mathematicians as a challenge. Mr. Wren sent his solution to the challenger, and returned another problem in the like spirit to the mathematicians in France (formerly proposed by Kepler, and then likewise solved by our author) of which they never gavè any solution. Not long after this, he suggested, in the year 1659, a method for finding the different pressure of the air, which occasioned the discovery of the use of the barometer as a weather-glass. In 1660, he invented a method for the construction of solar eclipses, which has now for many years been generally followed as the most concise and plain. He was very instrumental in concerting those weekly meetings, which were begun this year at Gresham college; but he soon after removed back to Oxford, being appointed on the

the fifth of February Savilian professor of astronomy in the room of Dr. Ward. He entered on his Savilian professorship, having resigned that of Gresham, on the 18th of May, 1661; and was created on the 12th of September doctor of laws.

Not long after his return to England, from travels which he had undertaken for his improvement in the science of architecture, having digested and finished his designs for the entire reparation of St. Paul's, he laid them before the king and the commissioners in the beginning of the year 1666; but, that part of the plan, by which a dome with a cupola, and a lantern with a spiring top, was to be raised in the room of the old steeple, being opposed by several of them, a contest arose, which five days after was decided by the fire of London on the 2d of September. That dreadful calamity furnished matter abundantly to exercise all the extraordinary talents of an enlightened architect. Upon this occasion he was appointed surveyor-general and principal architect for rebuilding the whole city; in which was included, not only the cathedral of St. Paul, but fifty-one parochial churches, which were enacted by parliament to be built in lieu of those that were burnt and demolished, besides other public structures; and also for the disposition of the streets. He immediately drew up excellently beautiful plans for that purpose, which were laid before the king and the House of Commons. But the execution of that noble design was unhappily prevented by the disputes which arose about private property, and the haste and hurry of rebuilding.

In 1669, he finished the theatre at Oxford. On March the 9th, 1673, he resigned his Savilian professorship in the university, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by his majesty the ensuing year.

Before the end of 1674, he married Faith, daughter of Sir Thomas Coghill, of Blechingdon in Oxfordshire; upon whose decease the next year, he soon after married Jane, daughter of William, Lord Fitzwilliam, baron of Lifford in the kingdom of Ireland. On the 10th of August 1675, the

the foundation of the Royal Observatory was laid at Greenwich, in pursuance of a proposal made by Sir Christopher, who was one of the commissioners appointed by his majesty to find a proper place for that purpose.

In 1680, he was elected president of the Royal Society. In 1683, March the 23d, he began to build the palace of Winchester; and the same year he was appointed architect and a commissioner for Chelsea college. In 1684, he was constituted, in the room of Hugh May, Esq. deceased, principal officer by the style of comptroller of the works in the castle of Windsor, and of all manors and lodges in the forest thereof. In 1685, he was chosen member of parliament for Plympton in Devonshire. In 1690, he began to build the two royal apartments at Hampton Court, which were finished in 1694, just before the death of queen Mary. In 1698, an act of parliament being passed, to charge a branch of the duty on coals for repairing Westminster Abbey, Sir Christopher was appointed surveyor-general, and a commissioner of the works of that cathedral; and he began to carry on the building of Greenwich Hospital the following year. Chelsea College was also compleated under his direction, where he likewise prescribed the statutes and whole œconomy of the house. In 1700, he was elected a burgess in parliament for Weymouth, and Melcomb Regis in Dorsetshire. In 1708, he was appointed one of the commissioners for building the fifty new churches in and about London. In 1710, he finished the cathedral of St. Paul's. In 1713, at the request of Dr. Atterbury, dean of Westminster Abbey, he drew up a memorial concerning the repairs of that abbey church. In April 1718, his patent for the royal works was superseded, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, after more than fifty years spent in a continued, active, and laborious service to the crown and the public. Till this time he had resided in a house which is appropriated to the office of surveyor-general, in Scotland Yard, adjoining to Whitehall; but, after his removal from that employ, he dwelt occasionally in a house in St. James's Street, Westminster. He had another house which belonged

belonged to the surveyor-general to the crown at Hampton Court, the enjoyment of which had been granted him by queen Anne, and was held by an exchequer lease.

His vigour of mind continued, with a vivacity rarely found at his age, till within a few days of his dissolution, which was occasioned, after a few days illness, by a cold contracted in coming from his house at Hampton Court to London, on the 25th of February, 1723, in the ninety-first year of his age. He died, as he had lived, with great calmness and serenity, and little sickness. His funeral was attended by many persons of honour and distinction, with great solemnity, from his house in Westminster to St. Paul's cathedral.

Mr. Hooke, who was intimately acquainted with him, and very able to make a just estimate of his abilities, has comprised his character in these few but comprehensive words: "I must affirm," says he, "that, since the time of Archimedes, there scarce has ever met, in one man, in so great a perfection, such a mechanical hand, and so philosophical a mind."—And a greater than Hooke, the illustrious and immortal Newton, whose signet stamps an indelible character, speaks thus of him, with other eminent men: "Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Wallis, and Christian Augen, by far the greatest geometricians of this age."—Mr. Evelyn, in the dedication to him of his "Account of Architects and Architecture," tells him that he "inscribed his book with his name, partly through an ambition of publicly declaring the great esteem (says he) I ever had of your virtues and accomplishments, not only in the art of building, but through all the learned cycle of the most useful knowledge and abstruser sciences, as well as of the most polite and shining; all which is so justly to be allowed you, that you need no panegyric or other history to eternise you, than the greatest city of the universe which you have rebuilt and beautified, and are still improving; witness the churches, the royal courts, stately halls, magazines, palaces, and other public structures, besides what you have built of great and magnificent in both the universities, at

Chelsea, and in the country; and are now advancing in the royal marine hospital at Greenwich: all of them so many trophies of your skill and industry; and conducted with that success, that, if the whole art of building were lost, it might be recovered and found again in St. Paul's, the Historical Pillar, and those other monuments of your happy talent and extraordinary genius."

He wrote many ingenious and useful mathematical and philosophical pieces besides those already mentioned. All which, taken together with the cathedral of St. Paul's, fifty-one parochial churches, the Monument, and other public edifices in London, the two royal palaces of Hampton Court, and Winchester, the royal hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, the north front, and other repairs of Westminster Abbey, continued from 1698 to our architect's death in 1723, form such a body of civil architecture as will appear to have been the production of a whole century, rather than of the life and industry of one man, of which, it has been observed, no parallel instance can be given.

Catalogue of the churches of the city of London, royal palaces, hospitals, and public edifices, built by Sir Christopher Wren, knight, surveyor-general of the royal works, during fifty years, *viz.* from 1668 to 1718.

St. Paul's Cathedral.
Alhallows the Great, Thames Street.
Alhallows, Bread Street.
Alhallows, Lombard Street.
St. Alban, Wood Street.
St. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate.
St. Andrew, Holborn.
St. Andrew Wardrobe, Blackfriars.
St. Antholin, Budge Row.
St. Austin, Watling Street.
St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street.
St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.
St. Bennet Fink, Threadneedle Street.
St. Bride, Fleet Street.
St. Bartholomew, Exchange.
St. Christopher le Stocks.
Christ Church, Newgate Street.
St. Clement Danes, Strand.
St. Clement, Eastcheap.
St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch Street.
St. Dunstan in the East, Billingsgate.
St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street.

St.

St. George, Botolph Lane.
St. James, Garlick Hill.
St. James, Westminster.
St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall.
St. Magnus, London Bridge.
St. Margaret Peters, Rood Lane.
St. Margaret, Lothbury.
St. Martin, Ludgate.
St. Mary Abchurch, Canon Street.
St. Mary Abchurch, Alderman-bury.
St. Mary Aldermary, Bow Lane.
St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside.
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street.
St. Mary Somerset, Thames Street.
St. Mary at Hill, Billingsgate.
St. Matthew, Friday Street.
St. Michael, Basinghall Street.
St. Michael, Queenhithe.
St. Michael, Cornhill.
St. Michael, Crooked Lane.
St. Michael Royal, College Hill.
St. Michael, Wood Street.
St. Mildred, Bread Street.
St. Mildred, Poultry.
St. Nicholas Coleabbey, Old Fish Street.
St. Olave, Jewry.
St. Peter, Cornhill.
St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill.
St. Stephen, Walbrook.
St. Stephen, Coleman Street.
St. Swithin, Canon Street.
St. Vedast, Foster Lane, Cheapside.

SECULAR STRUCTURES.

The Monument.
Custom House.
Hampton Court.
Chelsea Hospital.
Greenwich Hospital.
Theatre at Oxford.
Trinity College Library, Cambridge.
Chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
Frontispiece of the Middle Temple, in Fleet Street.
All the renovations of Westminster Abbey, from 1698.

This great master of architectural construction always said that if the dome of St. Paul's settled, it would be towards the south*. This has taken place as he predicted, in consequence

* The church had very nearly experienced the effect of conflagration on the 27th of February 1698—9. A fire broke out at the west end of the north aisle of the choir, in a little room prepared for the organ builder to work in when the choir was newly finished; but the communication between the work room and organ gallery being broke down, and all imaginable means used, the fire was happily got under, doing no damage but to two pillars and an arch, with enrichments, which are very artificially repaired; and the church has no sign left of damage by that fire, except that the lustre of the gilding was thereby a little abated. *Stow, by Strype*, I. 649.

of his not being allowed stone, as he desired, instead of rubble, to fill up the piers *.

In the library of All Souls College, Oxford, there are several volumes of original drawings by Sir Christopher, presented by his son. The title of one of them is, "DELINEATIONES NOVÆ FABRICIÆ TEMPLI PAULINI, JUXTA TERTIAM PROPOSITIONEM ET EX SENTENTIA REGIS CAROLI SUB PRIVATO SIGILLO EXPRESSA, 14 MAII, ANN. 1678."

"SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *believe it posterity, if you can, and execrate the ministry who did it,* WAS TURNED OUT OF ALL HIS PLACES, *at the age of* EIGHTY, *because* THEY WERE WANTED FOR SOME POLITICAL ARRANGEMENT, *as it is called; that is, for* SOME POLITICAL COMBINATION *for particular persons to enjoy the* EMOLUMENTS OF GOVERNMENT! We are sorry to add that Posterity have hitherto strictly abided by the same principle, in refusing or

* A proof of this is evident from an extract of the account of various repairs and buildings in which the family of Strong were concerned, and inserted in the European Magazine for July 1804, by the equally intelligent and indefatigable Mr. MOSER.

"About the year 1706, EDWARD STRONG, jun. began the lanthorn on the dome of St. Paul's, London; and on the 26th of October 1708, EDWARD STRONG, sen. laid the last stone upon the same.

[It is a curious circumstance, that the latter, Mr. Stone's brother, should lay the first stone of this magnificent structure; and, at the distance of thirty-three years, himself should place the last.]

"Also the said Edward Strong, jun. laid all the marble paving under the said dome, and in the cross aisles to the north and south porticoes.

"He also repaired all the blemishes and fractures in the several legs and arches of the dome, occasioned by the great weight of the (said) dome pressing upon the foundation, the earth under the same being of an unequal temper, the loamy part thereof gave more way to the great weights than that which was gravel; so that the south-west quarter of the dome, and the six smaller legs of the other quarters of the dome, having less superfices, sunk into the thinner part of the loamy ground, in some places an inch, in others two inches, and in other places something more; and the other quarters of the dome being upon the thicker part of the loamy ground and gravel, it did not give so much way to the great weights as the other did; which occasioned the fractures and blemishes in the several arches and legs of the dome."

neglecting

neglecting to do honour to THEMSELVES, by erecting SOME TOKEN OF GRATITUDE to the memory of so virtuous, so able, and so generous a founder of their architectural magnificence, instead of the *dusty* and *contemptible slab* we have been noticing. It is HE, if any, THAT DESERVES THE POST OF HONOUR in St. Paul's cathedral, without any depreciation to the memorials of those great and exalted characters which are already placed in that second magnificent temple in the world!

We now resume our notices of the memorials of other great characters buried under St. Paul's:

A very neat white marble monument, with the figures of the party playing on a spinnet, harp, and organ; with music books sustained by an attendant angel; above is a group of cherubims appearing in the clouds, carved in relief by Mr. Bird, and thus inscribed:

M. S.

Desideratissimæ Virginis JANÆ WREN Clariss. Dom. Christopheri Wren Filiæ unicæ, Paternæ indolis literis deditæ, Piæ, Benevolæ, Domisedæ, Arte Musicâ Peritissimæ.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. JANE WREN, only Daughter of Sir Christopher Wren, Kt. by Dame Jane his Wife, Daughter of William Lord Fitz William, Baron of Lifford, in the Kingdom of Ireland. Ob. 29 Decemb. Anno. 1702. Ætat. 26.

A handsome marble monument, enriched with festoons, and mantling elevated by two cherubims, with this inscription, in two tables:

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS HOLDER, S. T. P. Sacelli Regalis Subdecanus Sereniss. Regiæ Majestati Subeleemosinarius Ecclesiæ Sti. Pauli & Eliens. Canonicus, Societatis Regiæ Lond. Sodalis, &c. Amplia quidem Titulis donatus amplissimis dignus. Vir per elegantis & amœni ingenii. Scientias Industriâ suâ Illustravit. liberalitate promovit, Egregie Eruditus Theologicis, Mathematicis & Arte Musica, Memoriam Excolite Posteri & à Lucubrationibus suis editis Loquelæ Principia agnoscite. & Harmoniæ. Obiit. 24 Jan. 1697. 82.

On the second table these words:

Susanna Holder, late Wife of William Holder, D. D. Residentiary of this Church, Daughter of Dr. Christopher Wren, late Dean of Windsor; and Sister of Sir Christopher Wren, Kt.

Among other, her excellent Endowments of Prudence, Virtue and Piety: Her Charity was no small Blessing to the Neighbourhood wherever she resided; having in Compassion to the Poor applied herself to the knowledge of Medicinal Remedies, wherein God gave so great a Blessing, that thousands were happily Healed by her, and no one ever miscarried. K. Charles II. Q. Catharine, and very many of the Court had also Experience of her successful Hand. After 45 Years happily and honourably passed in Conjugal State and Cares, at the Age of 61, she piously rendered her Soul to God the last Day of June, Anno Dom. 1688.

Near Mrs. Wren's monument, is another on the same pillar of white marble, with enrichment of cherubims, divers kinds of flowers, fruits, leaves, skeletons heads, and within an elipsis, with the following inscription:

Siste gradum Peripatetice, Edmundi Wiseman ordinis Equestri, viri ingenio, divitis, virtutibus divitoris, Octavo Iduum Maii, Anno Dom. 1704. Ætat. 71.

Vitam Mortalem pro Immortali féliciter uti spes est commutantis, Necnon Elizæ, Conjugis, Fœminæ an Mores Sanctos Castosve spectes, nequaquam tanto imparis viro, unius nati Natarum quatuor parentis, Idus Decemb. 8vo. Anno Dom. 1694. Ætat. 52.

E. Domo Terrestvi in Cœlestem spem juxta Christanam translatæ, residua haud procul reconduntur.

A spacious black and white marble monument, in memory of Mr. Robert Martin, an eminent bookseller and printer to the Royal Society.

Dr. Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol, thus inscribed:

In a vault beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Thomas Newton, D. D. Lord Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of this Cathedral, who died Feb. 14, 1782, aged seventy-eight.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Here lies the Remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. President of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

He

He was born at Plympton in Devonshire, the 16th of July, 1723; and died at London, the 23d of Feb. 1792.

Rev. THOMAS FILSTED, prebendary, and rector of Christ Church, Surrey, twenty years, aged fifty-four, 1711.

Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, LL. D. archdeacon of Bucks, chancellor of St. Paul's, &c. 1766, aged sixty-three.

Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, D. D. canon residentiary, rector of Yarlington, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, 1797, aged fifty-three.

WILLIAM BOYCE, Mus. D. organist, composer, and master of the band of music to their majesties king George II. and III. died Feb. 7, 1779, aged sixty-nine.

Right honourable HORATIO, lord viscount NELSON OF THE NILE, buried January 9, 1806.

JAMES BARRY, Esq. formerly professor of painting in the Royal Academy, and one of the most classic painters of the present age; buried between Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua Reynolds, on the 14th of March 1806.

The diocese of London is governed by a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, of London, Essex, Middlesex, Colchester, and St. Alban's, thirty prebendaries, twelve petty or minor canons*, six vicars choral, and several other inferior officers.

All the prebends, or canonries, are in the collation of the bishop of the diocese: and out of these thirty canons, there are three residentiaries, besides the dean; so called from their continual residence near the church, to transact the business of the church in the chapter, and daily to take care of its concerns.

The chapter consists of the dean and three residentiaries, the dean having two votes; so that he and one of the residentiaries are a majority in all debates.

* One of these is sub-dean, chosen or appointed to that office by the dean, with the consent of the chapter and minor canons: and the two next petty canons are dignified with the name of "Cardinals of the Choir;" to which office they are chosen by the dean and chapter, out of the petty-canons; and are to superintend the duty of the choir.

The

The college of Petit Canons, was founded by Richard II. in honour of queen Anne, his wife, in the seventeenth year of his reign.

There are prayers in the cathedral, at a quarter before ten, and a quarter after three, daily; and in the chapel, early prayers at six o'clock in the summer, and at seven in the winter. A. M.

On Sunday afternoons, the residentiaries preach in their turns. The dean and chapter have the presentation to several livings.

There have been one hundred and two prelates who have governed this see. Those translated to this dignity since the building of the present fabric; the hon. Dr. HENRY COMPTON, bishop of Oxford; Dr. JOHN ROBINSON, bishop of Bristol; Dr. EDMUND GIBSON, bishop of Lincoln; Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, bishop of Salisbury; Dr. THOMAS HAYTER, bishop of Norwich; Dr. RICHARD OSBALDESTON, bishop of Carlisle; Dr. RICHARD TERRICK, bishop of Peterborough; Dr. ROBERT LOWTH, bishop of Oxford; and the present excellent Dr. BIELBY PORTEUS, bishop of Chester.

DEANS. Dr. WILLIAM SANCROFT, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, afterwards bishop of Worcester; Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, master of the Temple; Dr. HENRY GODOLPHIN, provost of Eton college; Dr. FRANCIS HARE, dean of Worcester, afterwards bishop of Worcester; Dr. JOSEPH BUTLER, afterwards bishop of Durham; Dr. THOMAS SECKER, bishop of Oxford, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. JOHN HUME, bishop of Oxford, afterwards of Salisbury; hon. Dr. FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. THOMAS NEWTON, bishop of Bristol; Dr. THOMAS THURLOW, bishop of Lincoln, afterwards of Durham; the present dean is Dr. GEORGE *(Pretyman)* TOMLINE, bishop of Lincoln, being the seventy-first dean of St. Paul's since the reign of William I.

St.

St. Paul's cathedral has been the scene of many remarkable occurrences. It was here that king John signed the resignation of his kingdom to the pope's legate, on the 3d of October, 1213. The conduct of cardinal Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, was highly praise-worthy on this occasion. When the king and cardinal Pandulph, the legate, offered the humiliating article on the altar, the archbishop solemnly protested against the deed, in the name of the clergy and the people.

Here queen Elizabeth returned thanks for victory over the Spanish Armada; as did queen Anne, for those over the French at Blenheim, Ramilies, &c. Here are deposited the colours taken during the late and present wars. His present majesty king George III. and the royal family, have twice honoured this sacred fabric by their presence on two important occasions; on the 23d of April 1789, in consequence of his majesty's happy restoration to health; and on the 19th of December, 1797, to offer thanksgiving, for the brilliant naval victories recently atchieved by lords Howe, Duncan, Nelson, &c.

The last solemnity exhibited here, was the funeral of lord viscount Nelson of the Nile, on the 10th of January, 1806, in which the whole nation partook of unfeigned sorrow, at the loss of a hero, who had sacrificed his life in defence of his country; who knew no party; who avoided no danger; who surmounted every difficulty; and who, after having been mutilated by wounds, in upwards of one hundred contests for his country's honour and safety, shed his last blood in her cause; and with his dying breath impressed it upon his survivors, that "England expects every man shall do his duty."

Within St. Paul's cathedral are two annual exhibitions. The meeting of the corporation, for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy; and the grand display of benevolence in the impressive scene of upwards of five thousand children, educated and clothed by the several parishes in London, and its vicinity, chanting the praises of their Maker. Such a

picture of piety and innocence is better conceived than expressed. It is the most gratifying, the most awful spectacle in the world.

Underneath the cathedral formerly stood the parish church of

ST. FAITH.

So called on account of its dedication to a holy virgin of that name, who suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith under Dioclesian the emperor, because she would not offer sacrifice to the idol gods: and it was called *Ecclesia sanctæ Fidei in cryptis*, or "the church of St. Faith in the vaults underground;" * being situated at the west end of Jesus chapel, under the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul, which served as a parish church for part of St. Paul's Stump, St. Paul's Church Yard, Paternoster Row, Queen's Head Court, all Lovel's Court, part of Ivy Lane, Three Tun Alley, or Ship Alley, all Little Ivy Lane, White Hart Street, and part of Warwick Lane. But Jesus chapel being suppressed by king Edward VI. the parishioners of St. Faith were, in the year 1551, permitted to remove into the same, which continued a parish church in this parish till the cathedral was demolished by the great fire of London in 1666.

The vestry is general; the living is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who are both patrons and ordinaries. After the great fire in 1666, the parish was united to St. Austin.

Part of the church-yard, belonging to St. Faith's parish, was taken to enlarge the street at the east end of St. Paul's Church Yard; and the remainder lying within the inclosure of St. Paul's Church Yard, at the east end, serves as a burial place for the parishioners.

* This church, dedicated to St. Faith, was originally a distinct building from St. Paul's, at the east end of the cathedral; but that building was demolished, to make way for the enlargement of St. Paul's church, in the year 1251, or 1256. In lieu whereof a conveniency was made under the choir, and on the spot where St. Faith's church had stood, to serve the parishioners of St. Faith's for a parish church.

RECTOR

RECTOR OF EMINENCE. Dr. JOHN DOUGLAS, the detector of Lawder, respecting his forgeries concerning Milton; and at present bishop of Salisbury.

On the north side of St. Paul's Church Yard, where formerly stood the CHARNEL HOUSE, is situated

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

A handsome modern brick building, in which the convocation of the province of Canterbury meet, when summoned by the king's writ.

The first place on the north side of Ludgate Street that presents itself is AVE MARIA LANE: it hath good houses, many of which are inhabited by booksellers, printers, and other tradesmen. On the west side is an open square court, with good houses, called STATIONER'S COURT. Out of which court is a passage into Amen Corner, and another to

STATIONER'S HALL.

Here formerly stood a spacious building of stone and wood, belonging to John, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward II. and III. It was afterwards possessed by the earls of Pembroke, during the reigns of Richard II. till Henry VI. and was called *Pembroke's Inn.* From William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, it was denominated *Bergavenny House*; in this family it continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth; when Henry lord Abergavenny having left a daughter married to Sir Thomas Fane, this house was disused, and purchased by the company, whence it has its present name. It was rebuilt by them of wood; but having been destroyed by the great fire, was succeeded by a plain structure of brick, with square casement windows, surmounted by ovals: the front has within a few years been cased with stone, and the windows arched, and sashed; so that STATIONER'S HALL, makes an equally respectable appearance with any other building for the like purpose in the metropolis.

The approach to the hall is very airy and grand; an iron railing incloses a court before the structure, and a circular

flight of stone steps, lead to the grand entrance on the left. The interior is divided into the following apartments:

THE HALL ROOM.

This is spacious, though plain; over the entrance, is the orchestra, which is amply supplied with performers on public occasions. The room is wainscoted about twelve feet high, and pannelled; the whole appearing of a yellow colour. The light is admitted on both sides by lofty sashed windows, and at the north end is a beautiful arched window of painted glass, divided into six compartments; the first of which contains the armorial bearings of the company; the second the arms of England; the third is filled with the crest of the company; the fourth is a beautiful winged figure, seated, with a flame issuing from its head; in the distance a circular temple, the whole illustrative of Learning, as an inducement to honour; the fifth compartment contains the armorial bearing of the late Mr. Alderman Cadell; the sixth exhibits a beautiful female, seated, and contemplating the Holy Scripture, whilst the whole seems lighted by a lamp, above her head, and throws a fine warm tint over the figure; this is meant to represent Religion in its most benevolent point of view. Above the royal arms is a shield bearing the city arms, and thence round the top of the arch are variegated rays, beautifully bordered.

At the bottom is the following inscription:

"This window (except the arms and crest, which for their excellency and antiquity it has been thought adviseable to preserve) was the gift of THOMAS CADELL, Esq. alderman and sheriff of London, 1801."

At this end of the room are painted tables of benefactors to the company.

On the left hand, an anti-room leads to

THE COURT ROOM.

This is highly ornamented and well furnished, to transact the ordinary business of the company, and has a good light towards the garden. The curtains of the windows are crimson

crimson; and the apartment has a magnificent appearance, which is much assisted by a high covered cieling carved, and the following pictures:

OVER THE MASTER's SEAT.

A fine representation of king Alfred dividing his loaf with the pilgrim; by WEST. "Presented by Mr. John Boydell to the Company of Stationers, 1779."

The history of this picture is thus detailed: "While the Danes were ravaging all before them, Alfred, with a small company, retreated to a little inaccessible island in Somersetshire, called Athelney; when his first intention was to build a fortress. Hither he afterwards removed with his family, whose security gave him the most poignant concern. He had early married a lady, who, by her birth, accomplishments and beauty, was worthy of the high station to which he had raised her. Alfred loved her with the sincerest affection, and had the happiness to find his love returned with equal sincerity. Heaven too, had blessed him with children. The principal inconvenience he laboured under in this forlorn situation, arose from a scarcity of provisions.

"It happened one day as he was *reading*, or rather forming plans for the delivery of his country, that he found himself disturbed by the voice of a poor pilgrim, who with the greatest earnestness begged for somewhat to satisfy his hunger. The humane king (whose attendants had been all sent out in search of food) called to Elswitha, and requested her to relieve the miserable object with a part of what little there remained in the fort. The queen finding only *one loaf*, brought it to Alfred, but at the same time represented to him the distresses that his family would be driven to, should the attendants prove unsuccessful. The king, however, not deterred, but rather rejoicing at this trial of his humanity, divided the loaf, and gave to the poor pilgrim *half* of it: consoling the queen with this pious reflection, "That He who could feed *five thousand*

with five loaves and two fishes, could make, if it should so please him, *the half of a loaf* sufficient for more than *their* necessities."

The pilgrim departed; the king resumed his studies, and felt a satisfaction that ever results frnm beneficent actions. His attendants returned with a vast quantity of fish, which greatly encouraged the king, and put him upon those glorious undertakings which restored the lustre of the Saxon diadem."

ON THE LEFT OF THE FIRE PLACE.

An interesting scene, in which is represented GEORGE DOUGLAS ASSISTING MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, IN HER ESCAPE FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE. "Presented August 11, 1791, to the Company by the right honourable John Boydell, lord mayor of the city of London."

The anxiety expressed in the countenance of Douglas, whilst he is conducting his sovereign to the boat, is finely imagined. The story is detailed in Dr. Stuart's History of Scotland, octavo, vol. I. p. 299. This beautiful painting is by GRAHAM.

ON THE RIGHT OF THE FIRE PLACE.

An excellent "portrait of JOHN BOYDELL, Esq. lord mayor of the city of London; painted by Mr. Graham, and presented by him to the Company of Stationers, June 8, 1792."

"The lord mayor in the city chair. On his right hand, and resting on the chair, stands the figure of Justice, holding the balance and the city sword. On the left stands the figure of Prudence with her looking-glass, and with the emblem of penetrating Wisdom in her right hand. Behind the chair, in the centre, stands the figure of Industry, with a sun-burnt complexion and bee-hive on her head. On the left, and rather before the chair, recumbent on a cornucopia, is the figure of Commerce, with the mariner's compass in her left hand, whilst she points with the other to the Plenty poured from the horn, at the same time turning her face

face to the lord mayor with a persuasive look of invitation for him to partake of that which he is so justly intitled to. And on the table is the bust of Shakspeare and the city mace."

On the left of this picture is an engraved likeness of WILLIAM BOWYER, Esq. and on the right a similar likeness of the late WILLIAM STRAHAN, Esq. printer to his majesty, member of parliament, and of this company.

On the right hand of the great Hall is the entrance to

THE STOCK ROOM.

This room is completely wainscoted, and contains, among other portraits, the following:

Bishop HOADLEY, a very fine painting.

TYCHO WING, son of Vincent Wing, a celebrated almanack maker.

Sir RICHARD STEELE.

ROBERT NELSON, Esq. author of several pious publications.

WILLIAM BOWYER, Esq. the elder, who died in December 1737, aged seventy-four.

A fine bust of WILLIAM BOWYER, Esq. who died in November 1777, aged seventy-eight. "A man who stood unrivalled, for more than half a century, as a learned printer, of which his own publications are an incontestible proof; and to his literary and professional abilities he added an excellent moral character. He was a man of the strictest probity, and also of the greatest liberality; particularly in relieving the necessitous, and assisting every species of distress." Many minute particulars of him are recited in the Anecdotes of his Life, by Mr. Nichols; but he claims particular notice here as a public benefactor to his native city, which the following extract from his will must testify:

"And now I hope I may be allowed to leave somewhat for the benefit of Printing. To this end I give to the master and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the city of London, such a sum of money as will purchase 2000*l.* 3 *per cent.* reduced Bank annuities, upon trust to pay the dividends and yearly profits due thereof, to be divided for ever equally

equally amongst three printers, compositors or pressmen, to be elected from time to time by the master, wardens, and assistants, of the said Company; and who at the time of such election shall be sixty-three years old, or upwards, for their respective lives, to be paid half yearly; hoping that such as shall be most deserving will be preferred. And whereas I have herein before given to my son the sum of 3000*l.* 4 *per cents.* consolidated annuities, in case he marries with the consent of my executors: Now, I do hereby give and bequeath the dividends and interest of that sum, till such marriage take place, to the said Company of Stationers, to be divided equally between six other printers, compositors or pressmen, as aforesaid, in manner as aforesaid; and, if my said son shall die unmarried, or married without such consent as aforesaid, then I give and bequeath the said capital sum of 3000*l.* to the said Company of Stationers, the dividends and yearly produce thereof to be divided for ever equally amongst six other such old printers, compositors or pressmen, for their respective lives, to be qualified, chosen, and paid in manner as aforesaid.

"It has long been to me matter of concern, that such numbers are put apprentices as compositors without any share of school-learning, who ought to have the greatest: In hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the said Company of Stationers such a sum of money as will purchase 1000*l.* 3 *per cent.* reduced Bank annuities, for the use of one journeyman compositor, such as shall be hereafter described, with this special trust, that the master, wardens, and assistants, shall pay the dividends and produce thereof half yearly to such compositor: The said master, wardens, and assistants of the said company, shall nominate for this purpose a compositor who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of public worship every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness, and shall not have worked on a newspaper or magazine for four years at least before such nomination; nor shall ever afterwards whilst he holds this annuity, which may be for life, if he continues a journeyman: He shall be able to read and construe Latin, and at least to read Greek fluently with accents: of which he shall bring a testimonial from the rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, for the time being: I could wish that he shall have been brought up piously and virtuously, if it be possible, at Merchant Taylors *, or some other public school,

* The school in which Mr. Bowyer was educated.

from

from seven years of age till he is full seventeen; and then to serve faithfully as a compositor, and work seven years more as a journeyman, as I would not have this annuity bestowed on any one under thirty-one years of age: If after he is chosen he should behave ill, let him be turned out, and another be chosen in his stead. And whereas it may be many years before a compositor may be found that shall exactly answer the above description, and it may sometimes happen that such a one cannot be found; I would have the dividends in the mean time applied to such person as the master, wardens, and assistants, shall think approaches nearest to what I have described. And whereas the above trusts will occasion some trouble: I give to the said Company, in case they think proper to accept the trusts, two hundred and fifty pounds."

The trust was accepted, and is judiciously executed by the Company.

Underneath, and in other parts of the hall, are warehouses for the stock belonging to the company. We are informed by lord Clarendon, that the estimated loss of the Stationer's Company by the fire of London, did not amount to less than two hundred thousand pounds.

THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS

includes printers, booksellers, stationers, or dealers in paper, &c. and bookbinders, who were incorporated by Philip and Mary, on the 4th of May, 1556, with an intention to make them the court tools to prevent, or detect and punish the authors, printers, and publishers, of all books that might be written against the popish superstition, or to propagate the reformation of the Church*. Thereby attempting to take away the liberty of the press.

* The king and queen to all those to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that we, considering and manifestly perceiving that several seditious and heretical books, both in verse and prose, are daily published, stamped and printed, by divers scandalous, schismatical, and heretical persons, not only exciting our subjects and liege-men to sedition and disobedience against us, our crown and dignity, but also to the renewal and propagating very great and detestable heresies against the faith and sound catholic doctrine of holy mother, the Church; and being willing to provide a proper remedy in this case, &c.

" By

" By which charter their majesties did give and grant to ninety-seven printers, booksellers, stationers, &c. freemen of the mystery or art of a stationer of the city of London, and suburbs thereof, That they may be one body of itself for ever, and one society corporated for ever, with one master, and two keepers or wardens, by the name of *The Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, of the Mystery or Art of a Stationer of the City of London, for ever.*

" And that the same master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, may from time to time make and ordain, and establish, for the good and well ordering and governing of the freemen of the aforesaid art or mystery, and of the foresaid society, ordinances, provisions, and laws, as often as they shall see proper and convenient;

" Provided that those ordinances, provisions and laws, be in no wise repugnant or contrary to the laws and statues of this our kingdom of England, or in prejudice to the common-weal of our same kingdom.

" And that the same, and their successors for ever, are enabled, and may lawfully and faithfully, without molestation or disturbance of us, or the heirs or successors of our foresaid queen, or of any other person, hold, as often as they please, lawful and honest meetings of themselves, for the enacting such laws and ordinances, and transacting other business for the benefit of the same mystery or art, and of the same society, and for other lawful causes in the manner aforesaid.

" And that the foresaid master, and keepers or wardens, and the commonalty of the said mystery or art of a stationer of the foresaid city, and their successors, or the greater part of them, being assembled lawfully and in a convenient place, may yearly for ever, or oftener or seldomer, at such times and places within the said city, as they shall think fit, chuse from amongst themselves, and make one master and two keepers or wardens of the same mystery or art of a stationer of the foresaid city, to rule, govern, and supervise the foresaid mystery and society, and all the men of the same mystery, and their business; and to remove and displace the former master and the former keepers or wardens out of those offices, as they shall see best.

It then ordained, " That no person within the kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, either by himself or by his journeymen, servants, or by any other person, shall practise or exercise

ercise the art or mystery of printing or stamping any book, or any thing to be sold or to be bargained for within this our kingdom of England, or the dominions thereof, unless the same person is or shall be one of the society of the foresaid mystery or art of a stationer of the city aforesaid at the time of his foresaid printing or stamping; or has for that purpose obtained our licence or the licence of the heirs and successors of our foresaid queen.

"With power for the master and wardens to search, as often as they please, any place or shop, house, chamber or building of any stamper, printer, binder or seller of any manner of books within the kingdom of England or dominions thereof, concerning or for any books or things printed, stamped, or to be printed or stamped, and to seize, take away, have, burn or convert to the proper use of the said society all and singular those books and those things, which are or shall be printed or stamped contrary to the form of any statute, act or proclamation, made or to be made. And to imprison such as shall disturb, refuse, or hinder them."

In this charter there is no mention of a court of assistants, which was first constitued by that charter of the 36 Charles II. contrived to pave the way to arbitrary power, the court finding it more easy to bias the *few* in a court of assistants, than the *many* which compose the whole commonalty. But the additions made by that charter of 36 Charles II. to the charter of Philip and Mary, were afterwards repealed, and declared null and void; and this, and all other companies, were restored to their original rights by an act of parliament in 2 William and Mary*. However, this

* "And be it enacted (by an act for reversing the judgment in a *quo warranto* against the city of London, and for restoring the city of London to its ancient rights and privileges) by the authority aforesaid, that all and every of the several companies and corporations of the said city, shall from henceforth stand and be incorporated by such name and names, and in such sort and manner, as they respectively were at the time of the said judgment given, and every of them are hereby restored to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, estates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedencies and immunities, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the said judgment; and that as well all surrenders, as charters, letters patents and grants, for *new* incorporating any of the said companies, or touching or concerning

this was made a livery company soon after its incorporation. A copy of which grant or constitution, as it may serve in the like case, to inform the reader of the nature of this city privilege in all livery companies, is subjoined *.

King James I. on the 29th of October, 1603, did by his letters patent, grant unto the Company of Stationers the privilege of the sole printing of almanacks, primers, psalters and psalms, in metre or prose, with musical notes, or without notes: and by his letters patent, dated the 8th of March, 1615, his said majesty confirmed the said grant for the sole printing of primers, psalters, psalms, and almanacks in the English tongue; and did farther grant to the Company of Stationers the sole right to print the A. B. C. the little catechism, and the catechism in English and Latin by Alexander Nowell; for the help and relief of the master, keepers or wardens, and commonalty or freemen of the mystery or art of Stationers of the city of London, and their successors.

any of their liberties, privileges or franchises, made or granted by the said late king James, or by the said king Charles II. since the giving of the said judgment, shall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. 2 W. and M. sess. 1. cap. 8. § 14."

* "A true copy of the grant or constitution which made the Stationers a livery company of the city of London.

HENSELL, MAYOR.

"Jovis 1° die Februarii, anno secundo dominæ Elizæ reginæ, &c.

"Item. It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earnest suit and prayer of John Cawood, and divers other said persons, being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the Stationers, that the same fellowship from henceforth shall be permitted and suffered to have, use and wear, a livery and livery-hood, in such decent and comly-wise and order as the other companies and fellowships of this city, after their degrees, do commonly use and wear; and that they the said Stationers shall cause all such, and as many of their said fellowship as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the same liveries with speed, so that they may from henceforth attend and wait upon the lord mayor of this city at all common shews hereafter to be made by the cityzens of this cytie, in such and lyke manner and sorte as the other cityzens of the sayd cytie, for the honour of the same cytie, of long tyme past have done and yet dayley do, as occasion shall require.

"JACKSON."

At present the company of Stationers are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

The produce of the sole printing of almanacks, &c. is made a joint stock, with a capital of about 15,000*l.* which is divided into twenty shares of 320*l.* each, possessed by those who are of the court of assistants; for which deposit they each receive 40*l. per annum* dividend: then into forty half shares, at 160*l.* each; for which deposit they each receive 20*l. per annum* dividend: then into eighty quarter shares, at 80*l.* each; for which deposit they each receive 10*l. per annum* dividend: and then into one hundred and sixty half quarter shares, at 40*l.* each; for which deposit they each receive 5*l. per annum* dividend; out of the profits arising from the printing stock engrafted upon the said grants by king James I. for the help and relief of the master, wardens, and commonalty: but these shares are all divided amongst those who have fined for, or served the office of renter-warden.

Upon the death of any of the married stock-holders, the profits arising from his share to devolve to his widow; which she enjoys during her widowhood, or life: but if she marry again, or die, another person is chosen to enjoy the profits of her share; who, at his election, pays the deposit money, not to the company, but to the late widow, her husbands or her executors. The master and wardens are always in the direction of the stock, to whom are joined six other members from the court of assistants, annually: who adjust all accounts relating to it, and at Christmas report the state thereof to the board. There is also a stock-keeper; which is a place of great trust and considerable profit.

The Stationers have several charities also in trust; of which they very conscientiously dispose.

Among the lord mayors, members of this Company, were John Barber, Esq. 1733.

Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, bart. 1755.

Thomas Wright, Esq. 1786.

William Gill, Esq. 1789.

John Boydell, Esq. 1791.

Sheriffs, Sir MATTHEW BLOXHAM.

THOMAS CADELL, Esq. 1801.

Mr. GUY, founder of the hospital which goes by his name, in Southwark, was a member of, and a benefactor to the Stationer's Company.

STATIONER'S COURT was formerly called STATIONER'S RENTS. A small passage leads to AMEN CORNER; at the upper end of which was situated the *College of Physicians*; but that structure having been destroyed by the great fire, the site was covered by three handsome houses, appropriated for the dwellings of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's cathedral.

PATERNOSTER Row is a long narrow street, mostly inhabited by booksellers, and is, in fact, the market for that occupation. It received its name from those persons who formerly were manufacturers of pater-nosters, beads, rosaries, &c. during the times of superstition. It was also famous for mercers, lacemen, haberdashers, and other businesses of a like nature.

A periodical publication in the year 1707 remarks, that "sure our London barbers are very religious fellows, they have a power of saints looking out of their shops, with fine perriwigs on their heads; and then the semptresses in Paternoster Row, *they* have got female loggerheads, with union top-knots upon them."

NEWGATE MARKET. Great part of the history of this market being contained in our first volume*; it is only necessary to add here, that the market is commodious, and contained in a square, measuring one hundred and ninety-four feet from east to west, and one hundred and forty-eight feet from north to south, with a market house in the centre, under which are cellars. The market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for country dealers; but it is also a common market for all kinds of provision every day in the week. But we cannot resist a repetition of censure against the nuisances in the avenues to this market; they remind us of revolutionary principles, or of

* See page 432.

any

any other disagreeable subject, connected with horror, destruction, and bloodshed; more especially when we perceive the daily current of the blood of the slain, in the various kennels of Warwick Lane, &c.

Ivy Lane was so called on account of ivy which grew on the walls of the prebendal houses that were situated in this avenue. These were afterwards converted to various public offices; but being levelled by the great fire, the lane never resumed its former consequence, and is only at present a short street of common dwellings.

Lovel's Court is built on the site of a mansion, antiently belonging to the earls of Bretagne, and afterwards to the family of Lovel, from whom it was called *Lovel's Inn*. Matilda, the wife of John Lovel, held it in the 1st of Henry VI. John, lord Lovel, for his services to that monarch, obtained a patent to be chief forester of Whichwood, in the county of Northampton; and adhering to the king against the house of York, was involved in the general ruin of king Henry and his friends.

Queen's Arms Passage, opposite to Minor Canon Alley, we have taken notice of under Doctor's Commons, which were formerly held here. In this passage is a public ordinary, that has been noted for many years as Dolly's Beef Steak House.

Pannier Alley has its denomination from a stone monument, erected on the 26th of August, 1688, having the figure of a pannier, on which a naked boy is seated, with a bunch of grapes, held between his hand and foot; and underneath the following couplet:

> When you have sought the city round,
> Yet still this is the highest ground.

Instead of this being an emblem of Plenty, as it has been described by some writers; we should rather imagine it to have been a sign to some antient tavern, and our conjecture is strengthened by finding that Henry Prannell, alderman and vintner, sheriff of London, in 1585, was buried in the adjoining church of St. Michael le Quern.

NEWGATE STREET. BAGNIO COURT; here is supposed to have been the first bagnio, or bath for sweating and hot bathing, in England. It afterwards became a hotel or lodging house; and, with the HUMMUMS in Covent Garden, bore the fairest character of places of this kind. Dr. Shaw, in his travels, informs us that *Hummums* is a corruption of *Hammum*, the Arabic word for a *bath* or *bagnio*.

Over the entrance of BULL-HEAD COURT, is a small stone sculptured with the figures of WILLIAM EVANS, the gigantic porter belonging to Charles I. and his diminutive fellow-servant, JEFFREY HUDSON, dwarf to the same monarch.

"Jeffery Hudson, when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up to table, in a cold pie, at Burleigh on the Hill, the seat of the duke of Buckingham; and as soon as he made his appearance, presented by the dutchess to the queen, who retained him in her service. He was then but eighteen inches in height. In a masque at court, the gigantic porter drew him out of his pocket, to the surprize of all the courtiers. He is said not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1644, he attended the queen into France, where he had a quarrel with a gentleman named Crofts, whom he challenged. Mr. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a squirt. A real duel soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback with pistols. Crofts was shot dead with the first fire. Jeffery returned to England at the Restoration, and was afterwards confined in the Gatehouse, Westminster, on a suspicion of being concerned in the Popish Plot. He died under confinement, in the sixty-third year of his age.

"In Ashmole's Museum, Oxford, are his waistcoat, breeches, and stockings. The former is of blue satin, slashed and ornamented with printed white silk. The two latter are of one piece of blue satin."

The site of Bull-head Court was formerly occupied by the parish church of

* Granger.

ST.

St. NICHOLAS, SHAMBLES.

THIS was a church of antient foundation; for we find that so early as the reign of Edward I. there was a lane from St. Martin's le Grand to St. Nicholas, and that William de Luda, dean of St. Martin's, had stopped it up; for which it was presented as a nuisance, but on the dean's producing a licence from the king for so doing, all further proceedings were stopped.

It received its additional name from the shambles which stood in the middle of the street, on the north side of which was a lane called Pentecost Lane, filled with slaughter houses.

The church, with the adjoining tenements, and its ornaments, were given by Henry VIII. to the mayor and commonalty, towards the maintenance of the new parish church, then to be erected in the late dissolved church of the Grey Friars.

In Stinking, called also, Chick Lane was situated the hall belonging to the Company of Butchers; and from that circumstance the name was changed to Butcherhall Lane.

Newgate Market in these times stretched almost as far as Eldenese (now Warwick) Lane; it was then appointed for vending of corn and meal, as well as other necessaries; and for this purpose, "a fair, new, and strong frame of timber, covered with lead, was therefore set up at the charges of the city, near to the west corner of St. Nicholas Shambles, for the meal to be weighed, in the 1st of Edward VI. by Sir John Gresham, then mayor."

We have, in another part of this work * stated that, on account of the nuisances occasioned by killing of cattle in this and other places within the city, it was ordained by government, that slaughtering should not be done, but at the distance of Stratford le Bow, eastward, and Knightsbridge, westward.

GREY FRIARS.

THIS antient structure, part of which is still standing, derives its origin from a society or religious order founded by St. Francis of Assisi, canonized by pope Gregory IX. in 1228.

* Vol. I. p. 80, 88.

1228. Of whom a detached body of nine brethren, five being priests, and four lay brothers, were sent from Italy to settle and propagate their order in England. The priests placed themselves at Canterbury in the year 1224. The lay brothers came to London, and were entertained by the Friars Preachers in Oldborn for about fifteen days, or till they could be accommodated with a convenient house for themselves, which they soon obtained of John Trevers, one of the sheriffs in 1224. In this house they made themselves cells, and continued till their numbers, in a few years, required a more commodious convent. For which purpose John Ewin, mercer, purchased a vacant piece of ground near St. Nicholas Shambles, and, with proper assistance, built a house for the friars; and, having appropriated the same to the commonalty of London, he himself became a lay brother in the house; which in process of time was greatly augmented by the benevolence of Queen Margaret, second wife to Edward I. and other benefactors, amongst whom we find Sir Richard Whittington, who founded a library one hundred and twenty-nine feet long, and thirty-one broad, and furnished it well with books.*

CHRIST CHURCH,

* In this Grey-Friars there was, in Queen Mary's days, a stinking loathsome dungeon, where it had been usual to confine and punish vagabonds;

Dedicated to the name and honour of our Saviour, is situated behind the houses on the north side of Newgate Street, and is only a vicarage. This was the church belonging to the convent of Grey Friars, or Franciscans, which falling to the crown at the dissolution of that religious house, king Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, to make a parish church thereof, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, near the north corner of Eldeness Lane, and of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, on the north side of Newgate Street. Both which churches and their parishes were thereupon demolished; and as much of St. Sepulchre's parish as laid within Newgate, was added to this new erected parish church, which was then ordered to be called by the name of Christ Church, founded by king Henry VIII. though before it was dedicated to the honour of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

From this time the church was made a vicarage and parish church, in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the poor, called the Hospital of Little St. Bartholomew's, also the foundation of Henry VIII.

King Henry VIII. gave five hundred marks *per annum* in land, for ever, for the maintenance of the church, with divine service, repairs, &c. In consideration whereof, the mayor, commonalty and citizens, did covenant and grant *(inter alia)* to find and sustain one preacher at this church, who was to be from time to time vicar thereof; giving unto him yearly for his stipend 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the visitor (now called the Ordinary of Newgate) 10*l.* and to the other five priests in Christ Church, all to be helping in divine service, ministring the sacraments and sacramentals, 8*l.* a piece; to two clerks 6*l.* each; and to a sexton 4*l.* yearly.

gabonds; and in the Marian persecution it served for the imprisonment of such as fell under the displeasure of the Popish ministry; amongst whom we read of a servant of one John Waylond, a printer, who was confined and cruelly whipped in this dungeon, for being concerned in printing a book called *Antichrist.*

This was a magnificent church*, three hundred feet long, eighty-nine broad, and sixty-four feet two inches high, from the ground to the roof; and was consecrated in the year 1325. It was burnt down in 1666, by the great fire of London. Since which only the choir, or east end thereof has been rebuilt, with a tower added to it, having none before. However, this edifice is built of stone, very strong, very spacious and beautiful. The tower is square and of a considerable height, crowned with a light and handsome turret, plainly adorned. Within, it is neatly ornamented; the walls and pillars are wainscoted: there are very large galleries on the north and south sides, and on the west for the use of the scholars of Christ's Hospital; with a stately organ in the centre. The pulpit is veneered, and carved with the figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles, sitting at the last supper, and the Four Evangelists. The altar is spacious, and the Communion table stands on a foot-piece of black and white marble, encompassed with handsome rails, and ornamented with carved work and arabesque painting. The font is of white marble, neatly carved in relievo.

Since the fire of London, the structure has been constituted the church for the united parishes of Christ Church and of St. Leonard, Foster Lane. Here are preached the Spital sermons in Easter week, since they were discontinued, a few years since, at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and an annual sermon is also preached on St. Matthew's day, before the lord mayor, aldermen, and governors of Christ's Hospital; after which the senior scholars make Latin and English orations in the great Hall, previously to being sent to the University.

Monuments, in the conventual church. Queen Mar-

* Weaver, in his "Funeral Monuments", informs us, that here were buried four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights: and in all six hundred and sixty-three persons of quality were here interred before the dissolution of the convent. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, inclosed with iron bars. One tomb in the body of the church coped with iron; and one hundred and forty marble grave stones in divers places.

garet,

garet, consort of Edward I. The infamous Isabel, queen to Edward II. Her daughter Joan of the Tower, wife of Edward Bruce, king of Scotland. Isabel, countess of Bedford, daughter of Edward III. Beatrice, dutchess of Bretagne, daughter of Henry III. Baron Sir William Fitzwarren, and his wife Isabel, queen of the Isle of Man. John, duke of Bourbon, a prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, died 1433; and many others of lesser degrees, recorded by Stow, &c.

The materials of the above monuments, consisting of marble, alabaster, stone, and iron, were sold, in 1545, by Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor, in the proportion of ten tombs, and one hundred and forty grave stones for 50*l.*!

MONUMENTS in the present Church: To the memory of Sir JOHN BOSWORTH, Knight, chamberlain of London, who died August 3, 1752, aged fifty-eight. Dame Hester, his first lady, who died September 5, 1749, aged fifty-six; and Dame Elizabeth, his second lady, who died August 30, 1758, aged fifty-five. EDMUND SHERRING, vicar, who died December 16, 1690.

Dr. JOSEPH TRAPP, twenty-six years of these united parishes, and rector of Harlington in Middlesex, where he was buried. He died November 22, 1747, aged sixty-seven. The following lines were written by himself:

" Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell! think Christian, think!
You stand on vast Eternity's dread brink:
Faith and repentance, piety and prayer,
Despise this world, the next be all your care.
Thus, while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,
And to the eye this cold dumb marble speaks,
Tho' dead, I preach; if e'er with ill success
Living, I strove the important truths to press,
Your precious, your immortal souls to save,
Hear me at least, Oh! hear me from the grave!

This worthy divine was the eminent translator of Virgil.

Mr. JOHN STOCK, citizen and draper of London, and many years painter at his Majesty's dock yards, &c. He died at Hampstead, on the 21st day of September, 1781, aged 78.

We have already given an account of the charities mentioned on this tomb, under Painter-Stainers Hall.

THOMAS FERNE, M. D. who studied the cure of pulmonary consumptions. Died 1706.

PETER DORE, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, and F. S. A. died September 27, 1781.

ROWLAND SANDIFORD, M. A. twenty-five years vicar, died April 13, 1780, aged sixty-five.

In this church was also buried the reverend Mr. RICHARD BAXTER; his funeral being attended by a numerous train of gentry and the ministry, respecting the remains of one they honoured whilst he lived. He died Deceember 8, 1691.—The inadvertent mistake respecting his burial in Bunhill, mentioned in the first volume of this work, is corrected here, and in our account of Dr. Williams's Library, Red Cross Street.

VICARS OF EMINENCE. Dr. SAMPSON PRICE, 1617, who was called "the Mawl of Hereticks." EDWARD FINCH, A. M. brother to lord keeper Finch. WILLIAM JENKINS, A. M. a worthy conscientious non-conformist, who died in Newgate, in consequence of the hardships he suffered, January 19, 1684. His corps was attended to Bunhill Fields by one hundred and fifty coaches. JOSEPH STANOE, S.T. B. archdeacon of Carmarthen, 1700. JOSEPH TRAPP, D. D. 1721-2. ROWLAND SANDIFORD, M. A. 1754. SAMUEL CROWTHER, M. A. 1800, the present vicar.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

King Edward VI. by the advice of Dr. Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, assisted by the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, founded Christ's Hospital in the Grey-friars convent for the relief and education of young and helpless children.* And his majesty did voluntarily incorporate the governors

* By the advice also of the good bishop Ridley, who afterwards died a martyr for the protestant faith, king Edward VI. gave the old palace of Bridewell to the city, for the lodging of poor wayfaring people, the correction of vagabonds, strumpets, and idle persons, and for finding them work. And, as the city had appointed the Grey-friars, alias Christ's Hospital, for the education of poor children, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's in Southwark, for the maimed and diseased, his majesty formed the governors of these charitable foundations into a corporation. For by his charter for that purpose, dated June 6, in 7 Edward

governors of these hospitals by the title of "The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward VI. king of England, &c." as his majesty desired to be esteemed their chief founder and patron. And to promote and continue this great work, his majesty did also grant to the said city certain lands, that had been given to the house of the Savoy, founded by king Henry VII. for the lodging of pilgrims and strangers; but which had of late been a harbour only for beggars and strumpets; which lands amounted to the yearly value of 600*l.* he also commanded, that, after reserving a sufficient quantity of the linen, which had been used in times of popish superstition, to each church in the city and suburbs of London, the remaining superfluous great quantities should be delivered to the governors of this hospital for the use of the poor children under their care. And such was the diligence of those employed to execute this great and good plan, that the Grey-friars convent was fitted up and converted to the use of poor fatherless children, and three hundred and forty were admitted upon its foundation so early as in the year 1552.

This pious example of the young king stirred up the charity of his well-disposed subjects*. And from time to time this

ward VI. it is therein declared, "And that our intention may take the "better effect, and that the lands, revenues, and other things granted "for the support of the said hospitals, houses, and poor people, may be "the better governed, for the establishment of the same, we do will and "ordain, that the hospitals aforesaid, when they shall be so founded, "erected, and established, shall be named, and called, and stiled,— "The hospitals of Edward VI. of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and "St. Thomas the Apostle; and that the aforesaid mayor, commonalty, "and citizens of London, and their successors, shall be stiled,—The "governors of the said hospitals of Bridewell, Christ, and St. Thomas "the Apostle; and that the same governors, in deed, and in fact, and "in name, shall be hereafter one body corporate and politic of them-"selves for ever. And we will that the same governors shall have per-"petual succession."

* Sir William Chester, Knight and alderman of London, and John Calthorp, citizen and draper of the same city, at their own proper costs and charges, made the brick walls and way on the back side, which leadeth

this royal foundation has been improved by his royal successors. King Charles II. founded a mathematical school and ward, lying on the west part of the hospital, for the instruction of forty boys in the mathematics, especially in that part of it that respects navigation; and liberally endowed it with 1000*l.* a year, paid out of the Exchequer for seven years, for the founding thereof.

The mathematical master at Christ's hospital, by the constitution of the house, must be thus qualified; he must be a sober, discreet, and diligent person, of good life, a good scholar, very well understanding the Latin and Greek languages, a very good mathematician, well knowing and ready in the theory and practice of all its parts; to the end boys may be furthered in the Latin tongue, and the master able to answer strangers, if need be; and that they and others may find his abilities to satisfaction.

And, by the constitution, ten are to be put forth yearly apprentices to masters of ships, to the end that they may be fit in time to do service in the navy royal, and ten more to be received in their rooms. These youths, who are chosen out of the rest of the blue coat boys, are to be the most acute, and of the readiest wits, that they may be fit for mathematical studies. These, as a badge of distinction, wear on their breasts, fastened to their coats, a plate of silver, with some

eth from the said new hospital, unto the hospital of St. Bartholomew; and also covered and vaulted the Town-ditch, from Aldersgate to Newgate; which before was very loathsome, and infectious to the said hospital.

This hospital being thus erected, and put into good order, there was one Richard Castel, *alias* Casteller, shoe-maker, dwelling in Westminster, a man who was very assiduous in his faculty with his own hands; and such an one as was named, *The Cock of Westminster*, because both winter and summer he was at work before four o'clock in the morning; this man thus truely and painfully labouring for his living, God blessed and increased his labours so abundantly, that he purchased lands and tenements at Westminster, to the yearly value of 44*l.* and, having no child, with the consent of his wife, who survived him, and was a virtuous good woman, gave the same lands wholly to Christ's Hospital aforesaid, to the relief of the innocent and fatherless children; and for the succour of the miserable, sore and sick, harboured in the other hospitals about London.

figures

figures engraven, the dye whereof is kept in the Tower, where they are all stamped. The chief figures are three liberal sciences, viz. Arithmetic, with a scroll of accounts in one hand, and laying her other hand upon a blue-coat boy's head, having his cap under his arm. The next figure represents Geometry, with a triangle in her hand. The third Astronomy, with a quadrant in one hand, and a sphere in the other. There is also the figure of a ship or two under sail, with a wind from heaven, blowing as it were upon it a prosperous gale. There are also in the clouds two angels, one of them a Mercury, and these words wrote round, declaring the royal founder, and the year when this school commenced, viz. *Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis*, 1673. This badge they wear constantly, not only in the hospital, and about the town, but when they are put forth, which, when seen, secures them from being pressed.

Another mathematical school was founded by Mr. Travers, for thirty-seven other boys; but these are not obliged to go to sea.

The mode of education in the various parts of the institution is, 1st. In the MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, the principles of Geometry, Trigonometry, the Use of the Globes, Plane Sailing, Mercator's Sailing, the Doctrine of Parallaxes, the Use of Instruments for observing Latitudes, and the several branches of learning necessary for Navigation, &c.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL assemble at seven in the morning, from March to November, and the rest of the year at eight, and dismiss at eleven; in the afternoon at one, and stay till five in the summer, and four in the winter. No boy can be admitted to learn Latin, till he can read and write English grammatically. The children are examined by some learned person, mostly the high master of St. Paul's School, respecting their proficiency.

The ENGLISH-READING Master usually assembles two classes in the Grammar School from eleven to twelve, three times every week, to obtain a knowledge of their progress; so that every child is examined once in fourteen days. This gentleman may appoint one of the seniors intended for the university,

university, as a *marker*, to correct mistakes in the reading of prayers, &c. and, upon the master's approbation of his conduct, he receives a silver medal, impressed with the bust of the Founder.

In the WRITING SCHOOL, there are two masters, and two assistants. A committee of almoners examines the exercises; the strictest injunctions are given to prevent partiality; and the writers are punished with disgrace rather than corporal infliction for negligence, or other misconduct.

The DRAWING SCHOOL is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for the instruction of those who may be sent from the other schools by the proper officers; but the master may reject those whom he thinks incompetent.

MUSIC is taught in this hospital from one till three in the afternoons of Tuesday and Saturday. The master also attends the public supper on Sunday evening.

That the public may be satisfied of the excellent mode of education pursued in this grand national institution, the various specimens are exhibited at stated times in the great hall.

But the most interesting, the most impressive exhibition takes place at the PUBLIC SUPPERS. This is held in the great hall from Christmas till Easter, and commences about six o'clock. Three tables are covered with neat cloths, wooden platters, little wooden buckets for beer, with bread, butter, &c. The ceremony commences with three strokes of a mallet, producing the most profound silence. One of the seniors, having ascended the pulpit, reads a chapter from the Bible; and during prayers the boys stand, and the *Amen*, pronounced by such a number of voices, is better conceived than expressed. A hymn sung by the whole youthful assembly, accompanied by the organ, concludes this part of the solemnity. At the supper, the treasurer, governors, and such of the public as can procure admission, *by tickets*, which are easily obtained, are seated at the south end of the hall. The masters, steward, matron, &c. at the north end, and the several nurses at the tables, to preserve regularity. At the conclusion of the supper, the doors of the adjoining wards are thrown open, the boys pass by the company in the

following procession: The nurse; a boy carrying two lighted candles; others with bread baskets and trays, and the remainder in pairs, who all pay their obedience as they pass. Such a spectacle of benevolence, belonging to an establishment, so conducted, is alone a prevailing plea to the Almighty for the preservation of a nation!

The HALL is well constructed, and was built after the great fire by Sir John Frederick, alderman of London, and cost him 5000*l*. In this hall, at the upper end, is a large picture, covering all the wall of the north end, and stretches on the east and west walls, representing KING JAMES II. but intended for KING CHARLES II. had he lived, sitting there, his nobles, with the governors, treasurer, and others in great numbers standing about him; with the pictures of king Edward VI. and king Charles II. as founders, drawn half way, painted as hanging up in the same table. There is also a particular representation of the Mathematical School; it was painted by VERRIO, and is a costly picture. At the end of the hall is a large picture by HOLBEIN, of KING EDWARD VI. the first founder, delivering his royal charter to the mayor, who kneels with the aldermen behind him; bishop Ridley, with many others standing near the throne. This is a fine piece. Here are also portraits of CHARLES II. QUEEN ANNE; JOSIAH BACON, Esq. 1703; WILLIAM GARWAY, Esq. 1701. Ald. Sir FRANCIS CHILD, President, 1713.—Ald. SIR FRANCIS CHILD, President, 1740.

The COURT ROOM is built of the Doric order, and is supported by four pillars, enriched with arches and a frieze.

Here is a fine half-length portrait of EDWARD VI. by *Holbein*, on pannel, in high preservation.

CHARLES II. in his robes, seated, half length, by *Sir Peter Lely*.

JAMES II. a half length.

THOMAS BARNES, Esq. 1667.

Sir THOMAS VINER, Bart. President, 1658.

Dame MARY RAMSEY, 1599:

Wife of Sir Thomas Ramsey, lord mayor, 1577. By the gift of 20*l*. to be annually paid to the master and usher of the school, and also the reversion of 120*l*. annually to the hospital, she has been

deservedly distinguished by having her portrait placed here; but this was only a small part of her charities. She augmented fellowships and scholarships, and clothed ten maimed soldiers, at the annual expence of 20*l.* She was a benefactress to the several prisons. She gave 1200*l.* to five of the city companies, to be lent to young tradesmen for four years. She gave 1000*l.* to be laid out in an hospital at Bristol. She portioned poor virgins in marriage; and besides many charities recorded by Stow, she bequeathed 3000*l.* to pious uses.

Sir WOLSTAN DIXIE, Knt. Lord Mayor, 1585, and President, 1592. This worthy magistrate gave, among other charities, 42*l.* yearly for ever to this hospital.

Mr. RICHARD YOUNG, 1661.

Sir JOHN LEMAN, Knt. President, 1632.

Sir RICHARD DOBBS, Knt. 1553. *Ætatis suæ* 65. Underneath are the following lines:

Christes Hospital erected was,
a passinge Dede of Pittie;
What time Sir Richard Dobbe was Maior
of thys most famous Citie,
Who carefull was in Government,
and furthered much the same;
Also a Benefactor good,
and joyed to see it frame;
Whose Picture heare his Friends have sett,
to putt each Wight in mind,
To imitate his Vertuous Dedes
as God hathe us assin'de.

Sir CHRISTOPHER CLETHEROW, Knt. President, 1641.

Sir JOHN FREDERICK, Knt. President, 1662.

Sir JOHN MOOR, Knt. 1684.

HENRY STONE, Esq. 1693.

"THOMAS PARR, Esq. of Lisbon, merchant, educated here. He died July 1, 1783, aged 64 years."

Sir FRANCIS FORBES, President 1727, a worthy benefactor.

ERASMUS SMITH, Esq. 1666.

DANIEL COLWAL, Esq. 1690.

Mr. THOMAS STUTCHLEY, 1692.

JOHN MORRIS, Esq. 1690.

RICHARD

RICHARD CLARK, Esq. late president, chamberlain of London, by *Mather Brown*. Presented by *Edward Parry*, Esq. 1800.

On Easter Monday, St. Matthew's day, and on the accession of queen Elizabeth, November 17, the governors partake of a dinner in this room, in the true stile of antient hospitality. The side board on these occasions displays an assemblage of antique form, salt sellers, apostle spoons, and an antient horn.

The COUNTING HOUSE, under the Court Room, contains the following portraits: THOMAS SINGLETON, Esq. citizen and skinner, 1653. JOHN FOWKE, Esq. 1691. THOMAS BARNES, Esq. haberdasher, 1666. WILLIAM GIBSON, Esq. treasurer, 1662. THOMAS DYER, Esq. 1748. Mrs. DYER, sen. Mrs. DYER, jun. and Mrs. CATHARINE DYER.

There are twelve wards where the children are lodged.

There is another convenient ward apart by itself, for the sick. It consists of a room lodging, a kitchen, a consultation chamber, and other convenient places; with a proper nurse.

Of the antient buildings remaining there is an old cloister of the Grey-friars, part of the antient priory. It serves for a thoroughfare, and a place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather: it was repaired by the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, Knt.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL has been lately erected, and is a very commodious structure, well adapted to its intention. In the upper school is a portrait of JOHN SMITH, Esq. a great promoter of the building.

The WRITING SCHOOL is a very fair structure, at the end of the great hall, lofty and airy; founded by Sir JOHN MOOR, Knt. some time one of the aldermen of the city, and president of this house. It containeth long writing boards, sufficient for three hundred boys to sit and write at. It is said to have cost the founder 5000*l*. His statue, in white marble, at full length is placed in the front of the building.

It rests upon columns, and the space beneath is allotted for the boys to play and exercise.

The governors are generally about three hundred, and commonly men of great property, or those from whom there are expectations of charity. The president is commonly an alderman that hath passed the chair.

The treasurer takes care of the affairs of the whole house, and of the revenues, and therefore is commonly resident; he hath a good house to dwell in, but without any salary.

Every governor, when he is admitted into this society, hath a charge * solemnly given him, in the presence of the president, or treasurer, and other governors assembled in court.

Besides the chief governors, there are subordinate officers, who receive salaries: four clerks, a steward, and a matron; for every ward, a nurse and her maid; a porter and four beadles.

They have also three servants, called STREET-MEN, that see to the well government of the carts of London.

* "WORSHIPFUL,

The cause of your repair hither at this present is, to give you knowledge, that you are elected and appointed, by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, to the office, charge, and governance of Christ's hospital.

And, therefore, this is to require you, and every of you, that you endeavour yourselves, with all your wisdom and power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this vocation and calling, which is an office of high trust and worship: for ye are called to be the faithful distributors and disposers of the goods of almighty God to his poor and needy members. In the which office and calling if you shall be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unthankful and unworthy servants of almighty God; being put in trust to see the relief and succour of his poor and needy flock; but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable and great enemies to that work, which most highly doth advance and beautify the commonwealth of this realm, and chiefly of this city of London.

These are therefore to require you, and every of you, that ye here promise before God, and this assembly of your fellow-governors, faithfully to travail in this your office and calling, that this work may have its perfection, and that the needy number committed to your charge be diligently and wholesomely provided for, as you will answer before God, at the hour and time when you and we shall stand before him, to render an account of our doings. And, promising this to do, you shall be now admitted into this company and fellowship."

The

The foundation also maintains clerks for Blackwell-Hall; whence are certain duties coming to the house.

As for the provision for this great family, there are two of the governors that are called almoners, who, for a month, or more, take care to buy and lay in butcher's meat; the steward attending them.

The food for the children, originally very homely, is now the best of its kind. It consists principally of bread and cheese, or butter for those who cannot eat cheese; rice milk, boiled mutton and broth, boiled beef and pottage, roast mutton, &c.; to which, on particular days, the liberality of various benefactors has added the occasional indulgence of roast beef and pork.

To support all this, the hospital has a great annual revenue in houses and lands; the benefit of licensing and looking after the four hundred and twenty carts allowed by the city, each of which pays a certain sum for sealing; and the duty of about three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-Hall. The expenditure of these various members of this vast establishment must be immense; it has been stated to be, for clothing, victualling, and contingencies, estimated at 30,000*l.* *per annum.*

This hospital also provides for a considerable number of younger children, at Hertford, at which place there is a schoolmaster, with a salary, to teach those children to read. At Hertford, the girls are also brought up consistent with the regulations of the charity.

General Statement of the Expenditures, &c. of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, *as read before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors, at Christ Church, in Easter Week*, 1806.

"Children put forth Appreutices, and discharged from Christ's Hospital, the year last past, one hundred and sixty-seven; ten whereof being instructed in the Mathematics and Navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the Mathematical School founded by his late Majesty king Charles the Second of blessed memory - - - - -	167
"Children buried the last year past - -	12

"Children now under the care and charge of the Hospital, in London, and at Hertford -	1064	1214
"To be admitted on presentations granted to this time - - - - -	150	

"The names of all which, as also when and whence they were admitted, will appear in the said Hospital's books.

"The support of this Hospital principally depends upon benefactions and bequests. As that of its income which is permanent, is far short of maintaining the usual number of twelve hundred children, whose education qualifies them for the church, for naval service, and for every station in life, according to their abilities; and as the principles of religion, as well as the due order of civil society, are points to which their attention is constantly directed, it is hoped that all charitable and worthy good christians will readily contribute to an institution which is not only of local, but of national good. From the antiquity of the greater part of the buildings in London and at Hertford, they are become so ruinous as to be unfit for further repair, a circumstance which at this time *specially* calls for the pecuniary aid of the benevolent, to enable the governors to enter upon the great work of rebuilding."

The governors of Christ's Hospital have been made trustees to several other extensive charities by the founders.—Among the rest, is one of 10*l.* *per annum* each to four hundred blind persons, a bequest of the Reverend William Hetherington, in 1774. But as these funds have been confounded with those for the particular uses of the hospital, this explanation is necessary; they are separate and individual concerns, except, that for their integrity in other instances, the governors have been appointed guardians of those lesser charities.

A passage from under the Writing School, through the CLOISTERS, leads to

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

We have in various parts of this work given the history of the several city hospitals, which were founded by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Therefore to avoid recapitulation, we proceed

ceed to state that this, as one of the foundations by the former monarch, afterwards was incorporated by the name of "The Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield."

Here all indigent persons, maimed by accident, are taken in at all hours of the day and night, without previous recommendation. The diseased are received only on petition, signed by a governor. There are besides always a number of out-patients relieved with medical aid from the funds of the charity.

This structure was commenced by GIBBS, in the year 1730, Sir Richard Brocas, Knight, being lord mayor, and president of the hospital.

It appears that though the fabric then standing, wholly escaped the great fire, yet, a great part of its revenues being within the city, the charity became a considerable sufferer; but through the prudential care of the governors, the diligence of the physicians and surgeons, aided by the liberal supplies from various benefactors, the hospital was soon renewed in its form, and recovered its former consideration. It is at present one of the most extensive charities in the world.

"How grateful" says a modern writer, "is the thought, that in this magnificent building, hundreds of beds wait for the reception of the miserable, and that eminent physicians, excellent surgeons, and careful nurses, are ready to administer all the relief human aid can afford. May this institution flourish through all the tempests of politics, and, if it cannot endure for ever, may it at least survive as many ages to come as have already past since its original foundation."*

The exterior of the hospital towards the street consists of the portal to Giltspur Street, which is a very good piece of architecture, of the Doric order, with a large gate and footway on each side and two round windows: the basement is rustic, and four pillars support the entablature and pediment. In the center are two plain, and a handsome Venetian window; over them a circular and two attic windows. In the tympanum are well sculptured enrichments.

On

* Malcolm's Lond. Redivivus.

On passing the gate, a row of modern good built houſes lead to a large square, surrounded by the four sides of the building, each of which consists of a basement, twelve rustic windows, and one arched door; quoins at the corners. Two stories above of the Doric order, with a cornice balustrade and vase.

On entering the great court the earth slopes from the centre, and an excellent pavement surrounds the whole*.

The north portal faces Smithfield; an entrance to the extensive building just described, appears too diminutive; but independently it is very excellent. The basement is rustic, through which is a very large arch. Over the key stone stands on a pedestal, a good figure of Henry VIII. in a niche, guarded by two pillars on each side, of the Corinthian order; above is a severed circular pediment, on which recline two emblematic human figures, descriptive of the nature of the charity.

The pilasters supporting the pediment, &c. are Ionic, with festoons suspended from the volutes.

Under the grand pediment is a clock, with several windows and other tasteful ornaments. The tympanum is ornamented with the arms of England.

The side of the grand pile, next Smithfield, is well worthy of notice. The staircase is a monument of the talents and liberality of HOGARTH, being painted by that great and original artist, at his own expence. The principal subjects are, THE GOOD SAMARITAN, and THE POOL OF BETHESDA. In another part is RAHERE laying the foundation stone of the original hospital; a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks, &c.

The HALL is at the head of the staircase. This is a grand and spacious apartment, and contains portraits of HENRY VIII. CHARLES II. and a fine full length of the famous Dr. RADCLIFFE, founder of the library at Oxford. He certainly merits the compliment of being placed here; for he left to this hospital 500*l.* *per annum*, for the im-

* On digging the foundation in one of the sides in 1736, many silver coins were found at the depth of thirty feet.

provement

provement of the diet; and 100*l.* *per annum* to purchase linen. A portrait of St. BARTHOLOMEW fills the space over the chimney piece; and in the centre window is exhibited, in stained glass, HENRY VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor; he is attended by prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white wands, &c. Here is a fine portrait of PERCIVAL POTT, Esq. many years an eminent surgeon of this hospital, painted by *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Belonging to the hospital are three physicians of the highest respectability for integrity and practice; three skilful surgeons, an apothecary, to provide and prepare what the physicians direct: and the diseased are duly visited by them in their wards, where they are lodged, every morning and evening, as there is need; every one having a bed to himself; and, by the care of the matrons, the wards are always kept clean and neat.

This hospital, from the time of its incorporation, began to flourish under the government of the lord mayor, four aldermen, and eight commoners*: who had under them an hospitaller, renter-clerks, butler, porter, matron, twelve sisters, and eight beadles; besides three surgeons in wages, and a chaplain.

* The president always a senior alderman. Purveyors four, two aldermen and two commoners. Almoners four, one alderman and three commoners. The treasurer, a commoner. Scrutiners two, both commoners.

The governors were always elected by the lord mayor and his brethren the other governors, who yearly appointed six, that is to say, two aldermen and four commoners, who were admitted into the hospital after this manner: The whole company of the twelve old governors, sitting in assembly together, caused their clerk to read unto the six newly elected their charge. That done, and the new elected consenting and yielding themselves to the charge, the half of the governors, that had fulfilled their two years governance, stood apart, and the other half that remained, with the new elected, took them by the hands after their degrees, and so admitted them; and, before they parted, all dined together, as well those that came a-new, as those that had governed their time, and those that remained, every man at his own cost and charge.

Above an hundred and fifty years ago this hospital maintained about three hundred poor diseased people, at the yearly charge of 2000*l.*

State of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Easter, 1806.

Patients admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year, 3700 in-patients, and 4432 out-patients, many of whom have been relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their several habitations - - - 8132

Buried this year, after much charge in their illness 308

Remaining under cure, { In-patients - 430 / Out-patients - 298

So that there have been during the last year, and then were, under the care of this hospital, of poor, sick, and lame persons, destitute of all other relief 9168

As the charge and expence of this hospital much exceeds the certain revenues thereof, and there not being a fund sufficient to admit and support the many poor, wounded, maimed, and sick objects, who daily apply for relief, assistance is often solicited, to enable the governors to support the present charity, and its enlargement.

The parish church of

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS,

was

was originally a chapel to the hospital; but is now a vicarage in the gift of the governors.

The church stands on the side of a passage from Smithfield, called "The Cloisters," leading to the hospital; the tower is antient. The form of the building is Gothic: at the south-west corner is a small turret. A large window on the side of the passage displays the arms of Mr. Henry Andrews, alderman, 1636.

The south side contains mullioned windows, now stopped up, and some antient sculpture of the arms of Edward the Confessor, impaled with the bearings of Henry II. under an imperial crown and angels, with blank shields and books.

The north side of the hospital, the south side of the church, and an elegant house at the east end, the residence of the vicar, form a pleasant court.

The length from the chancel wall to the west end is forty feet. The outline is an octagon; the east end the chancel; the adjoining sides contain the reading desk and pulpit; at the western end a small organ fills the arch: over the altar are the Decalogue; and on either side the Apostle's Creed and Lord's Prayer.

The whole is lighted by painted windows, in which several coats of arms are preserved, and are formed by the arches near the roof. The inside is chaste and simple, and the best imitation of the Gothic style.

Monuments. Beneath the gallery, at the west end, in the north wall, is a rich and beautiful antient monument, adorned with quartes foils and tracery, on which has been cut the following inscription:

H. S. E. Elizaboth Johannis Freke hujusce Nosocomii Chirurgi, uxor Charissima; Richardi Blundel, Londinensis, viri non minus humanitate quam arto Chirurgica insignis filia natea Major. Obiit. Nov. 16. an et 48 Dom. 1741 Et ipse Johannes Oboth Nov. 7. A. D. 1756 act 68.

At the back of the pulpit, an old tomb, adorned with pilasters, &c. of the Corinthian order, thus inscribed:

Thomas Bodleius Eques Auratus Fecit ANNÆ conjugi Piissimæ atque omnibus Exemplis bene de se Meritæ cum qua Dulciter vixit. Ann. XXIV.

At the back of the reading desk, another antient monument, with the figure of the deceased in a kneeling posture, and the following lines:

Here Robert Balthrope lyes Intomb'd
To Elizabeth our Queen,
Who Serjeant of the Surgeons Sworn
Near thirty Years hath been.
He dyed at sixty nine of Years,
December's ninth the Day;
The Year of Grace eight hundred twice,
Deducting Nine away.
Let here his Rotten Bones repose
Till Angels Trumpet sound,
To warn the World of present change
And raise the dead from Ground.

The grave-stone and effigies of William Markby, and wife, 1438, engraved in the "Sepulchral monuments of Great Britain," are perfect.

Here was also the grave-stone, on which were figured in brass, a pilgrim with a scrip, and his wife with a bottle, each having a staff; round the stone, in antient characters, were the following lines:

Behold how ended is our poor Pilgrimage
Of John Shirley, Esq; with Margaret his Wife,
That twelve Children had togyder in Marriage,
Eyght Sones and four Daigters withouten Stryf,
That in Honour, Norture and Labour floured in Fame,
His Penne reported his Lives Occupayon,
Saing peer his Lyfe time John Shirley by Name,
Of his degree that was in Brutys Albyon,
That in the Year of Grace dysesyd from hen,
Fourteen hundred Wynters and six and fifty,
In the Yerys of his Age fourscore and ten,
Of October Moneth the day one and twenty.

Stow informs us, that this Mr. Shirley was a great traveller; that he collected the works of Chaucer, John Lydgate, and other antient writers, to be preserved to posterity. The family of Shirley have been very famous for their

their peregrinations; Sir Anthony travelled to Persia, in the reign of James I. and so did his brother, Sir Robert; indeed a spirit of adventure seems to have pervaded the whole family.

On the north wall is placed a monument of white marble, with boys weeping over an urn, inscribed, "Near this place are deposited the remains of John Darker, Esq. twenty-four years treasurer to the hospital. He died February 8, 1784, in the sixty-third year of his age."

Among the antient inhabitants of this parish were Sir THOMAS BODLEY. This worthy benefactor to his country was a native of Exeter, and born May 2, 1544. The prosecutions of queen Mary and her agents expatriated the family to Germany, and afterwards to Geneva, where Sir Thomas, who was then only twelve years old, studied Hebrew, Greek, and divinity, under the most eminent professors. On the restoration of the Protestant faith at the accession of Elizabeth, the family returned to England. He was then sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Humphrey, from 1563 to 1566, and went through the different stages of learning. He became M. A. in the latter year 1569, and was chosen proctor 1576, when on his travels, during which he continued abroad four years. In 1583, he was appointed gentleman usher to queen Elizabeth, who sent him in 1586 to solicit assistance from various princes in behalf of the king of Navarre. He was engaged in hazardous services for that monarch, afterwards Henry IV. of France. In 1588, he resided at the Hague, was admitted one of the council to the states, and was permitted by the queen to act at his own discretion. In 1593, he obtained permission to return, but was soon after sent back as ambassador. When he had again finally visited England, lord Burleigh became so much his friend, that he had once thought of making him his colleague. But the partiality of the earl of Essex to him, and his earnest recommendation of him, so much created jealousy and distrust, that he formed the noble resolution to live from this period for himself, and "possess his

his soule in peace," being then fifty-three years of age. Sir Thomas was much solicited to leave his retirement, and return to court, but refused; though he thought himself too severe and scrupulous, when he remembered his "reverend mother the university of Oxon;" and concluded at last to set up his staff at the library in Oxford, to reduce that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waste, to the public use of the student*. In two years time he brought it to a good degree of perfection, furnishing it with books of his own collecting abroad, and from various benefactions; and in 1610, laid the foundation stone of his new fabric in that university, for a general library, &c.

Sir DUDLEY CARLETON. He married 1607, a niece of Sir Maurice Carey, knt. with whom he resided some time in Chancery Lane. He represents his situation in "Little St. Bartholomew's," in expectation of preferment, in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, printed in Buck's View of Negotiation between England, France, and Brussels, to the latter of which court he was, by favour of the earl of Salisbury, at last appointed ambassador in 1610.

WEST SMITHFIELD, is so called to distinguish it from a place of the same denomination in the eastern part of the city, and was antiently a large open field.

We are not informed why it was called Smithfield; but history acquaints us that a part of it was known by the name of "THE ELMS," as being covered with elm trees, and was the place of execution for malefactors in and before the year 1219. And in later times, when the spirit of reformation in religion began to appear in this metropolis, Smithfield became the scene of martyrdom. In the centre of the space now inclosed with rails many were burnt for their steady adhering to the principles of the Gospel, and opposing the doctrines peculiar to the church of Rome.

To the credit of the kings of England be it said, that none were ever known to attend these *Autōs de Fè*; even Philip II. of Spain, never honoured any, of the many which were celebrated by permission of his *gentle* queen,

* See his Journal, printed by Hearne.

with his presence, notwithstanding he could behold the *roasting* of his own subjects with infinite self applause, and *sangfroid*. The spot is still held in remembrance, under the large board on which is painted a collection of Regulations for the market. Here the martyr *Latimer* preached patience to friar Forest, agonizing under the torture of a slow fire, for denying Henry's supremacy: and to this place our martyr *Cranmer* compelled the amiable Edward, by forcing his reluctant hand to the warrant, to send Jane Bocher, a silly woman, to the stake. Here suffered "holy JOHN BRADFORD," and the mild LAURENCE SAUNDERS; and here the pious archdeacon PHILPOT, "paid his vows." Latimer, however, never thought of his former conduct in his last moments; nor did Cranmer thrust his hand into the fire for a real crime, but for one which was venial through the frailty of human nature *.

The gracious Elizabeth could likewise burn people for religion. Two Dutchmen, anabaptists, suffered in Smithfield during the year 1575, and died, as Holingshed sagely remarks, with "roring and crieing." This, to give Elizabeth her due, is the only instance of exerting the *blessed* prerogative of the writ *de Hæretico comburendo*. Her highness preferred the *halter*, her sullen sister, *fire and faggot*; not that it can be denied but Elizabeth made a very free use of the terrible act of her twenty-seventh year: one hundred and sixty-eight suffered in her reign, at London, York, in Lancashire, and several other parts of the kingdom, convicted of *being priests*, of *harbouring priests*, or of *becoming converts!* The balance is against Elizabeth, in the article persecution, particularly by the agonizing death of fire: for the smallest number estimated to have suffered under the savage Mary, amounts, in her short reign, to two hundred and seventy-seven †.

Bartholomew Legatt, was the last person who was burnt here, in 1611. John King, bishop of London, pronounced sentence against him as "a blasphemous heretic;" and having consigned him to the secular arm of the casuist mo-

* Pennant. † Ibid.

narch

narch James, he took care to cause the sentence of burning to be executed with its utmost effect.

It was in Smithfield that rebellion received its death blow, in the person of Wat Tyler, A. D. 1381; and that two instances of the law of recrimination occurred of boiling to death, two wretches who had administered poison in cookery. John Roose, in 1530, in an attempt to destroy bishop Fisher, took an opportunity in the cook's absence, to throw a great quantity of the noxious ingredients into some gruel, prepared for the bishop's family and the poor of Lambeth parish. The bishop's abstinence on that day saved his life; but of seventeen who were poisoned two died, and the rest never recovered their health. The second instance of this kind occurred in 1541, when Margaret Davie, was executed in the same manner for poisoning her mistress, and several other persons.

From such disgusting subjects, let us ascend to the times of chivalry. In the forty-eighth year of the reign of Edward III. dame Alice Perrars or Pierce, the king's concubine, as lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of London, through Cheap, accompanied by many lords and ladies; every lady leading a lord by his horse's bridle, till they came into West Smithfield; and then began a great just, which lasted for seven days.

Also in the ninth of Richard II. was the like great riding from the Tower to Westminster, and every lord led a lady's horse's bridle; and in the morning began the justs in Smithfield, which lasted three days. Henry of Darby, the duke of Lancaster's son, the lord Beaumont, Sir Simon Burley, and Sir Paris Courtney, distinguished themselves on this occasion.

In the year 1393, the seventeenth of Richard II. certain lords of Scotland came into England to get honour by force of arms. The earl of Mar challenged the earl of Nottingham to just with him; and so they rode certain courses, but not the full challenge: for the earl of Mar was cast, both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall; so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so towards Scotland, but died by the way, at York.

Loose

"Loose serving men would commonly meet here, and make uproars and quarrels; insomuch that it was many years called Ruffians Hall, being the usual rendezvous of ruffians and quarrellers, during the time that swords and bucklers were used; when every serving-man carried a buckler at his back, which suspended by the hilt or pommel of his sword hanging before him.

Between Hosier Lane and Cow Lane, in Smithfield, anciently was a large pool of water, called Smithfield Pond, or horse pool, from the watering of horses there; and to the south-west of which, in Cow Lane, where St. John's Court is situate, stood the gallows, or public place of execution, denominated the Elms, from the great quantity of such trees growing in that neighbourhood. But, the gallows being removed to the west end of the suburbs, this part of Smithfield was soon erected into streets, lanes, &c. among the first of which buildings was that spacious and lofty wooden edifice, denominated High Hall, formerly standing in the said St. John's Court. This ancient structure of wood and stone was the city residence of the prior of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, as is evident by the writings thereunto belonging, in the custody of Sir Harry Featherstone, wherein the said house is denominated Sempringham Head-house."

Smithfield always was, and still continues, a market-place for cattle, hay, straw, and other necessary provisions; and once in the year, at Bartholomew tide (old stile), is noted for a general fair, commonly called Bartholomew Fair.

King Henry II. granted to the adjoining priory the privilege of a fair to be kept at Bartholomew tide, on the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London, repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard within the priory, which was separated from Smithfield only by walls and gates, that were locked every night, and watched, for the safety of the goods deposited there; and the narrow street, or lane, afterwards built where the cloth was sold, still re-

tains the name of CLOTH FAIR. A court of *pied poudre* was daily, during the fair, holden for debts and contracts.

The fair kept here, instead of three days, was at length prolonged to a fortnight; and became of little other use than for idle youth and loose people to resort to, and to spend their money in vanity; and (which was worse) in debaucheries, drunkenness, whoredom, and in seeing and hearing things not fit for Christian eyes and ears; many of the houses and booths here serving only to allure men and women to such purposes of impiety. Therefore the magistracy, often intending, at last fully resolved, in the year 1708, to reduce the fair to that space of time only, according to which it was at first granted, that is, to three days; and accordingly an order was made: and at a court of common council in June, the said year, the order was confirmed: whereby the fair was to be kept for three days only, for selling of merchandizes, according to the original grants from the crown; which regulation, though it has been sometimes broke, the chief magistrate of late years has strictly observed.

The excellent regulations, however, in the year 1806, through the wise management of alderman Shaw, during his respected mayoralty, sufficiently evinced that the community might be enabled to enjoy the usual exhibitions and entertainments, without indecorum or injury to their persons or property, more especially when it is considered what a revenue the tolls produce to the city chamber.

Smithfield is surrounded by many good houses; but they are far from being regular or uniform. Mr. Ralph, in his "Review of Public Buildings," observes, that this vast area is capable of great beauty; but it is at present destitute of all; and a scene of filth and nastiness. "'Tis true, the use which is made of it as a market," he adds, "is something of an excuse for it, and in some degree atones for the want of that decency that would improve it so much: yet 'tis my opinion, that ways and means might be

be found to make it tolerable at least, and an obelisk, pyramid, or statue in the centre, defended with handsome and substantial rails, would go a great way in so desirable a project."

So many calls of this kind have been made, and improvements suggested, that the corporation have applied to parliament, to enable them, by the removal of houses, &c. to form a grand square appropriate to every intention of improvement.

A statue has also been often mentioned for the centre; with deference we would propose that of the benevolent martyr BISHOP RIDLEY, on the spot where the stake was fixed, with proper reliefs and inscriptions. The city at the present moment feel the good effects of his philanthropy in the benefits of all the royal hospitals; and the decorations might be contrived to convey the virtues of the martyrs, without offence to any religious opinion.

At the north-east angle of Smithfield, stands the parish church of

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

IS situated near the end of Duck Lane, now Duke Street in the ward of Faringdon Without, within the liberty o the city; though the inhabitants, for what reason has not been assigned, claim certain exemptions.

It was a priory founded by Rahere, a gentleman of the court to Henry I. about the year 1102, who placed canons there, and became their first prior, till his death. The priory was rebuilt in the year 1410. Prior Trafford was the last prior, and the priory was surrendered in the thirtieth of Henry VIII. valued at 653*l.* 15*s. per annum*. The six bells were taken out of the church, and sold to the parish of St. Sepulchre; and the church being demolished to the choir, was by the king's order annexed to enlarge the old parish church; and so was used till the reign of queen Mary, who gave the remainder of the priory church to the Black Friars, by whom it was used as their conventual church until the first of queen Elizabeth, when the friars were expelled, and the church, with the old parish church, was, agreeably to the act of parliament in the last of Edward the VIth, 1553, to remain for ever a parish church, called Great St. Bartholomew's.

Mr. Weever says, that prior Bolton*, after he had built the manor house of Canonbury, near Islington, died at his parsonage house near Harrow on the Hill; and the portraits of him, and his brethren, painted upon a table hanging in this church, was afterward in Sir Robert Cotton's library, holding up their hands towards a crucifix, under whom was depensil'd

Gulielmo Bolton precibus succurrite vestris
Qualis erat Pater hic, Domus hæc cætera monstrant.

The church is a spacious and antient building, of the Norman order, with a strong timber roof; the walls of the church are of stone, and brick, and the steeple of brick, with battlements.

It had the good fortune to escape the terrible fire in 1666.

The interior is well preserved, and spacious, and the pulpit is a piece of fine old carving.

The altar-piece is painted of stone colour in perspective. It consists of four columns and two pilasters, with their

* Whose rebus a *bolt*, or arrow, *in a tun*, being on the south side of this church, was the origin of the Bolt-in-Tun, a sign belonging to a very antient inn in Fleet Street.

entablament

entablament of the Doric order. The inter-columns are the Commandments, and lower are the Lord's Prayer and Creed, all done in gold letters on black. Over the Commandments, and under an arching pediment, is a glory with the word Jehovah in Hebrew characters.

Above the pediment are the arms of England, in colours, between two columns of the Ionic order, over which is another circular pediment; the whole adorned with pyramidal figures, shields, &c. and is about thirty-two feet high.

There are two galleries, one at the west end, in which is a good organ, and the other at the south-west angle of the church.

The length of the church is one hundred and thirty-two feet, breadth fifty-seven, and altitude forty-seven. The height of the steeple is about seventy-five feet, wherein are five bells; the roof of the church is covered with lead.

Mr. Stow says, there were buried here Roger Walden, bishop of London, 1406; who denied his preferment to the bishopric from the pope, and would accept of it only from the king, as appears by the records in the Tower.

This man was remarkable for the vicissitudes of fortune. From the estate of a poor man he was suddenly raised to be secretary to the king, dean of York, treasurer of England, and archbishop of Canterbury. He enjoyed this dignity two years, when in those uncertain times he was compelled to retire again into obscurity. Upon the restoration of order he was appointed bishop of London, but died the year following *.

Eleaner, wife to Sir Hugh Fen, mother to Margaret lady Abergavenny.

Richard Vancke, baron of the Exchequer, and his wife, daughter to William De la River.

MONUMENTS. On the north side of the choir, the tomb of the founder RAHERE, under a kind of alcove, his effigies lying straight with the face upward, and hands conjoined over his breast; three friars, one on each side,

* Walsingham. Weever.

and

and the third at his feet, in a praying posture, with each a book opened before him. About the tomb are various shields, with armorial bearings.

The tomb is thus inscribed:

Hic Jacet Raherus, primus Canonicus & primus Prior hujus Ecclesiæ.

The monuments and figures were repaired by prior Bolton; and been since several times beautified, and fenced with a strong iron rail.

A spacious marble monument for Sir Walter Mildmay, 1589, chancellor of the Exchequer, and founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

On the north side of the nave near the choir, is a marble monument with this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of that Worthy and Learned Francis Anthony, Dr. in Physick.

There needs no Verse to beautifie thy Praise
Or keep in Memory thy Spotless Name;
Religion, Virtue, and thy skill did raise
A threefold Pillar to thy lasting Fame.
The poysnous Envy ever sought to blame
Or hide the Fruits of thy Intention,
Yet shall all they commend that high design
Of purest Gold to make a Medicine:*
That feel thy help by that thy rare Invention.

He dyed the 16 Day of May, 1623. Of his Age 74.

His loving Son John Anthony Dr. in Physick, left this remembrance of his Sorrow. He dyed the 28th of April, 1655. being Aged 70 Years, and was buried near this Place, and left behind him 1 Son and 3 Daughters.

A gray marble grave-stone in the choir has this inscription:

Here lyeth interred Gilbert Wyld, third Son of Sir William Wyld, Kt. and Bart. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster. And of Dame Frances his Wife, who dyed 23 Nov. 1671.

* He was the inventor of the *Aurum Potabile*, a nostrum of great note in the seventeenth century.

On the north side of the chancel, near the east end of the church, is the following inscription on a marble monument on the wall, to the memory of THOMAS ROYCROFT, Esq. printer of the Polyglot Bible; he died 1626.

A marble monument on the north wall of the south cloyster, with his effigies as writing; this inscription:

Hic Inhumatum succubat quantum Terrestre viri vere venerandi EDWARDI COOKE, Philosophii apprime Docti nec non Medici Spectatissimi, Qui tertio Idus Augusti, Anno 1652. Anno Ætatis 39, certa Resurgendi spe (uti necesse) naturæ concessit.

Unsluce your briny Flood, what! can you keep
Your Eyes from Tears and see the Marble weep.
Burst out for shame, or if you find no Vent
For Tears, yet stay and see the Stones relent.

The church is a rectory, in the gift of the earl of Warwick and Holland.

There are some curious relicts of the antient priory still existing; the fine gateway facing Smithfield, the beautiful cloisters, the vaulted passage in Bartholomew Close, &c.

Crossing LONG LANE, a narrow, filthy street, an avenue denominated Charterhouse Street, leads to a handsome square, bearing the same name, on account of the north side being occupied by the hospital and other buildings of

THE CHARTREUSE, CORRUPTLY THE CHARTER HOUSE.

The origin of this religious foundation s ascribed to the dreadful pestilence, which in 1348 desolated England, and great part of Europe.

Sir Walter Manny, lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray, in the Low Countries, who for the service done to king Edward III. was made knight of the Garter; had, in the year 1349, purchased thirteen acres and one rod of ground adjoining to No-Man's Land, which had been bought the preceding year by the bishop of London, for the burial of the dead; this also was consecrated by the bishop for a place of burial; in which, during that year, were interred upwards of fifty thousand persons, who had

had died by the pestilence; and founded the priory for Carthusian monks*, in 1371; Sir Walter dying soon after, was buried within the precincts of his own foundation.

It was at first intended to remain for ever only a burial place for the poor, strangers, and diseased people; and to avoid contention between the parsons and this house the corps were first to be conveyed to their churches, and then to this place to be buried. This ground before mentioned, together with three acres more, called Pardon Church-yard, Sir Walter gave to the prior and monks; and the house at the suppression, 29 Henry VIII. was valued at 642*l.* 4½*d.* yearly.

The monastery having been bestowed by the king on Sir Edward North, afterwards lord North, it was sold by his son to Thomas duke of Norfolk, from whom it descended to Thomas earl of Suffolk, and was afterward called Howard House, by which name it was purchased of the earl of Suffolk, by Thomas Sutton, Esq. where he founded this hospital. It consisted of four or five courts, a wilderness, gardens, orchards, and walks, &c. This hospital was first founded by act of parliament for erecting and endowing an hospital at Hallingbury Bouchers, in the county of Essex, March 10, 1609, by the name of the Hospital of King James, founded in Hallingbury, in the county of Essex, at the humble petition and at the only cost and charge of Thomas Sutton, Esq.

But Mr. Sutton having altered his mind respecting the situation, removed the foundation to Howard House, for which he had the king's letters patent, dated June 1611; for the house, &c. he paid down 13,000*l.* May the 9th, 1611; and the charter of king James was confirmed by an act of parliament in the third of king Charles I.

The following are the principal heads of the patent for erecting Sutton's Hospital:

* So called from Carthuse, near Grenoble. The order was founded by a person named Bruno, in 1083, and came into England about the year 1181.

Governors

Governors were incorporated with full authority to purchase, receive, &c. They were sixteen governors in all appointed by name, and upon the death of any, the said Mr. Sutton to name others for his life to keep up the number, and afterward the new governors to be (as any vacancy happened) nominated by the majority of the governors then living.

The master of the Charterhouse to be one of the governors, who were to have a common seal.

They were not to let longer leases than for twenty-one years, nor to transfer the land (settled for this purpose] to any other use.

The election of a new governor to be within two months after a vacancy, or in default, the king to appoint a governor.

The number of the old gentlemen and boys to encrease according to the revenues.

The governors impowered to make statutes under the common seal, and to visit or displace the master or any officer of the house; the ministers freed from the visitation of the ordinary of the diocese.

There are these ecclesiastical preferments in the gift of the governors of the hospital, *viz.*

Charterhouse,	Dunsby,
Balsham,	South Minster,
Castle Camps,	Cold Norton,
Horshead,	Little Wigborow.
Hallingbury,	

But by the letters patent the governors are charged to bestow the same upon those scholars only who have been bred in this house.

The benovolent founder lived not to see the hospital finally settled; but in 1614, three years after Mr. Sutton's death, it was opened by the executors, by the entry of the gentlemen, scholars, and others. And *anno* 1627, these orders were made at an assembly, June 21, signed by king Charles the First's own hand.

"The hospital of king James, founded in Charterhouse, in the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only cost and charges of Thomas Sutton, Esq." shall be the style to be inviolably observed and expressed in the same formal words upon all evidences, conveyances, leases, and writings of records.

There shall be an anniversary commemoration of the founder, kept every 12th of December with solemn service, a sermon, and

such increase of commons as we allow upon other festival days by our establishment.

The governors jointly taken, make the head of this body corporate, the poor brothers and scholars, and such others as are mentioned only in the king's letters patents, shall be stiled Members of the Foundation, and shall be chosen within two months after the vacancy, according to the express words of the letters patents.

All other officers of the revenue or houshold not particularly mentioned in the letters patents, shall be reputed and taken as Members of Arbitrary Election, and it shall be in the governors power to make their number more or less, and to choose them sooner or later, as to their wisdom shall seem best for the good of the hospital.

No member of the foundation or of arbitrary election shall be a married man, either at the time of his admission or after, upon penalty of being deprived of his place; but there is an exception for the then present physician, receiver and auditor.

The improper titles for an hospital of attorney general, surveyor general, steward of the houshold, shall be abolished.

All possible diligence shall be used to obtain the next sessions an act of parliament for confirmation of the foundation.

The common seal shall be kept in the evidence house under four keys, the master of the house always to keep one.

The statutes and ordinances of the hospital under the common seal shall be twice engrossed, the originals to be kept in the evidence house, the other in the custody of the master, to be brought to the table at every assembly.

The master shall always keep one of the keys of the evidence house, and no writing to be delivered to the solicitor but with a note of particulars registered in a book under the master's hand, and a note taken under his hand that receives them, for the redelivery.

A true copy of the deeds, evidences, survey, leases, orders, and other writings touching the hospital lands, shall be fairly written in a parchment ledger book.

An iron chest shall be in the receiver's custody for the keeping of the hospital revenues, whereof he shall give an account quarterly to the master; and another with three several locks and keys (two to be kept by the master and receiver, and the third by whom the governors please) to be in the evidence house for keeping

keeping the surplus remaining at the year's end, whereof the receiver shall be accountant by a fair declaration engrossed in parchment by the auditor, and signed with their three hands, and then safely laid up in the evidence-house.

Two other copies of the said declaration, signed by the Master, Receiver and Auditor, whereof the Auditor shall keep one to justify the account, the Receiver another for his full discharge.

In case of plague, the master, with consent of four or more governors shall dissolve the house, the officers, servants and poor brothers shall be dismissed for a time, not exceeding half a year, with their full allowance for diet and wages paid in hand, and the impotent shall be left under the care of the Manciple with two elder grooms and three old women. And such scholars as have able friends shall be sent to them, and those that have none shall be sent out, and all at the charge of the hospital. For all which disbursement the Receiver shall impress money to the Manciple by warrant from the Master under his hand.

The hospital shall be sufficiently furnished with buckets, fire hooks, ladders, ropes, and other necessaries against fire.

What other orders soever the major part of the governors shall make at an assembly for the good of the hospital, and sign them with their own hands in the assembly book, shall stand in as full force and power as if they had been inserted with these and ratified with the common seal.

All other things ordered and enacted by the king's letters patents for the confirmation of this hospital, as also all other orders and decrees of this instrument ratified by their common seal shall be inevitably kept and observed.

THE MASTER

is to be a grave discreet person, unmarried, aged about forty years, one that shall neither have nor accept of any preferment either in church or state, whereby he may be drawn from his residence and care of the hospital.

He has the œconomical government of the house during the governors pleasure, and power to set a fine or mulct on any officer, not exceeding a fortnight's commons; and the poor brothers at 4*s.* 4*d.* or 8*s.* 8*d.* he may fine as they deserve. He has been usually a layman.

All other inferior servants the master has power to put in or out.

He shall not increase or lessen the diets, stipends, fees, or wages in the house or school.

The PREACHER to be Master of Arts seven years, aged about thirty, and to have been four years a preaching minister.

He is to take care that the poor brothers, boys and servants frequent the Prayers, Sermon, and Holy Sacrament. And the master and preacher have superintendency over the chapel clerk, organist and sexton, to see that each perform the duties of his place.

The PHYSICIAN to have 20*l.* *per annum*, to choose his own apothecary, and his bills for physic not to exceed 20*l.* but it is at the governors choice whether there shall be a physician certain or occasional.

The REGISTER shall be of a good conversation, well practised in law causes that follow, a good penman, ready to do what the governors or master shall put him upon.

His business is to sit on all assemblies, to register their orders and decrees in the assembly-book; to draw and make ready for the common seal all patents and leases, and enroll them in the book of entries: to wait on the governors for their signing any instrument: to attend the hospital council and take their direction.

The RECEIVER's business is first to give good security by ten several bonds of 200*l.* each bond, himself and two sufficient sureties to stand in every bond to the governors for the faithful execution of his office; and shall deliver out no money unless to the Manciple for diet, without order and warrant from the master.

He shall by virtue of proper letters of attorney make public demand of rents due to the hospital, that such farther course may be taken as shall seem good to the governors.

At Michaelmas, yearly, when his accounts are given up, he shall have 200*l.* impressed to him by the master out of the surplus remaining that year, or out of the house-stock, which shall be for expence for diet and other charges till Michaelmas rent comes in, repaying the said money into the iron chest of the hospital stock at or before the end of November then next ensuing.

The MANCIPLE is the last officer observable of the house. He gives 100*l.* security for the due discharge of all money impressed unto him by the Receiver upon the Master's warrant, for the affairs of the hospital.

He is to attend his service in the kitchen till all the tables be served and taken away, and then to take his meals with the inferior officers and grooms.

He

He must keep a book of the weekly expence in diet, carry it to the Auditor to be examined, and within four days after the expiration of the week, he shall bring it to the master to have it perused and signed.

He must disburse no money, except for diet, without the master's warrant, nor buy any provisions but with ready money.

He must take an inventory twice every year of all the goods, moveables and utensils throughout the hospital, and give account thereof to the master, that he may lay the loss to every person to whom it was intrusted, satisfying the house out of their wages at his discretion.

Besides the abovesaid officers of the house, there are the following officers of the revenue: STEWARD OF THE COURTS and AUDITOR.

No bailiff shall be chosen of any manor unless he dwell within five miles distant at farthest.

They shall put in bond of 200*l.* a piece, with two sureties for paying in the money by them levied for free rents or profits of the courts, and shall not meddle with the receipt of any farm rents, upon forfeiture of their bond.

All bailiffs shall bring in all free and customary rents within forty days after the quarter-day, and all profits and perquisites of courts within forty days after the day assigned by the steward for payment thereof.

POOR BROTHERS.

This extraordinary charity was given for the maintenance of such old men, not to exceed eighty in number, as are qualified within the intention of the king's letters patents of the foundation, *i. e.* gentlemen by descent and in poverty, soldiers that have borne arms by sea or land, merchants decayed by pyracy or shipwreck, or servants in houshold to the king or queen's majesty, and to be fifty years of age or upward at their admission; except those maimed in the wars by sea or land, who shall be capable of being admitted at forty years old; but none shall be admitted whose body is tainted by any leprous, unclean, or infectious disease; nor shall any be in as a Poor Brother who at or after his admittance shall have an estate in value worth 200*l.* or coming in *viis & modis*, to the value of 24*l.* *per annum* during his life.

No

No Poor Brother shall be admitted till the next quarter day after his place is void, and till he bring two pair of new sheets, or have them provided for him by the house, and deducted out of his wages due the first two quarters by equal portions.

No Poor Brother shall go beyond sea but by petition signed by six of the governors, and during his absence shall only be allowed his wages as in the establishment following, and have his place reserved for him.

None shall go into the country to stay above two months, nor without the master's leave, and during their absence shall only be allowed two third parts of their commons in money besides their Wages. But if they go out and fall under an arrest they shall have no allowance during absence, but their place reserved till the governors pleasure be known.

No Brother to pass the out gates of the hospital in their livery gown, upon pain of paying a month's commons out of their quarter's wages. They shall not solicit causes nor molest any of the king's subjects, upon pain of paying a mulct and incurring the governors displeasure.

All other duties to be performed after their admission, as daily frequenting the Chapel, reverend behaviour at prayers, civil fashion of feeding, cleanly and decent cloathing, neat and wholesome lodging, friendly and brotherly conversing and living together, is referred to the master's discretion to direct, and to the power given, as aforesaid, by the governors to correct.

There are several other orders relating to these poor brothers.

Master and Scholars.

The SCHOOL-MASTER is to be qualified by being at least twenty-seven years of age, a Master of Arts, and of good reputation both for his life, and learning in the Latin and Greek tongues. The USHER to be of the degree of Batchellor of Arts at least two years, aged twenty-four, and these that have been educated in this hospital to be chosen before others.

The school-master to admit no poor scholar without one new suit of apparel besides that he wears, two new shirts, three

three new pair of stockings, three new pair of shoes, and books for the form he is to be in, or money to buy them, or the said master to make up what is short of these out of his own wages.

He shall have good proof that the scholars admitted are not above fourteen nor under ten years of age.

He is to keep an exact account of the day every scholar is admitted, and of the time they are put to the university or trades.

The master to read none but approved authors as are read in the best esteemed free-schools, and the upper form to be furnished with Greek Testaments for their use in the Chapel, who are every Sunday to set up in the great hall four Greek and four Latin verses apiece, upon any part of the second lesson appointed for the day, for the master of the hospital or strangers to examine; also two weekly appointed for reading the chapters and saying grace at meals in both halls.

It shall be the master's care and usher's charge to teach the scholars to cypher, especially those less capable of learning, and that are fittest for trades.

The master shall be diligent in daily attendance. and shall not journey into the country without leave from the master of the hospital, nor shall they take into their tuition above sixty other scholars, unless they entertain another under usher at their own charge, and to be dieted and lodged out of the hospital; nor shall they receive any fee or wages from the friends of those of the foundation for teaching them.

The masters shall be careful and discreet to observe the nature and ingenuity of their scholars, and accordingly instruct and correct them. In correction they shall be moderate, in instruction diligent, correcting according to the quality of the fault in matter of manners, and according to the capacity of the fault in matter of learning, (which are excellent rules for all school-masters to observe.) They shall also see that the scholars be of modest and mannerly behaviour, well and decently cloathed, orderly and seasonably dieted, cleanly and wholesomely lodged, and that the Matron, Butler, Taylor and Groom perform their duties to these purposes,

poses, otherwise the tutors to be censured by the governors, and the said servants to be punished by the master of the hospital.

The property of this establishment is very considerable in manors, leasehold, and other lands in various parts of the kingdom.

Besides this wonderful donation, Mr. Sutton gave by his will, legacies to the amount of 14,610*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

This will was dated the second day of November, 1611.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The gate of the first court leads to a long gallery, with windows of the fashion of queen Elizabeth's time; an arched way, over which are the armorial bearings of Mr. Sutton, leads to another court, formed on the east side by

The HALL. A small portico before the door has the arms of James I.; to the right a buttress and two large windows with lancet shaped mullions; over them two small arched windows, and above the door one with nine divisions. At the south end a very large projecting window, divided into fifteen parts, and over it a smaller. The roof is slated, supporting a small cupola. The interior is a large room in the above stile of architecture, the galleries are elaborately enriched, and the whole painted of a stone colour. Some

* Mr. Sutton is said to have acquired this prodigious estate very justly, but with much care, diligence, frugality, &c. He was steward and secretary to the earls of Warwick and Leicester, then he farmed the northern coal mines, giving only his word for a security; then by queen Elizabeth was made master of the ordnance at Berwick, which he held fourteen years, (in token of which the two pieces of ordnance carved in stone are placed on the chimney-piece in the great hall at the Charterhouse); he was made paymaster to the northern army, a commissioner for sequestration of the lands of the northern rebels; victualler to the navy and some garrisons in the Low Countries, a commissioner for prizes under the earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, who gave him letters of mart against the Spaniards, from whom he took a ship worth 20,000*l.* and returning, settled at London; he had offices at court and at the Custom-house, was made free of the Girdler's Company, and reputed a man of immense property; here he increased his riches by good bargains, mortgages, and merchandizing to Muscovy, Hamburgh, &c. insomuch that he had abroad thirty agents.

Drawn by Schnebbelie & Engraved by A. Warren

For Dr. Hughson's Description of London

GREAT HALL, CHARTER HOUSE.

Published by J. Stratford, 112 Holborn Hill Oct. 19 1806

stained glass remains in the windows, and there is a portrait of the founder at the upper end.

The OLD COURT ROOM, is a venerable apartment, fitted up by the above duke of Norfolk, whose motto is inscribed at the north end. The chimney-piece consists of a basement formed by four Tuscan pillars; in the intercolumns of which are gilt shields with paintings of Mars and Minerva. Above are Faith, Hope, and Charity, on gilt pannels. The next division consists of four Ionic pillars, arched pannels and fanciful ornaments. The pedestals ar eenriched with paintings of the Annunciation, and the Last Supper. There are other decorations lavishly bestowed on this chimney-piece. The only use made of the room is for the anniversary dinner in commemoration of the founder.

The GOVERNOR'S ROOM contains the original portrait of Mr. Sutton, over the fire place; and the portraits of Charles II. archbishop Sheldon; Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the "Theory of the Earth," &c.; William, earl Craven; George Villiers, the witty duke of Buckingham; the great earl of Shaftesbury; Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury; and James, duke of Monmouth.

The gallery contains portraits of bishop Laney, bishop Robinson, bishop Henchman, Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, &c.

The CHAPEL is built of brick and boulder, and lined with wainscot, the floor is paved with tile; the pews oak, with two aisles; the windows Gothic; in the middle of the building a range of pillars and arches of the Tuscan order, and the arms of Mr. Sutton in two places of the north windows. At the west end is an organ gallery, and northward another small gallery. The walls are wainscoted six feet high, and round the altar nine; the pulpit is of oak.

The length is sixty-three feet, breadth thirty-eight, altitude twenty-four.

Stow says, that Sir Walter Manny and his wife Margaret; Sir William Manny, Kt.; Philip Morgan, bishop of Ely, 1434; Bartholomew Rede, Kt. mayor of London, 1505, &c. were buried here.

The greatest curiosity in this chapel is Mr. Sutton's monument, which cost about 1500*l*. It is of white and black marble adorned with four columns, with pedestals and entablature of the Corinthian order, between which is his effigy in a furred gown, lying on his back, the palms of his hands conjoined over his breast.

Above is a representation of a preacher and his auditory, over which are the founder's arms. The inscription is as follows:

Sacred to the Glory of God, in grateful Memory of
THOMAS SUTTON, Esq.

Here lyeth buried the body of THOMAS SUTTON, late of Castle Camps, in the County of Cambridge, Esq.; at whose only Cost and Charges this Hospital was Founded, and Endowed with large Possessions, for the Relief of poor Men and Children. He was a Gentleman, born at Knayth, in the County of Lincoln, of worthy and honest Parentage. He lived to the Age of 79 Years, and deceased the 12 Day of Decemb. 1611.

The whole is inclosed with very strong iron rail and banister.

There are several other monuments to the memory of Francis Beaumont, Esq.; Dr. Levett; Dr. Walker; Mr. Tooke; John Law, Esq.; John Christopher Pepusch, Mus. D.; John Patrick, D. D.

The LIBRARY, the gift of the late Daniel Wray, Esq. occupies part of the antient room originally appointed for the meeting of the governors, and contains a very good collection of books. A fine portrait of Mr. Wray, ornaments the chimney-piece. This gentleman was buried in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, where further mention is made of him.

There are various other apartments worthy of notice in this extensive building. The gardens and wilderness also deserve mention; at a small distance from the latter, a pensioner has shewn his gratitude by forming, with different coloured pebbles, a curious representation of the founder's arms.—The kitchen garden is sufficiently spacious to serve the necessities of this large community.

PARDON CHURCH* stood between *Wilderness Row* and Sutton Street; the site is now occupied by a chapel, built for the use of a Welsh congregation of the Methodist persuasion.

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE, was antiently the Church Yard of the monastery; but is now formed of very handsome houses; the north-east corner is denominated RUTLAND COURT or *Place*; having been the residence of that noble family; but was afterwards used as a theatre by Sir William D'Avenant.

The square was inhabited in 1614, by Sir William Munson; in 1616, by lady Finch, and her son Heneage; in 1617, by William, lord Cavendish; 1637, by lord Dunsmore, and lady De la Warre; 1643, lord Grey de Werk; and in 1645, by lady Wharton. The water which supplied the hospital and neighbourhood, previously to the New River water, was conveyed from the *White Conduit*, near Islington.

CHARTERHOUSE LANE leads to *Smithfield Bars*, the northern boundary of the city liberty, whence returning to Smithfield by the end of COW LANE, now, KING STREET, we pass HOSIER, or probably OZIER LANE, and come to PIE CORNER, so called from an antient inn bearing the sign of the *Magpie*.

COCK LANE was notorious at the commencement of the present reign for one of the most infamous deceptions practised on the credulity of the public, denominated THE COCK LANE GHOST, of which we have already given an ample account.†

We now, with reluctance, visit the mansions of distress; where we do not wish to detain the reader but as little as possible, except his benevolence should induce him, as it does many in this charitable city, to alleviate the sufferings of those shut from the society of their fellow creatures.

* "Pardon Church Yard," says Stow, "served, after its first purpose, for the burying of such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for felonies: who were fetched thither usually in a close cart, veiled over and covered with black, having a plain white cross upon it, and at the fore end a St. John's cross without, and within a bell ringing (by shaking of the cart), whereby the same might be heard when it passed; and this was called the *Friary Cart*, which belonged to St. John's, and had the privilege of sanctuary."

† Vol. I. p. 515.

LUDGATE, so called from having been held in the premises of one of the antient city gates, is a prison for debtors who are free of the city, for clergymen, proctors, and attornies. There are gifts for the benefit of the prisoners to the annual amount of 140*l.* and upwards. The prisoners are well lodged, consistent with their circumstances.

GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER, is a massy and not inelegant structure for the purpose intended; it is built conformably to the humane suggestions of the late Mr. Howard, and does equal honour to the spirit of a great commercial city, and the taste of Mr. Dance, who planned and attended to the finishing of the whole. In this edifice, the debtors, who have heretofore been confined in the loathsome dungeon of Wood Street, oppressed by misfortune, neglected by friends, and deprived of the comforts and conveniencies of life, even to a greater degree than is consistent with the claims of actual and proved guilt, will, in future, it is hoped, by gentle treatment be encouraged to devote their time to do justice to their creditors and restore honour to themselves.*

NEWGATE formerly stood across the street, and considered as one of the entrances to the city was not an inelegant building; but as a prison, "the builders seem to have regarded in their plan," says Mr. Howard, "nothing but the single article of keeping prisoners in safe custody." The rooms and cells were so close as to be almost the constant seats of disease, and sources of infection, to the destruction of multitudes, not only in the prison, but abroad; and a shocking instance occurred in the year 1750, when an infectious fever denominated *the gaol fever*, broke out among the prisoners, owing to the great number of them being confined in close and unwholesome apartments. This contagion, by the foul cloaths and infected bodies of the criminals, was communicated to the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, where it was caught by a great number of persons, and not only proved fatal to Sir Samuel Pennant, lord mayor, but to Sir Daniel Lambert, alderman; Sir Thomas Abney, judge of the Common Pleas; Mr. baron Clark; Mr. Cox, under sheriff, many of the lawyers that attended the sessions; most of the Middlesex

* Europ. Mag. XIV. 481.

dlesex jury; and several of the spectators. In consequence of this disaster, and a representation made to the court of aldermen by lord chief justice Lee, a machine was soon after placed on the top of Newgate to supply a circulation of fresh air; the prison was well cleansed, and every other precaution taken to preserve the health of the prisoners.

Though the city had such very cogent reasons for rebuilding the gaol, thirty years elapsed before any resolution passed for carrying it into execution; and the first stone of the present structure was laid by Mr. Alderman Beckford, during his second mayoralty, in 1770. It is a massy, and rather superb building, and many of the inconveniences of the old prison are avoided in the present; but there are still some manifest errors; so that "without more than ordinary care, the prisoners will be in great danger of the gaol fever."

The plan of the whole is an area of three squares; the north quadrangle for debtors of both sexes, a wall dividing the men from the women. A large quadrangle behind the keeper's house for men felons; on one side of which is a plain and neat chapel. The south quadrangle contains apartments for state prisoners, &c.; a wall divides these from the women felons. The cells, built in addition to the old prison for condemned malefactors, continue for the same use at present. We subjoin Mr. Howard's account of them: "There are upon each of the three floors five; all vaulted, near nine feet high to the crown. Those on the ground floor measure full nine feet by six; the five on the first story are a little larger, on account of the set-off in the wall; and the five uppermost still a little larger, for the same reason. In the upper part of each cell, is a window double grated, near three feet by one and a half. The doors are four inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, studded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack bedstead. I was told, continues Mr. Howard, by those who attended me, that criminals who had affected an air of boldness during their trial, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing sentence

tence upon them, were struck with horror, and shed tears, when brought to these darksome solitary abodes" *.

The street before Newgate, from Fleet Lane to the pump, formed a triangular range of buildings, denominated the *Great Old Bailey*, *the Little Old Bailey*, and *Hart Row Street*. The opposite side of the main street formed another triangle, called *Giltspur Street*, *Pie Corner*, and a narrow alley adjoining St. Sepulchre's, called *Church Lane*. Upon the removal of the first of these ranges of building, the space was appointed for the place of execution for condemned criminals, on a stage with a gallows, before the debtor's door.

A broad yard divides Newgate from the THE SESSIONS HOUSE; a very handsome stone and brick building. A court is held here eight times in the year for the trial of criminal offenders in London and Middlesex. The judges are the lord mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder, attended by the sheriffs, and one of the national judges.

* Mr. Robert Dow, of whom we have made mention in Vol. II. p. 384, appointed, in the year 1612, the sexton of St. Sepulchre's church to pronounce two solemn exhortations to the persons condemned; for which, and for ringing the passing bell, as they were carried to the place of execution, he left *1l. 6s. 8d.* yearly for ever.

"The following is the exhortation to be pronounced to the condemned prisoners in Newgate, the night before their execution.

"You prisoners that are within,
"Who for wickedness and sin,

"After many mercies shewn you, are now appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon: give ear, and understand, that to-morrow morning the greatest bell of St. Sepulchre's shall toll for you in form and manner of a passing bell, as used to be tolled for those that are at the point of death, to the end that all godly people hearing that bell, and knowing it is for you, going to your deaths, may be stirred up heartily, to pray to God to bestow his grace and mercy upon you, whilst you live; I beseech you, for Jesus Christ his sake, to keep this night in watching and prayer, for the salvation of your own souls, while there is yet time and place for mercy: as knowing to-morrow you must appear before the judgment seat of your Creator, there to give an account of all things done in this life, and to suffer eternal torments for your sins committed

judges. Here are two juries; one of citizens, to try such as have offended in the city; and another of housekeepers of the county of Middlesex, to try offences committed in the county. The crimes cognizable in this court are high and petty treason, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, cheating, &c. The court is empowered to inflict corporal punishments, transportation, and loss of life.

A vacant piece of ground, intended for an extension and improvement of the Sessions House, was lately covered by an elegant structure, erected for the corporation of Surgeons; but on their quitting the premises, the whole was converted to barracks for the city militia regiments.

In the Old Bailey stood SYDNEY HOUSE, in which that family resided, till they removed to Leicester House. The site was after the fire, the dwelling of the notorious *Jonathan Wild*; of a coachmaker; and at present is a broker's shop.

committed against him, unless upon hearty and unfeigned repentance, you find mercy, through the merits, death, and passion of your only mediator and advocate, Jesus Christ, who now sits at the right hand of God, to make intercession for as many of you, as penitently return to him."

On the day of execution, as the condemned criminals pass by St. Sepulchre's church, in their way to Tyburn, the following words were appointed to be spoken:—"All good people, pray heartily unto God for these poor sinners, who are now going to their deaths, for whom this great bell doth toll."

"You that are condemned to die, repent with lamentable tears: ask mercy of the Lord, for the salvation of your own souls, through the merits, death, and passion of Jesus Christ, who now sits at the right hand of God, to make intercession for as many of you as penitently return unto him."

"Lord have mercy upon you;
"Christ have mercy upon you;
"Lord have mercy upon you;
"Christ have mercy upon you."

The latter exhortation has been discontinued since the executions have taken place before the prison; and instead of the passing bell of St. Sepulchre's, one which belonged to St. John, Southwark, and sold by that parish, when they set up their new bells, was fixed on the top of Newgate, warns to prayers in the chapel, and is used as the knell for criminals awaiting their wretched fate.

PRUJEAN

PRUJEAN SQUARE, is so denominated from a knight of that name, who was the proprietor.

Turning out of the Old Bailey, eastward, we arrive at

LUDGATE.

We do not attempt to harrass ourselves, or our readers, in hunting out the etymology of this place; or whether or not there was such a king as Lud. The name of the gate, whilst it stood, was with great appearance of probability derived from the Flood, Flud, Vloat, Fleote or Fleet, which ran into Fleet Ditch.

In the year 1373, it was constituted a prison for poor debtors, who were free of the city; and it was afterwards greatly enlarged by Sir Stephen Forster.

This gentleman had been a prisoner, and was begging at the gate, when a rich widow passing by, asked him what sum would procure his discharge; and on his answering twenty pounds (which at that time was a considerable sum) she generously advanced the money.

His liberty being obtained, his benefactress took him into her service, in which, by his indefatigable application to business, and his obliging behaviour, he gained her affections, and married her; after which he had great success in trade, became lord mayor of London, and obtained the honour of knighthood.

In the midst of his prosperity, Sir Stephen thought of the place of his confinement, and acquainting his lady with a design he had formed of enlarging the prison, she also determined to contribute to the execution of so benevolent a plan.

They caused several of their houses near the gate to be pulled down, and in their stead erected a strong square stone building, containing the porch, the paper house, the watch hall, the upper and lower lumberies, the cellar, the long ward, and the chapel; in the last of which were the following inscriptions:

"This chapel was erected and ordained for the divine worship and service of God, by the right honourable Sir Stephen Forster, knight,

knight, some time lord mayor of this honourable city, and by dame Agnes his wife, for the use and godly exercise of the prisoners in this prison of Ludgate, *anno* 1454."

Devout Soules, that passe this way,
For Stephen Forster, late Maior, heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes, his Spouse, to God consecrate,
That of pitie this house made for Londoners in Ludgate.
So that for lodging and Water prisoners here nought pay,
As their keepers shall all answere at dreadful doomes-day.

These venerable founders not only settled a salary for a chaplain of this prison, but ordered that all the rooms in these additional buildings should be for ever free to all unfortunate citizens, and that they, on providing their own bedding, should pay nothing at their discharge for lodging or chamber rent: but the keepers have long since broke through this appointment, and for many years past took rent for the rooms built for the sole use of the poor, contrary to the express order of the generous donor.

Concerning the prison we have already made mention. The gate was taken down about the year 1760.

Close to where this gate stood is situated the parish church of

ST. MARTIN, LUDGATE.

THE old church was built about the year 1437; when Sir John Michell, fishmonger, lord mayor, and the commonalty, granted to Mr. Down, then rector, a parcel of ground, containing in length twenty-eight, and in breadth twenty-four feet, to build their steeple on. It was repaired and beautified at the parish charge in the year 1623. And having had its unfortunate share of the calamitous conflagration in 1666, was rebuilt in 1684.

The roof of the church is camerated; the walls and pillars are of stone, of the Composite order; the floor of the church is raised about three feet above the street, and the plot of ground within the church is broader than long. The steeple consists of a handsome tower, cupola and spire, of the Tuscan order; above the cupola is a balcony.

The interior is adorned with four columns, near the four angles of the church; and an entablament consisting of four quadrangles, where the roof is lower than in the middle of church; and several pilasters.

It has a neat gallery of wainscot, on the south side of the church, and a gallery at the west end, in which is a good organ. It is also well pewed, and wainscoted with oak.

On the south side are two fine wainscot inner door cases, curiously carved.

The altar-piece is ornamental and spacious, with four pilasters and entablament. Above are two attic pilasters, entablature, and pediment, with the arms of England carved, gilt, and painted, standing between two carved lamps. The intercolumns are the Commandments, &c. Over these are a glory, painted on the figure of a holy lamb-skin, between two cherubims; and other enrichments of cartouches, palm branches, &c. The foot-pace under the communion table is black and white marble, inclosed with rail and banister.

The pulpit is veneered and enriched with cherubims, book displayed, &c. And the steeple is adorned with cartouches, pine-apples, festoons, and other ornaments.

The dimensions of the church are, length fifty-seven, breadth sixty-six, height fifty-nine feet, and the altitude of the

the steeple, to the top of the spire, one hundred and sixty-eight feet, measured by a scale.

Monuments noticed by Stow.

Sir William Sevenoke, mayor of London, 1418. Born at Sevenoke, in Kent, where he founded a free school and almshouses.

Sir Stephen Peacock, lord mayor in 1533, the year that queen Elizabeth was born.

Rectors of eminence. Thomas Lupset, A. M. 1526; of whom we have made mention under St. Paul's school.

William Glyn, D. D. 1549, bishop of Bangor.

Samuel Purchas, S. T. B. author of The Pilgrimage, &c.

Michael German, D. D. a great sufferer during the civil wars.

Thomas Jacomb, D. D. an eminent Non-conformist, for which he was ejected in 1662*.

* In digging a foundation at the back of the London coffee house, adjoining this church, by the remains of London Wall, a stone of the form of a sextagon was discovered in September 1806. The following inscription is cut on it:

D. O. M.
CL. MARTI
NAE AN. XI
ANONCLI
TUS
PROVINC
CONGRESSI
PIETISSIME
H. S. E.

DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO
CLAVDIÆ MARTINÆ
ANNO VNDECIMO
ANONCLITVS PROVINCIALIS CONGRESSVS
PIETISSIME HOC SEPVLCHRVM EREXIT.

"To the All-glorious Deity
Anonclitus
In the eleventh year of his provincial government,
Has most piously erected this monument
To the Memory of his Wife,
Claudia Martina."

LUDGATE HILL is a broad street of stately houses. A large inn, denominated the BELL SAVAGE, Stow says, it received its name from one *Arabella Savage*, who had given the house to the company of Cutlers. The painter gave it a diverting origin, deriving it from a *Bell* and a *Wild Man*; and so painted a bell, with a savage man standing by it. The *Spectator* alone gives the real derivation; which is from *La Belle Sauvage*, a beautiful woman, described in an old French romance as being found in a wilderness in a savage state.

The east side of NEW BRIDGE STREET is a pile of stately dwellings, with a crescent, which extend to CHATHAM SQUARE, and

PITT's BRIDGE, VULGARLY BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

This beautiful structure was built to the honour of WILLIAM PITT, EARL of CHATHAM, as the names of the square and streets sufficiently testify.

It was constructed during the reign of George III. by the architectural ingenuity of ROBERT MYLNE, Esq. and is a most majestic fabric, consisting of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, whilst the bridge itself is low: when a person is under one of these arches the extent of the vault overhead cannot be viewed without awe! The dimensions of the whole, are:

	English Feet.	In.
Length from wharf to wharf	995	
Width of the central arch	100	
Width of the arches on each side, reckoning from the central one towards the shores	98, 93, 83, 70 respectively	
Width of the carriage way	28	
Width of the raised foot ways on each side	7	
Total width of the passage over	42	
Height of the balustrade on the inside	4	10

The upper surface of the bridge is a portion of a very large circle; so that the whole forms one arch, and appears a gently

a gently swelling ground under foot all the way. Over each pier is a recess or balcony, supported below by two Ionic pillars, and two pilasters; which stand upon a semicircular projection of the pier, above high-water mark: these pillars give an agreeable lightness to the appearance of the bridge on either side. At each extremity the bridge spreads open, the footways rounding off to the right and left a quadrant of a circle; by which an open access is formed to the bridge, no less agreeable than useful on the approach. There are two flights of stone steps at each end, defended by iron rails, for the conveniency of taking water. These stairs, however, by conforming to the curvatures at the ends of the bridge, are more elegant than convenient: a flight of fifty narrow stone steps must be very irksome to porters going up and down with loads; and no less dangerous in frosty weather, when if a person slips down near the top, there is nothing to check the fall till the reaching of the water at the flood, or the bottom, at the ebb of the tide. This inconvenience has in some degree been remedied at the north-east end; a place for landing goods has been formed at the half-way, which is of very essential service to the water craft.

Beside the intrinsic merit of Blackfriars Bridge, it has been observed that from its situation it enjoys the concurrent advantage of affording the best, if not the only true point of view for the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul; with the various churches in the amphitheatre, extending from Westminster to the Tower*.

Rooker has engraved a very capital representation of the wooden frames on which the arches of this bridge were turned, which were very judiciously contrived by the architect, for strength and lightness, and allowing a free passage for boats under them whilst they were standing. A curious model of one of the arches of the bridge, in mahogany, shewing the construction of the wood work under it, the foundations of the pier below, with the road and foot

* Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London, 4to. 1771. p. 33.

passages

passages over it, and two patterns for the rails on each side, is preserved in the British Museum.

The history of the foundation of Blackfriars Bridge, has already engaged several pages in our First Volume.

Returning to Chatham Square, and New Bridge Street, we arrive at FLEET MARKET, which extends from the east end of Fleet Street to the west end or bottom of Snow Hill. This market consists of two rows of shops, with a handsome walk paved with rag stones between, almoft the whole length; into which there is light conveyed by windows from the roof. In the centre is a neat turret, with a clock. At the south end the fruiterers have stands on each side, under a kind of piazzas, under which are convenient cells to deposit their stock. At the north end is a large area for kitchen garden stuff, &c.

On the east side of this market is situated The FLEET PRISON, so called from its situation. This was a prison in the reign of Richard I. and is a general place of safety for debtors, and such as are in contempt of the courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. Any prisoner for debt may be removed by *Habeas Corpus* from any prison in England to the Fleet; and enjoy the rules, or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a house within the liberties of the prison, provided he can give security to the warden for his forthcoming. The rules or libertjes comprehend all Ludgate Hill, from the Ditch to the Old Bailey, on the north side of the hill, and to Cock Alley on the south side of the hill: both sides of the Old Bailey, from Ludgate Hill eastward to Fleet Lane, all Fleet Lane, and the east side of the ditch or market, from Fleet Lane to Ludgate Hill.

The body of this prison is an handsome, lofty, brick building, of a considerable length, with galleries in every story, which reach from one end of the house to the other: on the sides of which galleries are rooms for the prisoners. All manner of provisions are brought into this prison every day, and cried as in the public streets. Here also is kept a coffee-house, and an ordinary: with a large open area for exercise, enclosed with a high wall.

It

It is properly the prison belonging to the court of Common Pleas. The keeper is called Warden of the Fleet, a place of very great benefit as well as trust; being allowed considerable fees from the prisoners for turning the key, for chamber rent, &c.

The regulations adopted for the government and ordering of this prison are necessary to be known:

" HILARY, 3d George II. 1729. 1. 2. 3. Warden or deputy to appoint turnkeys, &c. with arms: to stop persons bringing arms, and watch if an escape be in agitation.

" 4. Warden to distribute charity-money. He, or his agent, to keep one key of the box; and the prisoners another.

" 5. 6. 12. If a master-side debtor shall neglect for three months to pay his chamber-rent; the warden may not lock him up, but remove him to the common-side; delivering to him his goods by a witnessed inventory. After discharge, if legal dues be still unpaid, he may be detained in the common ward; the door of which is never to be shut but at night (summer at ten, winter at nine): and then a watchman must attend to open it for those who have any urgency of body, or danger of life, &c.

" 7. Such as attempt to escape, or greatly misbehave, may be shut up in a close room or dungeon.

N. B. It was reported to the four judges, who made enquiry concerning it, to be " *boarded, wholesome, and dry.*" HOWARD.

" 8. 18. Warden to repair the whole house, chapel, drain, &c. and keep all clean. To take care that Divine service be duly performed, and the sacrament administered. Prisoners to attend.

" 9. Against clandestine Fleet-marriages.

" 10. Those who blaspheme, curse, swear, or are disorderly, to be set in the stocks.

" 11. 13. Warden or deputy to dispose of the chambers, and tap; and see that good order be observed in the public rooms, &c.

" 14. Warden to take effectual care no prisoner be carried to a spunging-house; and that *no garnish* be demanded from a new comer.

" 15. Warden to cause a table of gifts and bequests, written in a fair and legible hand, to be hung up in the hall. And to see that no prisoner be defrauded of his share. None of the servants to partake or distribute.

" 16. Every prisoner who swears in court or before a commissioner that they are not worth five pounds, and cannot subsist

without charity, have the donations which are sent to the prison, the begging-box, and the grate.

" 17. Two rooms to be an infirmary for common-side debtors. No prisoner obliged to so sleep with one that is diseased.

" 19. Coroner's inquest upon the dead: and corpse to be delivered to the friends, free of cost.

" 20. Warden not to remove a prisoner to the King's Bench by *Habeas Corpus*.

" 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Warden to keep books, and register commitments, courts from whence, declarations, discharges, writs of *Habeas Corpus*. Tipstaff and judge's clerk to keep each a separate book of prisoners delivered up at a judge's chamber.

" 27. All those books, except the tipstaff's, to be kept in the public office of the clerk of the papers; accessible to all persons for copying, &c.

" 28. No clerk, officer, or servant of any judge to take a fee on occasion of a petition or complaint, founded upon the foregoing orders, or any misgovernment.

" 29. That the warden and his officers do treat the several prisoners in his custody with all tenderness and humanity: and that such prisoners do behave themselves toward the warden with that submission and regard which the law requires."

Here is a neat chapel, where prayers and sermon are said every Sunday. The chaplain has the fee of One Guinea*.

The premises are very airy, and there is a plentiful supply of excellent water.

There are also two rooms appropriated, as before said, for an INFIRMARY, but without any established medical assistance. Upon a petition to Mr. Grey (now lord Howick,) from the prisoners of the King's Bench, in 1790, respecting this highly necessary appendage to prisons, that gentleman, in the House of Commons, moved for relief, which the le-

* It appears by Paterson's Ecclesiastical State of London, that the duty of the Fleet chapel should be " Morning prayers on all ordinary days at eleven; on Sundays and holidays at ten, and in the evening at three; besides a Sermon every Sunday in the forenoon. And besides the first Sunday in the month, the Holy Sacrament was usually administered at Christmat, Easter day, Whitsunday, and before Michaelmas term." p. 85. The allowance to the chaplain was then 40*l.* *per annum*.

gislature

gislature would undoubtedly have granted, had not the intemperate conduct of a few individuals in that prison obstructed the intended benefit.

We cannot, however, resist offering an opinion on this subject. The convicted felon has every advantage of medical aid, whenever afflicted with disease. If the humanity of government has extended itself to benefit the baser sort of the community, why is the unfortunate debtor excluded from similar consideration? LORD HOWICK is now in power; and the renewal of such a humane proposal, which would, no doubt, be acceded to, must redound to his honour, as well as preserve the healths of thousands of his fellow-creatures; more especially as the humane HOWARD constantly urges every caution in assistance to his fears respecting contagious distempers in prisons.

The ground on which this prison, and the buildings to Skinner Street, formed the eastern shore of the town ditch, denominated

FLEET DITCH. This was formed by the waters of Turnmill Brook, Old-bourne, from the confluence called Fleet. In 1307, it was of depth and width sufficient "that ten or twelve ships navies at once, with merchandizes, were wont to come to the bridge of Fleete." * The tide flowed as high as Holborn bridge, where there were five feet water at the lowest tide, and brought up barges of considerable burthen. There were flood gates erected in the year 1606; and after the Fire of London, it was, by order of the mayor and court of aldermen, cleansed, enlarged, and made navigable; the sides built of stone and brick, with warehouses on each side, which ran under the street, and were designed to be used for laying in of coals, and other commodities; the wharfs on each side of the channel were thirty-five feet broad; and were rendered secure from danger in the night by rails of oak being placed on each

* *Stow.* It must be recollected, that at this period there were drawbridges upon London Bridge, through which ships of a certain size might pass, and discharge their cargoes at the mouth of the Fleet.—*Pennant.*

side. Over the canal were four bridges of Portland stone, at Bridewell, Fleet Street, Fleet Lane, and Holborn. The whole expence of sinking, clearing, wharfing, planking, and piling, with that of paving, posting, and railing, amounted to 27,777*l.* besides what was paid to the several proprietors, whose grounds were taken for the enlargement of the wharfs and keys.

During the performance of this work, at the depth of fifteen feet, were found several Roman utensils; and a little deeper a great quantity of Roman coins, in silver, copper, brass, and other metals, but none of gold. At Holborn bridge were found two brazen *lares*, about four inches long; one a Bacchus, the other a Ceres. "It is a probable conjecture," says Mr. Pennant, "that these were thrown in by the affrighted Romans, at the approach of the enraged Boadicea, who soon took ample revenge on her insulting conquerors." Here were also found numbers of Saxon antiquities, spurs, weapons, keys, seals, &c.; also medals, crosses, &c. which might have been thrown in on occasion of similar alarm.

The above expensive improvement did not answer its intention; the canal was neglected, and became such a nuisance, that POPE celebrates it in the following lines of his *Dunciad*.

——————————————by Bridewell all descend,
(As morning pray'r and flagellation end)
To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams
Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,
The King of dykes! than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood;
"Here strip my children! here at once leap in,
Here prove who best can dash through thick and thin,
And who the most in love of dirt excel,
Or dark dexterity of groping well.
Who flings most filth, and wide pollutes around
The stream, be his the weekly journals bound,
A pig of lead to him who dives the best;
A peck of coals a-piece shall glad the rest."

This

This pointed satire, proved the condemnation of the ditch, and the lord mayor and citizens obscured it from further obloquy, by arching it over in 1733, and covering it with Fleet Market. However the nuisance existed till within memory, and an obelisk at the north end of New Bridge Street, erected in the mayoralty of JOHN WILKES, Esq. 1775, marks the extent of its intrusion till that period, when it was "a genuine and muddy ditch, hid from the public street by a range of low buildings, which constituted a watch-house for the parish of St. Bridget. The fine opening to Blackfriars Bridge has completely metamorphosed the scene, and in its turn the Fleet Market has been declared a disagreeable obstruction to a fine street intended to be formed from the bridge towards Islington, and the great North road; the removal of which has been for some time in contemplation.

TURNAGAIN, or, as it is called in antient records, *Wind-egain Lane*, was so called on account of its circuitous way to *Turnmill Brook*, and back again, without any passage over.

An antient proverb was attached to this place. When any one took to wrong courses, which threatened his destruction, it was usual to say "he must take a house in Turnagain Lane."

The upper end, northernly, of this lane, came opposite to *Holborn Conduit*, by Holborn Cross, first built in 1498, during the mayoralty of Sir John Percival. His widow gave twenty marks; Sir Thomas Knesworth, mayor, and Richard Shore, Esq. sheriff in 1505, gave also very liberally towards a second structure. But, in 1577, William Lamb, founder of Lamb's Chapel, caused water to be conveyed in lead, from various springs, to one head, and thence to this conduit, and waste of one cock at Holborn Bridge, more than two thousand yards in length, at the charge of 1500*l.* This conduit stood facing Cock Lane, and was, within memory, distinguished by four lamps towards Holborn, Cow Lane, Cock Lane, and the upper part of Snow Hill.

From the Conduit to Holborn Bridge, the street took the name of SNOWHILL, antiently SNOR HILL, a Saxon term of the same signification.

This had been for ages one of the most inconvenient and dangerous passages within the metropolis. Its circuitous way, its declivity, and other great obstructions to commercial intercourse, had rendered it a serious object for improvement. The late public-spirited Mr. Alderman Picket, suggested a plan for remedying this evil; and for opening a more spacious and elegant entrance to the city at Temple Bar. His plans, after many and great oppositions, were approved, and he lived to see his suggestions for such considerable and splendid alterations, sanctioned by the legislature, and passed into a law.

In the years 1801 and 1802, the committee delegated by the corporation of London, for carrying into execution the several acts of parliament for improving these entrances into the city, entered into various contracts with leaseholders and contractors, interested in the houses and buildings which were to form the avenues, for demising certain allotments of ground, on which structures were to be formed agreeably to the several acts. When the contracts were entered into, the delusive appearance of peace had appeared, and building materials had been reduced in price, whilst landed property had increased in value; the contractors were therefore induced to purchase the allotments at high prices, without contemplating, that a precarious peace might not only prevent them from fulfilling their contracts, but might ultimately operate to diminish their property.

Inauspicious circumstances intervened, hostilities recommenced; and what had equally been destructive to other liberal undertakings, the Shakespeare and Historic Galleries, the Leverian Museum, &c. chilled the hopes of the contractors for the improvement and convenience of the metropolis. The works stood still, the ground rents still continued, and the leaseholders were compelled to discharge the interest of the sums paid for the redemption of

the

the land-tax, as well as the interest on such loans as were absolutely necessary to obtain. Their funded property was therefore resorted to, and that had fallen from 17*l.* to 20 *per cent.* in value. Under such a predicament they applied for relief from parliament; and in consequence of the concurrence of the corporation; under their sanction, the application was successful, and the legislature granted to the leaseholders the same method of remuneration, that had been granted to individuals in similar cases, power to dispose of the property by way of lottery.

The money already expended and to be expended in the different buildings, has been estimated at 300,000*l.* and upwards; and it is a disagreeable thing to add, that a great part of the undertaking has been in a dormant state from the year 1802.

The purchase of the fee-simple, and the sum paid for the redemption of the land-tax, by the proprietors to the corporation of London, is consolidated with the estimated value of the buildings; by which means each house becomes a separate freehold, free from land tax, and insured from fire, &c.

The corporation upon seeing so truly liberal a scheme, advanced a considerable sum for furthering the object of the adventurers, in completing the several buildings for habitation; in order to shew to the public, that they meant to lend every assistance to benefit the improvements, and substantiate the design.

Thus far the contractors have proceeded, at the risk of their fortunes, in executing the purpose of the legislature, by which the public is benefited, and the country in possession of national and magnificent improvement in the very heart of the metropolis.

The whole plan consists of sixty-nine stately dwellings, of which fifty occupy SKINNER STREET, and its neighbourhood. This street is so contrived that a gentle ascent from Holborn bridge leads to Newgate Street, and the principal streets in the city, whilst the hitherto dangerous passage up Snow Hill is obviated, and constituted an equally agreeable avenue.

Two

Two of the capital prizes in the lottery are, 1st. A capital freehold dwelling house, valued at 10,000*l.* situated on the north side of Skinner Street, extending back to Old Snow Hill, with two fronts, warehouses, &c. in the possession of Messrs. Newman, and Co.

II. A freehold dwelling house, &c. seven stories high, with a railed area on the top, intended for THE IMPERIAL AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, and valued at 25,000*l.*

The street was named SKINNER STREET, in memory of a respected alderman of that name, lately deceased.

SEACOAL LANE, or *Lime-burners Lane*, on the south side of Skinner Street, was so called on account, "I think," says Stow, "of burning lime with sea-coal. For I read in record of such a lane to have been in the parish of St. Sepulchre; and there yet remaineth in this lane, an alley, called Lime-burners Alley."

Towards the south end of this lane formerly stood an inn of Chancery, which being greatly decayed, and standing remote from the other inns of court, the members removed to a common inn, which bore the sign of the Virgin, and was therefore called *Our Lady Inn*, near St. Clement's Inn; at that time the property of Sir John Fincox, lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench. They obtained possession of this inn from him, and have since held it by the name of NEW INN.

It is not improbable but that the wall in *Seacoal Lane*, on the east side, might have belonged to the inn, and the name of GREEN ARBOUR COURT, justifies the idea; in the latter court, at the top of BREAK-NECK STEPS, stands a house in which GOLDSMITH dwelt when he composed THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, THE TRAVELLER, &c.

"A friend of the doctor's paying him a visit in this place during the month of March 1759, found him in lodgings here, so poor and miserable, that he should not think it proper to mention the circumstance, if he did not consider it as the highest proof of the splendour of Dr. Goldsmith's genius and talents, that by the bare exertion of their powers, under every disadvantage of person and fortune, he could gradually

gradually emerge from such obscurity to the enjoyment of all the comforts, and even the luxuries of life, and admission into the best societies in London.

"The doctor was writing his Enquiry (into the present State of Polite Learning) in a wretched dirty room, in which there was but one chair; and when he, from civility, offered it to his visitant, himself was obliged to sit in the window. While they were conversing, some one gently tapped at the door; and being desired to come in, a poor ragged little girl, of very decent behaviour, entered, who, dropping a curtesy, said, "My mamma sends her compliments, and begs the favour of you to lend her a chamber-pot full of coals."*

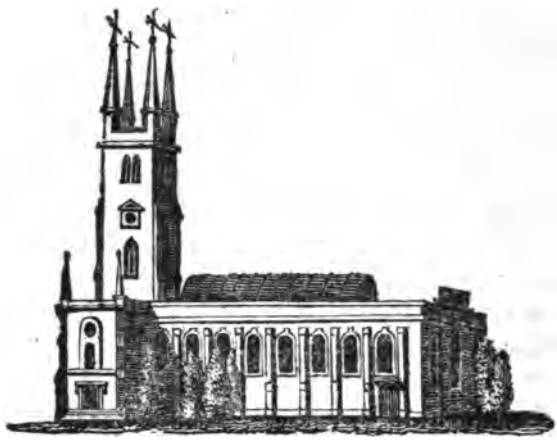
The abode of genius, though humble, is always interesting, and the contemplation of it is calculated to impress pleasing sensations on the mind. What innate satisfaction possesses the idea when visiting Stratford upon Avon, and tracing the steps of the immortal SHAKESPEARE! Who could omit to enter the low-roofed cottage at Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, where MILTON wrote his *Paradise Lost*; POPE's villa at Twickenham, was the resort of taste and literature, till it was lately profaned by the rude hand of Ignorance; and whilst THE ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD, claims its deserved admirers, the romantic village of *Stoke Pogis*, will be visited to contemplate with veneration the retreat of GRAY!

We suspect that the friend above mentioned was Dr. Johnson, to whom Goldsmith sent in the utmost distress, out of which he could not be extricated till the doctor had disposed of the manuscript of *the Vicar of Wakefield* to Mr. MILLAR, the bookseller, who Dr. Johnson emphatically stiled *The Mecænas of Authors!*

Turning from Green Arbour Court, we came opposite to the parish church of

* *Life of Goldsmith, prefixed to his Works*, p. 60.

St. SEPULCHRE.



WHEN this church was first founded, is not recorded; but it seems from a very antient book, called *The Customs of London*, that it was thus denominated "*Edmond* without Newgate, called Saint Sepulchre, diocis London, Patrone Priour of St. Barthilmewes. Decims xs." Why it was called also St. Edmund, has not been ascertained.

It was rebuilt about the year 1440; and one of the family of Popham, treasurer of the king's household, built a chapel on the south side, as well as the beautiful poreh, which still remains.

From the year 1624, to 1634, there was laid out in repairing the roof, new building the battlements, the four pinacles of the tower, &c. the sum of 1110*l.* and being almost demolished (except part of the wall and steeple) by the fury of the devouring flames in 1666, it was again rebuilt in 1670.

The walls are square stone, and brick strengthened with buttresses; the roof is covered with lead; the tower is also stone, with four spires, one at each angle. The roof over the nave is camerated, but flat and lower above eight feet over the side isles, supported by twelve strong stone columns of the Tuscan order. The floor is paved with stone,

and many large marble grave-stones, especially in the chancel, which is one step above the rest of the church; and there appears to have been a chapel on the north side of the building.

The church is handsomely wainscoted, and hath galleries on the north-west and south sides, and handsome pews. In the west gallery is a very fine double organ, called a chair organ; the fronts of the galleries are enriched with seraphims, branches of palm and laurel, festoons, crowns over the letters C. R. &c. The pulpit is of mahogany, and plain; the coving cornice over the pillars, with leaves of fret-work.

The altar-piece consists of painted and gilt pillars, over which are angels with palm branches; the whole surmounted by a window of stained glass.

The church has been lately repaired, the porch on the outside modernized; the interior, however, still possesses its antient beauty, and is a very good specimen of the architecture of the time. The four pinnacles on the tower have been also re-edified; but the inside of the church, on account of the heavy projection of the galleries, has a gloomy appearance, though altogether a spacious and handsome structure.

The length of the building, besides the passage or ambulatory at the west end, is one hundred and twenty-six feet; breadth, excluding the chapel on the north side, fifty-eight; altitude of the roof over the middle aisle, thirty-five feet; and of the tower and spires, or pinnacles, about one hundred and forty feet; in the tower there are ten tuneable bells.

Here was formerly a fraternity of St. Catharine, began by the devotion of some poor people in this parish, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. They met on the day of the *Conception*, performed mass in the church, and had a chaplain daily to celebrate Divine service for the brethren and sisters of the fraternity, for the living and the dead; they were to meet four times a year, to set up wax lights

before the image of the fraternity on all festival days. A certificate of this foundation was made in the reign of Richard II.

There were also several gifts to chantries, &c. in the church of St. Sepulchre; particularly a yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* to be received out of the land and tenement of William Cresewyk, citizen of London, called the Castle Inn, near Smithfield Bars, for the support of the church ornaments. The rent is still paid. Mr. Cresewyk was executor to Sir Nicholas Twyford, lord mayor, who died 1390.

MONUMENTS. Thomas Drake, A. M. and curate, September 4, 1675.

Sir Thomas Davies, lord mayor of London, whom we have mentioned under St. Paul's school, is on the third pillar on the north side; a neat tablet of white marble, with a long Latin inscription.

Edward Arris, Esq. gave to the Company of Surgeons 30*l.* for an anatomy lecture, and to the hospital of St. Bartholomew 34*l.* both yearly for ever; to Christ Church Hospital 100*l.* and 50*l.* toward the rebuilding of this church, and several large gifts to the poor of this parish wherein he was born; and all these in his life time. He deceased 28 May 1676, aged eighty-five, and lieth buried by his wife.

Near this place lies interred the body of Mary Arris, the wife of Edward Arris, Esq. and some time alderman of this city: they were married sixty years, and had issue twenty-three children, whereof only Thomas Arris, (doctor in physic, fellow of the college in London, justice of the peace in the county of Hertford, and member of the honourable House of Commons) her survived. She died the 11th of Dec. 1674, aged seventy-six years.

In memory of Anthony Hinton, the best of friends, charitable to the poor, affable and just to all men; treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He died the 5th of November 1678, aged sixty-two.

A handsome tablet over the vestry door, erected by the parishioners, to the memory of the Rev. THOMAS RICHARDS, curate thirty years, who died 1791, at the age of eighty-one, universally esteemed.

Another

Another on the south wall of the church, to the memory of the Lonsdale family; and also to Capt. Thomas Middleton, of his majesty's ship Comet, who died in June 1797, in the service of his country.

A grave-stone within the rails of the altar, to the memory of Dr. WILLIAM BELL, vicar, who died 1683, aged fifty-eight, an excellent preacher, and exemplary for his charity.

In the church were also buried Eleanor Sentleger, wife of Sir Anthony Sentleger, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1598.

Dame Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, in Lancashire, 1533.

Elinor, daughter of Sir John Fortescue, knight batchelor, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Captain John Smith, governor of Virginia, and admiral of New England, 1631*.

There are several gifts to the repair and maintenance of the church for ever.

Mr. Cooper gave fifteen sacks of charcoal. And Sir William Selby, all that piece of burial ground in Chick Lane, for the use of the poor for ever; besides forty-seven of lesser note than 40*l.* or 2*l. per annum* for ever. On this spot has lately been erected the parish workhouse.

Mr. Richard Reeves also left to the parish about 100*l. per annum* for ever.

* "Captain John Smith deserves to be ranked with the greatest travellers and adventurers of his age. He was some time in the service of the emperor Sigismund, and the prince of Transylvania, against the Grand Seignior, where he distinguished himself by challenging three Turks of quality to single combat, and cutting off their heads; for which heroic exploit he bore a chevron between three Turks heads, in his coat of arms. He afterwards went to America, where he was taken prisoner by the savage Indians, from whom he found means to escape. He often hazarded his life in naval engagements with pirates, Spanish men of war, and in other adventures; and had a considerable hand in reducing New England to the obedience of Great Britain, and in reclaiming the inhabitants from barbarism." *Granger.* See a detail of his exploits in the "History of Virginia, &c." written by himself.

The living is an impropriation, the presentation is in St. John's college, Oxford.

VICARS of EMINENCE. Dr. ROWLAND LEE, commissary to cardinal Wolsey, king's visitor to the monasteries, and a promoter of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anna Bullen; for which, and other services, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Litchfield, in 1534. Next year he was appointed president of the Welsh Marches, which he cleared of thieves; and by his advice, Henry divided Wales into counties. The holy martyr, JOHN ROGERS, prebendary of St. Paul's, burnt in Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555. Dr. JOHN SPENCER, chaplain to James I. and one of the first fellows of Chelsea college, compiler of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Policy," and author of "Discourses on Prodigies and Prophecies, &c." THOMAS GOUGE, 1688. This excellent divine was expelled for non-conformity, and died in 1681, aged seventy-seven. Dr. Tillotson, dean of Canterbury, preached his funeral sermon. He translated the Bible, Whole Duty of Man, the Church Catechism, &c. into Welsh, for the benefit of the ignorant in that principality. Dr. WILLIAM BELL,, his successor, archdeacon of St. Alban's, died 1683.

Passing on through Newgate Street, we come to WARWICK LANE, so called from the house of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick; Cicely, countess of Warwick, resided here, 28th of Henry VI. It afterwards became the property of the great RICHARD NEVILLE, earl of *Warwick*, surnamed "the King-maker," during the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster. Stow informs us, that when this powerful nobleman arrived in London to the famous Convention of 1458, he was attended by "six hundred men, all in red jackets embroidered with ragged staves, before and behind; and was lodged in Warwick Lane: in whose house there was often six oxen eaten at breakfast, and every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that had anie acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and rost meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long dagger."

In the front of a house in the upper end of the lane, is placed a small statue of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick.

This statue is in miniature, the same with that in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in Guy's Cliff, near Warwick.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

This is a very noble structure of brick and stone, the entrance is through a grand octangular porch, crowned with a dome and a cone, terminated by a golden ball, which is thus described by Garth, in his "Dispensary:"

> "Where stands a dome majestic to the sight,
> And sumptuous arches bear its oval height;
> A golden globe, plac'd high with artful skill,
> Seems to the distant sight a gilded pill."

The inside was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and is very elegant and well enlightened. The central building, containing the library and other rooms of state and convenience, from a design by Inigo Jones. The ascent is by a flight of steps, and the under part is a basement story.

The whole front is decorated with pilasters of Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the centre over the door-case, is the statue of king Charles II. placed in a niche; and directly opposite, on the inner front of the porch, stands that of Sir John Cutler*,

The

* "I was greatly at a loss," says Mr. Pennant, "to learn how so much respect was shewn to a character so stigmatized for avarice. I think myself much indebted to Dr. Warren, for the extraordinary history. It appears, by the annals of the college, that in the year 1674, a considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the fellows, for the erection of a new college, the old one having been consumed in the great fire, eight years before. It also appears, that Sir *John Cutler*, a near relation of Dr. *Whistler*, the president, was desirous of becoming a benefactor. A committee was appointed to wait upon Sir John, to thank him for his kind intentions. He accepted their thanks, renewed his promise, and specified the part of the building of which he intended to bear the expence. In the year 1680, statues in honour of the king, and Sir John, were voted by the members: and nine years afterwards, the college being then completed, it was resolved to borrow money of Sir John Cutler, to discharge the college debt, but the sum is not specified. It appears, however, that in 1699, Sir John's executors made a demand on the college of 7000*l.*; which sum was supposed to include the money actually

The buildings that compoes the two sides of the court, are uniform; the window-cases handsomely cased with stone; and the whole edifice is both beautiful and commodious.

The HALL-ROOM, which is lighted by six arched windows on the east, and five on the west side of the centre, is very tastefully ornamented with stucco; and contains the following sixteen portraits hung on the pilasters:

Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY, who discovered the circulation of the blood; an excellent engraving of this picture is before the works of this great man, published by the College in 1766.

MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER: A bust over the door. Sir THEODORE MAYERNE, physician to James I. and Charles I. EDWARD TYSON, M. D. RICHARD HALL, M. D. by Richardson. HENRY VIII. CARDINAL WOLSEY. Dr. RICHARD MEAD. A bust. Dr. HARVEY. A bust. Dr. THOMAS SYDENHAM. A bust. ANDRIAS VESALIUS, painted by Calcar. Sir EDMUND KING. Sir THOMAS BROWN. CHARLES GOODALL, M. D. DANIEL WHITE, M. D. Dr. RATCLIFFE. Dr. JOSIAS CLARKE. Dr. THOMAS MILLINGTON, and Sir HANS SLOANE.

In the CENSOR'S ROOM. Dr. MEAD; Dr. THOMAS PELLET; Sir JOHN MICKLETHWAITE; Dr. HENRY PLUMTRE; Dr. JOHN CLARKE; Dr. FRANCIS GLISSON; Dr. JOHN FREIND; Sir SAMUEL GARTH; Dr. BALDWIN HAMEY; Dr. THOMAS WHARTON, and Dr. SYDENHAM.

The first college, given them by Dr. Linacre, physician to King Henry VIII. was in Knight-rider Street. Thence they removed to Amen Corner, where Dr. Harvey built a library

actually lent, the money pretended to be given, but set down as a debt in Sir John's books, and the interest on both. Lord Radnor, however, and Mr. Boulton, Sir John Cutler's executors, were prevailed on to accept 2000*l.* from the college, and actually remitted the other five. So that Sir John's promise, which he never performed, obtained him the statue, and the liberality of his executors has kept it in its place ever since. But the college wisely have obliterated the inscription, which, in the warmth of its gratitude, it had placed beneath the figure:

OMNIS CUTLER CEDAT LABOR AMPHITHATRO."

and

and a public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, endowed it with his estate, and resigned it to them in his life-time. Part of this estate is assigned for an annual oration in commemoration of their benefactor, and to provide a good dinner for the society.

The establishment of the College of Physicians is dated from the reign of the above monarch, at the instance of Dr. Linacre, who was disgusted at the modes used by quackery, in the destruction of the lives of his fellow subjects. The college was enabled to make statutes for their own government, and to have the control of pharmacy for seven miles round London. Parliament confirmed the patent, and enacted that eight elects "were to be appointed, from among whom the president was to be chosen annually, who with their elects, were authorized to examine physicians within the several dioceses in England, excepting graduates of the two universities;" with fine and imprisonment against offenders.*

From

* The practice of physic had so degenerated, and the health of mankind suffered so much by means of empyricism, that it became necessary some steps should be taken to remove the evil; for this purpose, Dr. Edward Harrison, of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, caused a numerous meeting of the faculty to be held on the 9th of August, 1806, at the house of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. President of the Royal Society, &c. when he presented the following plan for better regulating the practice of physic in its different branches; which being read and considered, the subsequent resolutions were entered into:

1st, "That no person shall practise as physician unless he be a graduate of some university in the united kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years.—That he shall have studied the different branches of physic in an university, or other respectable school or schools of physic, during the space of five years, at least two of which shall have been passed in the university where he takes his degree.

2ndly, "That no person shall practise as surgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma or licence from some one of the royal colleges of surgeons or other chirurgical corporations of the united kingdom.—That he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to a practitioner in surgery, and afterwards have spent at least two years in the study of anatomy and surgery in a reputable school or schools of physic.

3dly,

From Warwick-Lane, a narrow passage in Paternoster Row, leads to LONDON-HOUSE YARD, so called from the site being antiently occupied by the palace of the bishops of London.

Here is a public house with the sign of *the Goose and Gridiron*, which was meant as a satire against the Academy of Antient Music, when a separation took place in consequence of some dispute among the members.

Hence is an avenue to St. Paul's Cathedral, which concludes the Ninth Route.

3dly, "That no person shall practise as an apothecary until he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to some regular apothecary, or surgeon practising as an apothecary;—that he shall have studied the different branches of physic in some reputable school or schools during the space of at least one year, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

4thly, "That no man shall practise midwifery, unless he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received instructions for the same term from some experienced accoucheur, and shall have assisted at real labours.—And that no female shall practise midwifery without a certificate of fitness and qualification from some regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

5thly, "That no person shall follow the business of a retail chemist or druggist, unless he shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to that art.

6thly, "That none of these restrictions be construed to affect persons at present regularly practising, in the different branches of medicine.

7thly, "Whether physicians shall be entitled to recover their fees by the usual legal means?

8thly, "That a register shall be kept of all medical practitioners in the united kingdom, and every person in future entering upon the practice of any branch of the profession shall pay a fine on admission, the amount and disposition of which to be settled and specified hereafter."

They are prosecuting the above plan at the present time; and no doubt but it will have a salutary effect, in preserving thousands from fraud and peril.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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Peter,